

Spain, in Galicia, in a valley of the same name, in the prov. of Pontevedra and partido of Puentearreas, 24 m. SE of Vigo, on the r. bank of the Minho, which here marks the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 1,156. It is the residence of a military governor, has a small garrison, a castle, and a custom-house. The valley of S. is of considerable extent, and is very fertile, producing grain of all kinds and vine of excellent quality.

**SALVATIERRA-DE-LOS-BARROS**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 29 m. SSE of Badajoz, partido and 18 m. NE of Jerez-de-los-Caballeros. Pop. 2,555. It has a parish-church, a convent, an hospital, and a custom-house, and possesses a pottery work and several woollen factories. A little to the E is an old castle in which there is an abundant supply of water.

**SALVATIERRA-DE-FRANCIA**, or **MORAS-VERDES**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 44 m. SSW of Salamanca, partido and 15 m. ENE of Ciudad-Rodrigo, on the r. bank of the Moras-Verdes. Pop. 500.

**SALVATIERRA-DE-SANTIAGO**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Caceres and partido of Montanchez, in a fine well-watered plain. Pop. 1,270. It has some Roman remains, and possesses manufactories of linen, coarse woollen fabrics, and pottery.

**SALVE**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 26 m. SE of Gallipoli, cant. and 3 m. SSE of Presicce, on a hill. Pop. 1,350. It has a fine church and a Capuchin convent.

**SALVETAT (LA)**, or **LA SALVETAT-D'ANGLES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault and arrond. of Saint Pons. The cant. comprises 3 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,717; in 1846, 7,146.—The town is 9 m. NNW of St. Pons, amid lofty mountains, near the r. bank of the Agout. Pop. in 1846, 4,174. It has manufactories of various kinds of woollen fabrics, and carries on an active trade in wool, cattle, and butter. In the vicinity are the mineral springs of Rieumajou.

**SALVETAT (LA)**, or **LA SALVETAT-PENRALES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron and arrond. of Rodez.—The cant. comprises 4 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,522; in 1846, 6,306.—The town is 23 m. SW of Rodez, near the l. bank of the Vernhau. Pop. in 1846, 3,206.

**SALVETAT-DE-BLANQUEFORT (LA)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 8 m. NNW of Fumel, com. and 2 m. W of Blanquefort, on a woody plateau.

**SALVIAC**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot and arrond. of Gourdon.—The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,689; in 1846, 6,875.—The town is 7 m. SW of Cahors. Pop. in 1846, 2,375. It has several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in wine.

**SALVITELLE**, or **SALVITELLA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 17 m. NNW of La Sala, cant. and 3 m. NW of Cagliano, on a hill. Pop. 1,000. In the vicinity are extensive ruins.

**SALVO (SAN)**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Abruzzo-Citra, district and canton and 5 m. S of Il Vasto, on a hill,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the Adriatic. Pop. 1,066.

**SALVORA**, a promontory of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and 22 m. SW of Trieste, and 5 m. SW of Pirano, from which it is separated by the Port-delle-Rose, in N lat  $45^{\circ} 27' 40''$ , E long.  $13^{\circ} 28' 0''$ . It has three headlands. The fleet of the emperor Barbarossa was defeated off this coast by the Venetians, in 1182.

**SALWARP**, a parish in Worcestershire, 2 m. W

by S of Droitwich, intersected by a canal which runs parallel with the river Salwarp, from Droitwich to the Severn. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. 446.

**SALWATTY**. See **SALAWATTY**.

**SALYM**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tobolsk and district of Bereзов, which, after a course in a generally N direction of 150 m., flows into the l. bank of the Oby.

**SALZ**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, presidial and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Neustadt-ander-Saale, near the l. bank of the Franconian Saale, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 550. It has a mineral spring.

**SALZA**, or **SALZACH**, a river which has its source at the W extremity of the Austrian circle of Salzburg, in the lofty mountains on the confines of Tyrol, which it traverses first in a S direction, then E, and afterwards NNW, through the valleys of Ober-Pinzgau, Unter-Pinzgau, and Pongau; runs along the confines of Bavaria and the archduchy of Austria, and after a total course of about 135 m., joins the Inn on the r. bank, 7 m. SW of Braunau. It receives numerous mountain torrents, but the Saala, by which it is joined on the l., is its only considerable affluent. St. Johann, Hallein, Saltburg, Laufen, Tittmoning, and Burghausen, are the chief places on its banks. Five miles S of Hallein is a salt-mine, which is said to have been known to the Romans.

**SALZBRON**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and com. and 1 m. E of Saaralbe, near the r. bank of the Sarre. It has a salt-mine, which was formerly very productive.

**SALZBRUNN (NEU, OBER, and NIEDER)**, three adjacent villages of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 42 m. SW of Breslau, circle and 3 m. NNW of Waldenburg. Pop. of Ober S., 1,056; of Nieder S., 400; and of Neu S., 216. They have coal mines and a glass-work, and have each a mineral spring.

**SALZBURG**, or **SALZACH**, a duchy and circle of the Austrian empire, lying between the circle of the Inn, Styria, Tyrol, and Bavaria. Its area, since the cession of Berchtolsgraden to Bavaria, does not exceed 2,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1839, 146,007. It consists partly of a great valley with the river Salza flowing along the middle; partly of a rugged tract of mountains and defiles. Towards the S it approaches to the Noric Alps, and has Alpine scenery. The principal rivers are the Salza, the Ens, the Saal, and the Mur. Numerous small lakes are scattered over the country. The climate of this mountainous region is severe: even in the neighbourhood of Salzburg, the hills, though not of great elevation, are covered with snow before October. In the S winter lasts with little intermission from the beginning of November to April, and showers and frosts follow till about the end of June. The heat then becomes intense in the valleys, and vegetation develops itself with amazing rapidity. The soil produces, in favourable situations, wheat, oats, and barley. The pastures are extensive; but the chief wealth of the duchy consists in the salt of its northern, and the metals of its southern mountains. In the latter, gold is found occasionally; silver less rarely; while iron, lead, copper, and arsenic, are abundant. The value of the annual product of the salt mines of Hallein approaches to £100,000. The productive industry of the country, however, is very limited. In Roman times, this country formed part of *Noricum*. Ruprecht, a Scotsman, carried the gospel to it in the 7th cent. In the last cent. it was subject to an archbishop, who was a prince of the empire, and primate of Germany. On the general secularisation

in 1802, it was made an electorate, and given, with some additional territory, to the grand-duke of Tuscany. In 1806 it was incorporated with the Austrian states; but in 1809 was transferred to Bavaria. After the overthrow of Bonaparte, it was restored, with the exception of a part of its territory, to Austria. The revenue afforded by it is about £100,000. In the 16th cent., a number of the inhabitants embraced the reformation, and the result, after several changes of treatment, was the emigration of no less than 30,000 of the inhabitants, with their property, into Prussia, the Protestant part of Germany, and the English colonies in N. America.

**SALZBURG**, a city of Upper Austria, the capital of the above prov., situated in N lat. 47° 48', E long. 13° 1', on the banks of the Salza, at an alt. of 1,500 ft. above sea-level, at the commencement of a long defile which traverses the Rhoetan Alps, and between two lofty mountains, the Mönchsberg and the Capucinesberg, 156 m. WSW of Vienna, and 70 m. ESE of Munich. The Salza divides it into two parts, which are connected by a wooden bridge, 370 ft. in length. The streets are narrow and crooked; but the Haupt-Platz and the Dom-Platz are well-built squares, and the city presents a profusion of marble statues, and flat-roofed Italian looking houses. Having been for ages an archiepiscopal see, it contains a greater number of churches and clerical buildings than is proportioned to a town of a pop. of 15,000. The cathedral, one of the earliest specimens of Italian architecture in Germany, is in the Roman or Italian style of building. The university, founded in 1623, subsisted nearly two centuries, but converted in 1810 into a lyceum or academy, has a library of 37,000 vols. There are also two Benedictine abbeys with a library of 36,000 vols. Here are likewise elementary schools of different kinds, and a seminary for educating country schoolmasters. S. is also still the see of an archbishop, with 5 suffragans. The most striking feature of the place is its romantic situation amidst lofty mountains. The citadel, no longer kept in repair, stands in a bold and commanding situation, on the l. bank of the Salza; and one of the gateways leading into the town, cut through the solid rock of the Mönchsberg, is 300 ft. in length, 30 ft. in height, and 24 ft. in breadth. S. has few manufactures, except those of hardware from the materials supplied by the adjacent mines, pottery-ware and leather. The transit trade is considerable. In May, 1818, above 100 houses were destroyed here by accidental fire.

**SALZBURG, SOVAR, SOOVAR, or SLAND**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Saros, 2 m. SE of Eperies, on the Szekiso, an affluent of the Tarcza. Pop. 4,000. There are salt-springs here which produce about 6,000 tons of salt annually.

**SALZBURG, or VIZ-AKNA**, a town of Transylvania, situated in what is termed the Saxon prov., 6 m. NW of Hermanstadt. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the neighbouring salt-works and mines, which are important.

**SALZDELFURTH**, a village of Hanover, 6 m. SSE of Hildesheim, on the Lammé. Pop. 1,000.

**SALZDERHELDEN**, a town of Hanover, on the l. bank of the Leine, 2 m. SE of Elmbeck. Pop. 1,000. Here are salt-works.

**SALZE (GROSS)**, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 10 m. SSE of Magdeburg, near the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,800.

**SALZGITTER**, a walled town of Hanover, 11 m. N of Goslar, on the Wurmback. Pop. 1,600. Outside of the walls is a salt-work, called Salzliebenthal, belonging in common to Hanover and Brunswick.

**SALZGRUB, or KLOSMARKT**, a village of Transylvania, in the com. and 12 m. E of Klausenburg. Salt and coal are mined in the vicinity.

**SALZKAMMERGUT**, a district of Upper Austria, lying between Styria and the lake of Traun, on both sides of the river Traun. Its extent is 254 sq. m. Pop. 14,000, partly Lutherans, but chiefly Calvinists. It is a rugged tract, affording its inhabitants few resources except in the forests and salt-works which belong to government.

**SALZKOTTEN, or SOLT-KOTT**, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, in the principality and 8 m. WSW of Paderborn, on the river Heyder. Pop. 1,400.

**SALZSCHLIRF**, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 9 m. W of Fulda, on the r. bank of the Altfeld. Pop. 950.

**SALZSTETTEN**, a town of Würtemberg, 6 m. N of Horb, near the source of the Nagold. Pop. 950.

**SALZUFLEN**, a town of Lippe-Detmold, 12 m. NNW of Detmold, on the Salze. Pop. 1,300.

**SALZUNGEN**, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the l. bank of the river Werra, 10 m. NW of Schmalkalden. Pop. 2,600, employed chiefly at salt-works, which produce between 6,000 and 7,000 tons a-year.

**SALZWEDEL, or SOLTWEDEL**, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. of Magdeburg, on the river Jetzel, at its confluence with the Demme, 72 m. E of Hamburg. It is surrounded with walls and a moat, and is divided by a branch of the Jetzel into the old and new towns. It contains six churches, three hospitals, and a gymnasium. Its chief manufactures are the weaving of woollen, linen, and cotton. Leather is extensively tanned here, and the whole of the surrounding country is supplied with shoes from this place. The traffic in corn, cattle, and hops, is also considerable. In the spring of 1813, an engagement took place here between a Russian and French division, to the disadvantage of the latter.

**SAMA**, a river of Senegambia, in the state of Futa-Jallon, which has its source in the mountains to the NW of Timbo; flows first SE, then bends NNE, and forms one of the head streams of the Bafing or Black river. See also MALADJIA.

**SAMA**, a town of Bolivia, in the intendency and 150 m. SE of Arequipa, prov. and 60 m. NNW of Arica, on the S side of a river of the same name, and 20 m. above its entrance into the Pacific. At the mouth of the river is another distinguished by the name of Lower Sama; and enclosing on the N the bay into which the river flows, is a cape also called Sama, in S lat. 17° 57' 15", and W long 71° 6' 45".

**SAMACHIALI**, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gaboon coast, capital of the kingdom of Kigli, and 120 m. ENE of the embouchure of the Gaboon.

**SAMADEN**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, on the l. bank of the Inn, 27 m. SE of Coire. Pop. 490.

**SAMADET**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 6 m. W of Geaune, near the l. bank of the Gabas. Pop. 1,468.

**SAMAHU**, a river of Sengambia, in the territory of Dentilia, which, after a course in a generally N direction of 105 m., joins the Fateme.

**SAMAIKATA**, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. of Cochabamba, 60 m. SSW of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra. Pop. 600. On an adjacent mountain are extensive ruins, said to be those of a palace of the Incas.

**SAMAKOV**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 33 m. SSE of Sophia, near the source of the Eker, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is enclosed by a substantial wall crenulated and flanked with towers. Pop. 7,000.



It has extensive iron-works. The adjacent mountains abound in iron of excellent quality.

**SAMALA**, a river of Guatemala, in the state of that name, which descends from the vicinity of the Amilpas volcanoes, and flows through the district of Suchitepeque into the Pacific.

**SAMALANGA**, a maritime town of the island of Sumatra, on the N coast, in the kingdom and 10 m. ESE of Achem. It is the centre of an extensive trade.

**SAMALLUT**, a town of Central Egypt, in the prov. and 69 m. SW of Beni-souef, on the l. bank of the Nile.

**SAMAMBAIA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Cantegallo, near the Rio-Paquequer, an affluent of the Parana, and a mountain of the same name.

**SAMANA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, in N lat. 30° 2'.

**SAMANA'**, a peninsula and large bay at the NE end of the island of Hayti.—The peninsula is 32 m. in length from W to E, and 11 m. in greatest breadth. Mr. Schomburgk estimates its area at 225 sq. m.; and its coast line at 95 m. It attains in Sugar-loaf hill an alt. of 1,936 ft. above sea-level. Its soil is fertile.—The bay which opens to the NE, between Cape Samana, also called Cape Rezon or Cape Grondeur, on the N, and Cape Raphael, 21 m. to the SE of the former, has a mean breadth of about 8 m., and a length of 39 m. This bay offers a safe shelter to the largest squadrons. Lying to the windward of the island, it has the advantage as a maritime post of protecting the whole gulf of Mexico, to which it is in reality a key, commanding absolutely the Mona passage between Hayti and Porto-Rico; it possesses besides a vast roadstead, a point suited for docks and ship-building yards, a territory where provisions can be cheaply raised, and a good mine of coal. The entrance is difficult and narrow. S. was taken by the English in November 1808. Negotiations were recently in progress for the establishment of a French naval depot here.—The 23d vol. of the *Royal Geographical Society's Journal* contains an interesting and detailed account of this peninsula and bay by Sir R. H. Schomburgk.

**SAMANA**, a port on the S coast of the above peninsula, in N lat. 19° 12' 30", W long. 69° 19' 18". It consists of about 90 houses and huts, all in a state of decay.—About a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to the SE is Fort Santa Barbara.

**SAMANA**, or **CROOKED ISLAND**, one of the Bahama islands, in N lat. 22° 50'.

**SAMANA**, or **REZON** (CAPE), a headland of Hayti, the E extremity of the peninsula of Samana, in N lat. 19° 18', W long. 69° 8'.

**SAMANAH**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Multan, district of Bahar, on the E side of the Indus, in N lat. 28° 11'.

**SAMANAP**, a town on the SE coast of the island of Madura, situated on a fine bay, which admits of large country prows lying close up to the town. This place carries on an extensive commerce; and the adjacent country abounds in rice and in teak timber. The Dutch used to build their largest ships for the country trade here; but few European settlers are now remaining. The bay is much frequented by merchant vessels.

**SAMANGI**, or **SOLO**, a river of the island of Java, which has its sources in Mount Merbahu; runs a generally ENE direction, and after a course of about 210 m., throws itself into the strait of Madura, opposite Fort Lodewyk. Its principal affluent is the Madion, which it receives on the r. In the rainy season it is navigable as far as Surakarta.

**SAMANIA**, a village of Persia, in Khuzistan, on the l. bank of the Karoon, 100 m. SSW of Shuster. Pop. 300.

**SAMANIEGO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, and 15 m. NW of Logrono, partido of La-Guardia, on a small affluent of the Ebro. Pop. 610.

**SAMAUANTI**, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Choco, which enters the sea in the gulf of Darien.

**SAMAR**, one of the Philippines, situated to the SE of Luzon, from which it is separated by the strait of Bernardino, about 5 leagues in breadth. Its length has been estimated at 145 m. by 50 m. of average breadth. Pop. in 1837, 100,000. The interior rises into lofty and thickly wooded mountains. Numerous streams, some of them of considerable size, intersect the island. The soil is fertile in rice and wheat. The common food of the natives consists chiefly in a species of potato, yams, and a root named *gaby*: from the sap of the cocoa, nipe, and cabonegro trees, they obtain materials for a species of brandy. Sugar-canes, cabbages, garlic, onions, melons, the Chinese orange, vegetables, and several kinds of fruit little known in Europe, are cultivated in this island. Pagis reckoned no fewer than thirteen or fourteen different species of figs among the fruit-trees of this island, with a great variety of perfumes. The cocoa tree grows here to an uncommon size. Hemp, indigo, pepper, honey, and wax are important productions. The woods swarm with birds of every description, particularly the common fowl, which is, however, distinguished from ours by the shortened proportions of its body and legs; the colour of the hen is grey, with feathers spotted like a partridge. The turtle-dove, parrot, cockatoo, and another pretty little species of the same genus, no larger than a linnet, are numerous. Different species of monkeys, one of which is remarkably large, roe-bucks, wild buffaloes, and other quadrupeds, abound in the woods. The iron-tree, ebony, and dyeing wood, grow in every part of the island. Iron and copper are wrought in the mountains; and gold-dust is found, in some quantity, in its interior regions. The cap. of the island is Catholagan, on the W coast.

**SAMARA**, a town of Russia, on the Volga, at its confluence with the Samara, 105 m. SE of Simbirsk. Pop. 6,000.—A recent ukase has created the town the cap. of a new government, which has been formed of the surrounding district, with annexations from Simbirsk, Saratof, and Orenburg. It has some trade in caviar, and in corn, cattle, dried fish, and hides, by means of caravans, as well as by the Volga.

**SAMARA**, a river of European Russia, in the gov. of Ekaterinoslav, which falls into the Dnieper, on the l. bank, after a SW course of about 170 m. Its principal affluent is the Kovilna.—Also a river in the gov. of Simbirsk and Samara, which rises 30 m. W of Orenburg, runs WNW, and joins the Volga at the town of Samara, after a NW course of 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Tok and the Kenel on the r. and the Buzuluk on the l.

**SAMARA**, or **SAMARRAH**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, on the l. bank of the Tigris, 60 m. N of Bagdad. It was known in the 9th cent. as the residence of several caliphs of the house of Abbas. As containing the tombs of the Imam Hasein-Askari and the Imam Mehdi, it is much venerated by Mahomedans, and is visited by about 10,000 pilgrims annually. To the N of the modern town is a curious spiral tower, and about 4 m. N is a high tumulus, called Tel-Alij, or 'the Nose-bag mound,' the tradition being, that it was raised by some former ruler ordering his troops each to bring the nose-bag of his horse full of earth for

this purpose. Lieut. Jones is of opinion that this highly curious and interesting mound, in all probability, marks the pyre on which the body of the Emperor Julian was burnt, previous to the removal of his ashes to Tarsus. It now contains only about 250 houses, which have recently been encircled by a strong wall to defend the inhabitants from the Bedouins.

**SAMARANG**, a town on the N coast of the island of Java. It is a large town, with a considerable European pop. and many Chinese. The total pop. of the town and suburbs was estimated at 50,000 in 1845. It is defended by a stone parapet and rampart, with bastions and a wet ditch, but only calculated for defence against a native power. Between the town and the sea-coast is an impassable morass, which prevents any approach but by two roads, both of which are raised, and communicate with each other by one running parallel to the coast and close to the water. The bay lies to the E of the high land of Japara, and S of the islands of Crimon-Java. Ships are obliged to lie at the distance of 5 or 6 m. from the shore, the anchorage being in 6 fath. on a muddy bottom.—The river, which is navigable for prows and coasting-vessels up to the town, runs between the W side of the city and the Chinese campeng. Its mouth is in S lat. 6° 58', E long. 110° 28'. The town has a neat appearance, with a number of good houses. It has a large Dutch church, a Roman catholic church, an observatory, a town-house, and several other public buildings. Its exports consist of coffee, sugar, indigo, and cotton. S. was formerly the seat of a separate governor, having the denomination of governor of Java-proper, and exercising extensive powers under the sanction and control of the governor-general and supreme council of Batavia; but this establishment has given way to the less expensive institutions of a commissioner, and residents for the transaction of business.—According to Dove, the mean temp. of the year here is 81° 87', and the difference between the hottest and the coldest months, only 4° 10'.

**SAMARATE**, a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Milan, 2 m. S of Gallarate.

**SAMARCAND**, or **SAMARKHAND**, a city of Asia, once the cap. of Independent Tartary, and of the magnificent empire of Timur, situated in N lat. 39° 30', E long. 68° 50', on the river Sogd or Zer-Afshan, 130 m. E of Bokhara. Clavijo, who visited it about 1400, estimated the pop. of the city and suburbs at 150,000; but says that a considerable number, for want of habitations, were obliged to dwell in caves in the surrounding rocks. He adds that the country, for two leagues round, was entirely covered with villages, gardens, and country-houses, the residence of Tartar chiefs. A great proportion of the inhabitants consisted of persons collected by Timur from every part of Asia, so that there was scarcely a nation in Asia which had not representatives, or an employment which was not exercised here. Its commerce was maintained with Russia, Tartary, India, Turkey, and China. The pomp of Timur's court, and of his numerous palaces, surpassed description. Our information with regard to the modern state of this once celebrated capital, is very imperfect. It is said to be built in a quadrangular form, and to be still surrounded with an excellent wall, having a circuit of 8 m., but enclosing an area mainly occupied with gardens. Its bazaars are however poorly supplied, trade and commerce having transferred their seat to Bokhara. Its pop. has been variously estimated at from 10,000 to 25,000. The climate is delightful. On one side a fruitful and verdant plain extends to Bokhara; on the other,

at the distance of 2 m. to the southward, the hilly country commences.

**SAMAROUSKOI**, a village of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, 176 m. N of Tobolsk.

**SAMARRAH**. See **SAMARA**.

**SAMARSKALA**, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Oufa, 40 m. W of Troitsk.

**SAMASSI**, a village of Sardinia, 21 m. NNW of Cagliari, on the l. bank of the Mannu. Pop. 1,700.

**SAMATA**, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 7 m. NW of Denderah.

**SAMATAN**, a town of France, in the dep. of Gerz, on the l. bank of the Save, 17 m. SE of Auch. Pop. 1,200.

**SAMAVA**, a village of Turkey in Asia, 90 m. W of Meshed-Ali, on the r. bank of the Euphrates, containing only a pop. of 300 Arabs, who levy exorbitant contributions on all the pilgrims that take this route to the holy cities.

**SAMBAS**, a town and river on the W coast of Borneo. The river has a wide entrance, in E long. 109° 5', N lat. 1° 12'. The town is about 30 m. up the river. The houses here, as in almost all the other coast towns of Borneo, are built of timber and bamboos, raised on wooden stalks or piles, many of them on floats moored to large posts. The town is chiefly inhabited by Chinese and Malays. The predatory and piratical habits of the inhabitants drew upon them an attack by a British armament, in 1812: the assailants were, however, repulsed with considerable loss, and suffered still more from the pestilential effects of the climate. In 1813, a second attack was made on it, with complete success.—The adjacent territory which is governed by a Mahomedan Sultan, is separated from Sarawak by the Krimbang mountains.

**SAMBEK**, or **SAMBOK**, a town of Hungary, 14 m. NNW of Buda.

**SAMBEELONG**, or **SAMBILANG ISLANDS**, a group in the Indian sea, a little to the north of the Great Nicobar, in N lat. 4°, E long. 100°.

**SAMBER**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, and district of Jeypur, in N lat. 26° 54', 51 m. NE of Ajmir. It is situated in the vicinity of a salt lake, 20 m. long by 2 m. broad, from whence a great part of Upper Hindostan is supplied with salt, and which is greatly preferred by the natives to the sea salt, although it has a bitter taste.

**SAMBHAR (CAPE)**, a cape on the SW coast of Borneo, in S lat. 2° 52'.

**SAMBOANGAN**, a Spanish fortress and settlement on the SW extremity of the island of Mindanao, in N lat. 6° 54', E long. 122° 8'. The town is situated on the banks of a small rivulet. The number of inhabitants is about 1,000, among which are included the officers and soldiers of the garrison, and their families. The fort is built of masonry in the form of a square, with bastions, and has a high wall close to the sea. There is a clear plain towards the land; a swamp also on one side of the fort adds to its strength. There is no harbour, but only an open roadstead protected by several islands. Pirates swarm in the neighbourhood, and frequently cut off Spanish vessels while lying in the harbour.

**SAMBOR**, a circle and town of Austrian Poland. The circle has a superficial extent of 1,780 sq. m., and is one of the largest in Galicia. The Dniester has its source in this circle, and traverses the northern part, while the Stry traverses the south. This latter portion is intersected by lofty mountains.—The town is situated in a large plain, on the banks of the Dniester, 44 m. SW of Lemberg, and 160 m. ESE of Cracow. It is a well-built town, and the seat of a criminal court, and has a gymnasium or college, and a high school. Pop. 6,600, employed

partly in manufacturing and bleaching linen, partly in making salt.

**SAMBOR** (Alt), a village of Austrian Poland, on the l. bank of the Dniester, 10 m. SW of Sambor.

**SAMBOROUGH**, an island off the SE coast of Nova Scotia. It has a light-house upon it, in 1. lat.  $44^{\circ} 26' 17''$  W long.  $63^{\circ} 35' 16''$ .

**SAMBOURN**, a hamlet in the p. of Congleton, Warwickshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of Alcester. Pop. 694.

**SAMBRE**, a river which rises in French Flanders, near Fontenelle; enters Belgium; passes by Charleroi; and falls into the Meuse at Namur, after a winding course of 120 m. Its chief affluents are the Helpe, the Haute, the Heure, the Pieton, and the Orneau. Its banks were in 1794 the scene of several sanguinary conflicts.

**SAMBRECA**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Girgenti.

**SAMBUNARA**, a town of Bambuk, in Western Africa, 60 m. S of Gallam.

**SAMDONG**, a volcanic mountain of Java, near the centre of the island, to the SSW of Prapag.

**SAMEE**, a town of Gallam, in Western Africa, beautifully situated on the Senegal, 20 m. E of Toug.

**SAMEN**, a province of Abyssinia, consisting of a chain of immense mountains, extending along the W and N banks of the Tacazze, and separating the high country of Tigre from the low and fertile regions around the capital. It is 80 m. long, but seldom exceeds 30 m. in breadth.

**SAMEON**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Orchies. Pop. 1,701.

**SAMER**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and arrond. of Boulogne-sur-Mer. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,884; in 1846, 12,436. The town is 9 m. SE of Boulogne-sur-Mer, pleasantly situated on a hill. Pop. in 1846, 2,231. It has a fine square in which four well built streets terminate, and possesses manufactories of tiles, grain and saw-mills, and tanneries. It derives its name from St. Wulmer, a son of Walbert, count of Boulogne, who founded an abbey here in 668.

**SAMET-SIKHAR**, a summit of the Parswanath mountain in Hindostan, in the prov. of Bihar, 136 m. S of Boglipur, and one of the principal Jain sanctuaries in Hindostan. It consists of a small tableland, on which are four large square edifices, painted white, with a central and four smaller domes, the former surmounted by a gilt spire, and the whole surrounded by a brick wall. Within is a small black image of Parswanatha, and flanking the tableland is a series of Jain temples. The ascent to the mountain is by means of a winding path.

**SAMFORD** (Great), a parish in Essex,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Thaxted, on the E bank of the river Pant. Area 2,224 acres. Pop. in 1801, 597; in 1851, 906.

**SAMFORD** (Little), a parish in Essex,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE of Thaxted, on the river Pant. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 423; in 1851, 471.

**SAMFORD-ARUNDEL**, a parish in Somersetshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by W of Wellington, intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 1,144 acres. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1851, 415.

**SAMFORD-BRETT**, a parish in Somersetshire, 7 m. ESE of Dunster. Area 932 acres. Pop. 246.

**SAMFORD-COURTENAY**, a parish in Devon, 5 m. NNE of Okehampton. Area 7,962 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,217; in 1851, 1,084.

**SAMFORD-PEVEREL**, a parish in Devon, 5 m. ENE of Tiverton, intersected by the Western canal. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 787; in 1851, 855.

**SAMFORD-SPINEY**, a parish in Devon, 4 m. E

by S of Tavistock, crossed by the Dartmoor railway. Area 1,721 acres. Pop. in 1851, 522.

**SAMGAUM**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of the Carnatic, and district and 18 m. WNW of Nellore, on the l. bank of the Pennar.

**SAMGORODOK**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 105 m. SW of Kiev, district and 15 m. SSE of Makhnovka.

**SAMGUIM**, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the Serra Itaparica, runs along the confines of the provinces of Bahia and Sergipe, and flows into the Rio Real on the l. bank, near its entrance into the ocean.

**SAMHAR**, a mountainous district in the N part of Abyssinia, to the N of Dixain.

**SAMHOUD**. See MADFUNE.

**SAMI**, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Bambarra, 24 m. W of Sego, on the l. bank of the Joliba.—Also a town of the state of Kajaaga, on the l. bank of the Senegal, 69 m. ENE of Bulibani.—Also a town of the state of Ludamar, 110 m. E of Benownm.

**SAMINA**, a valley of the principality of Liechtenstein and seignory of Vadutz, near the r. bank of the Rhine. It pastures large numbers of cattle.

**SAMLAND**, an ancient district of Prussia, between the Baltic, the Frische-haff, Curische-haff, and Pregel, now comprised in the prov. of Eastern Prussia.

**SAMLESBURY**, a chapelry in the p. of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. ENE of Preston. Pop. in 1831, 1,948.

**SAMMARTINO-GUSNAGO**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. WNW of Mantua, district and 6 m. SE of Castel-Goffredo. Pop. 2,400.

**SAMMON'S POINT**, a village of Iroquois co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the W bank of the Iroquois, near the Chicago branch railway.

**SAMNU**, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, in the Fezzan, 36 m. NE of Sebha, and 114 m. NNE of Murzuk, in the midst of basaltic hills. It has three minarets, and numerous gardens and palm-plantations are scattered around it.

**SAMO**, a town of New Granada, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of St. Juan-de-los-Llanos, on the l. bank of the Amadeo.

**SAMOAN ISLANDS**. See NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

**SAMOC SYN**. See SAMOTSCHAN.

**SAMOENS**, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. of Faucigny, on an affluent of the Giffre, in a valley of the same name, 15 m. E of Bonneville. Pop. 3,800. It carries on an active trade in linen and cotton fabrics, of local manufacture, and cattle and mules. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient Chateau-Tournolite. The valley of S. is about 12 m. in length from E to W; and forms two branches, distinguished as the valleys of Combe and Fonds. They abound in iron.

**SAMOGITIA**, SZAMAITA, or SMUDZ, an ancient district of Europe, bounded on the N by Courland and the Baltic, on the W by the Baltic and Prussia, and on the S and E by Lithuania, properly so called, and now comprised in the Russian gov. of Vilna. It was called by the Russians and Poles, Imond. This territory was the first of the Polish adjuncts to Russia which raised the standard of rebellion in 1831.

**SAMOIDES**. See SAMOYEDES.

**SAMOIS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Fontainebleau, on the slope of a hill, on the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,053. It has several fine country seats, and contains quarries of freestone and lime.



**SAMOKHYALOVITSHI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 9 m. S of Minsk, on the r. bank of the Plitsh.

**SAMOREAU**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Fontainebleau, on the slope of a hill, on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 230. It has a fine castle, and contains extensive quarries.

**SAMOS**, a town of the island of Cephalonia, on the NE coast, on a bay of the same name, 10 m. NE of Argostoli. It has a safe and spacious harbour, and is one of the commercial entrepôts of the island. This town occupies the site of the Samos of the ancients.

**SAMOS**, an island of Turkey, on the S side of the gulf of Skala-Nuova, separated only by a narrow strait, called the Little Bosphorus, from Cape Santa-Maria on the continent of Asia Minor. On the SW, another channel called the Great Bosphorus, about 8 m. wide, separates it from Nicaria and the Furni islands. Its original name was *Parthenias*; it was afterwards called *Cyparissia*, and after several changes, acquired its present one of Samos. It is 27 m. in length from E to W, and of varying breadth from 3 to 12 m. Its W extremity, Mount Kerki, the ancient *Catabates*, or *Mons Cercetius*, is in N lat. 37° 43' 48", E long. 26° 38' 21". It is traversed by two ranges of lofty limestone mountains, some parts of which are covered with woods, and display beautiful scenery; but in several quarters the scenery is bleak and rocky. Between the ranges are rich and cultivated plains, which produce abundantly grain, vines, olives, and fruits. The pop. was estimated by Tournefort at only 12,000. Turner, a recent traveller, probably overstates it at 60,000, dispersed through 18 large, and 20 small villages. Michaud estimated the pop. at 15,000 in 1833. S. is the only island of the archipelago, in which the people enjoyed any thing of a republican form of government under Turkish sway. An aga, indeed, resided here; but the whole power was in the hands of the Greeks. Each village elected from among its principal inhabitants, three persons called primates, who chose annually three rulers of the island. The contest for this distinction, however, is said to have often given rise to furious scenes of violence and intrigue; and there was also a governor appointed by the Porte, who paid for his situation, and in seeking to raise the sum with a profit, practised every species of violence and extortion. Notwithstanding all this, S. flourishes, and has long flourished, and is reckoned the richest island of the archipelago. It exports from 20,000 to 25,000 cantars of grapes, 15,000 barrels of raisins, with muscadine wine to such an extent that the duty amounts to 36,000 piastres. Other articles of export are oil, valonia, silk, and cotton. It also produces valuable marble, and contains mines of lead, silver, and, it is said, of gold.—The town of Khora or Cora, on the S coast, bears the title of capital; but the principal town is Vathi, on its N side, which is distinguished by its large and convenient harbour. On the E end of the island, about 5 m. from Cape Santa-Maria, are the remains of the ancient city of *Samos*, the magnificence of which was much boasted in antiquity. The bay of S. is small, and exposed to the S.; and the mole, forming the port of Tigani, is insufficient to make a good harbour, but it appears to be the remains of that magnificent one 250 paces long, which was esteemed one of the wonders of S. The city walls still remain, cased inside and outside with white marble, the interior being filled up with small stones. They are 10, 12, or 15 ft. thick, according to the situation, and at the top are covered with large hewn stones. Some parts of them are entire, and they appeared to

Pococke the most beautiful he had ever seen. There are also the remains of a theatre, the seats of which were built, not on arches, but on the sides of the hill, and some fragments of a celebrated temple of Juno. The Turkish name of the island is *SUSAM-ADASI*.

**SAMOSCH**. See SZAMOS.

**SIMOSONY**, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Czongrad, 4 m. from Komlos.

**SAMOSTZE**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Krodno, on the r. bank of the Tshara.

**SAMOTSHAN**, or **SAMOCZYN**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle and 9 m. ENE of Chodziesen, in a marshy plain on the Netze. Pop. 1,300.

**SAMOTHRAKI**, or **SAMENDREK**, the ancient *Samothrace*, or *Samos* of Homer, an island of the Grecian archipelago, situated to the N of the entrance of the Dardanelles, and 14 m. NNW of the island of Imbro, and 23 m. from the Thracian coast near Enos. It is about 28 m. in circuit; and had a pop. in 1821, of 3,200; but this number has been greatly reduced by civil contentions. The island rises with a steep and lofty ascent from the sea, to an alt. of 5,248 ft. On its E side are pasture-grounds and wood; on the other side, the land is lower and under tillage.—Also an island in the Ionian group, 5 m. NW of Corfu. It is 3 m. in length from NW to SE.

**SAMOYEDES**, or **SAMOJEDS**, a people of Russia, calling themselves *Kassova*, who traverse the immense and frozen deserts extending along the ocean which forms the northern boundary of Asia. They extend on the side of Europe as far as the river Mezen, which falls into the White sea in the gov. of Arkhangel; while they inhabit the shores of Asia, eastward to the Olenok, and almost to the Lena, thus wandering over a line of upwards of 2,000 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 300 to 600 m.; yet such is the rigour of the climate, and the barrenness of the soil, that the whole of this vast extent is not supposed to contain a pop. of more than 20,000. The S. are divided into three great tribes, differing somewhat in language and manners: The *Vanoites*, who inhabit the banks of the Petshora and the Obi, in the vicinity of Obdorsk; the *Tysia-Igoley*, who are found on the Mezen, and in the interior of the gov. of Arkhangel; and the *Khirushtes*, who reside in the remoter and interior parts of Siberia. Their rude traditions even support the conjecture that they were driven by war and oppression from happier climates into their present haunts. In fact, there are still found on the lower part of the Yenisei several tribes whose dialect as well as appearance and habits bears a considerable affinity with theirs. The S. are a small and stunted race, commonly between 4 and 5 ft. high. Their features resemble those of the Tunguses; while their neighbours, the *Ostiaks*, bear the stamp of the Finnish race. They have a flat, round, and broad face, large thick lips, a wide and open nose, scanty beard, and black and rough hair in small quantity but carefully arranged. Their females do not, like the *Ostiak* females, wear a veil; but keep the head and face uncovered, unless during winter journeys. The hair is formed into two tresses, which hang behind, and are never combed down; they also wear ear-rings made of grains of coral. Their principal covering is a robe of skins. They live by hunting, and are continually moving from place to place in sledges drawn by reindeer. When upon the sea-shore, they feed upon the flesh of the bear, and that of the whales thrown ashore, and other marine animals. They also fish in the lakes and gulfs of the sea, with nets made from the bark and twigs of the willow. In autumn their principal occupation is the hunting of the white fox. Their superior dexterity in hunting is allowed even by the *Ostiaks*. They contribute by far the larger portion of the bear-skins brought to the fair at Obdorsk. Their religious rites seem derived, with some modifications, from the widely extended system of Shamanism prevalent over all the N and E of Asia. They are in general a quiet, harmless race; but are said to be prone to intoxication, and passionately fond of tobacco. Their favourite amusements are wrestling and dancing.

**SAMOZE'RO**, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Olonetz, under the parallel of 62° N. It is 21 m. in length from NW to SE, by 9 m. in breadth, and discharges itself into Lake Onega by the Shuya.

**SAMPAKA**, a town of Ludamar, in Central Africa, 55 m. E of Benown.

**SAMPANMANGO (CAVE)**, the NW point of the island of Borneo, in N lat. 7°, E long. 117°.

**SAMPANS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Dole. Pop. 600.

**SAMPARA**, a town on the W coast of the island

of Celebes, in E long.  $119^{\circ} 10'$ , 140 m. W of Banjar-Massam.

SAMPATE, or SAMPIT, a river on the S coast of the island of Borneo, in S lat.  $3^{\circ} 18'$ .

SAMPER-DE-CALANDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Teruel, 43 m. SE of Saragossa, on the r. bank of the Martin. Pop. 2,400.

SAMPEYRE, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Saluzzo, on the l. bank of the Vraita. Pop. 5,000.

SAMPIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Meuse, cant. and 10 m. SE of Pierrefitte. Pop. 500.

SAMPOE, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the S coast of Java, in S lat.  $8^{\circ} 23'$ , E long.  $112^{\circ} 26'$ .

SAMPSON (Sr.), a parish in Cornwall,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S by E of Lostwithiel, on the W bank of the Fowey. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 314; in 1851, 336.

SAMPSONVILLE, a village of Ulster co., in the state of New York, U. S., 48 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 480. There is an immense tannery here.

SAMSO, or SAMS, an island of Denmark, lying between Sieland and the coast of Jutland, 76 m. WNW of Copenhagen. It is about 15 m. long, and 3 m. broad. Two deep bays, leaving only a narrow strip between them, divide it into two unequal portions, of which the northern and smaller, called Nordbyland, is hilly, while the southern is flat. Pop. 5,550. Off the NE shoulder of S. lies the island of Kyholm, on which there is a quarantine establishment.

SAMSON, a county in the S part of N. Carolina. Area 664 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 12,157; in 1850, 14,585. Its cap. is Clinton.

SAMSON, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 6 m. E of Namur, on the r. bank of the Meuse.

SAMSON, a large village, or rather cluster of villages, in the Hungarian com. of Behar, 8 m. NE of Debreczin.

SAMSON (Sr.), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 4 m. NE of Angers. Pop. 1,200. —Also a village in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Prez-en-Paie. Pop. 1,256. —Also a village in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 5 m. S of Formerie. Pop. 400.

SAMSUN, a city of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black sea, on the site of the ancient *Amisus*, which, after *Sinope*, was the most opulent city in Pontus. It was included in the dominion of the emperors of Trebizond, and finally annexed to the Turkish empire by Mahomet II. It is situated in N lat.  $41^{\circ} 18'$ , E long.  $36^{\circ} 22'$ , in the pash. of Trebizond, 9 m. W of the embouchure of the Yeshil-rmak, near the W end of a bay about 4 m. in length, and surrounded by groves of olive trees. The houses, which are of wood plastered with mud and white-washed, produce a good effect. The modern town is small, not containing more than 450. Mohammedan families. It is surrounded by a decayed wall. The town can boast of 5 mosques, with minarets, and a large khan for the use of merchants. Its bazaars though small are well supplied; and it carries on a brisk trade in timber, tobacco, copper, galls, gums, hemp, flax, and grain, with Constantinople and other ports on the Black sea. It is also an important place of transit from Constantinople to the interior of Anatolia.

SAMTER, a small town of Prussian Poland, 20 m. NW of Posen. Pop. 2,300.

SAMUEL (POINT), a cape on the W coast of Admiralty island, in the N. Pacific, in N lat.  $57^{\circ} 28'$ .

SAMUKAH, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Diyarbekir, 12 m. ESE of Khatuniyah. Pop. 1,000. It has extensive fig-orchards.

SAMULCOTTAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Northern Circars, district and 30 m. NE

of Rajamundry. In the vicinity of this place pepper has been found growing wild on the hills, and it was at one time in contemplation of the East India company to establish an extensive pepper farm here; but the acquisitions of the British on the Malabar coast rendered the scheme unnecessary.

SAMUR, a river of Shirvan, in Persia, which rises in the mountains of Lesghistan, and falls into the Caspian, 15 m. S of Derbend.

\*\*\* SAN, or SAINT, most names of places with this prefix are to be sought under the word that follows.

SAN, a large river of Austrian Poland, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, near Sianki; flows NNW, to Sanok, and then bends round from N to E till it reaches Przemyśl, where it receives a NW direction, which it retains to its junction with the Vistula near Sandomir. It is one of the largest rivers in the prov., and forms part of the boundary between Russian Poland and Austrian Galicia. —Also a river of Styria, which flows in an E and S course to the Save, 11 m. below Celly. —Also a river of China, which rises on the frontier of Tartary, and falls into the gulf of Leaotong, in N lat.  $39^{\circ} 9'$ .

SAN-ANDREAS, a village of Calaveras co., in California, U. S., 139 m. E of Vallejo, between the N and S branches of the Calaveras. It is surrounded by ravines and flats rich in gold.

SAN-ANDRES, a town of the island of Teneriffe, on the E coast, in a valley of the same name, in the partido of Santa-Cruz-de-Teneriffe. Pop. 2,635. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

SAN-ANDRES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido of Soria, in the mountains of Almarza. Pop. 492. It has a parish-church, two convents, and a custom-house. The manufacture of linen, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief objects of local industry.

SAN-ANTONIO, a town of the island of Iviza, in the Balearic group. Pop. 2,170. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in agriculture.

SAN-ANTONIO-REEF, a reef off the NE coast of Australia, in S lat.  $18^{\circ} 31'$ , between Rockingham and Halifax bays, and to the NE of Palm islands.

SAN-ASENSIO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Logrono and partido of Haro. Pop. 1,431. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a convent; and possesses manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics.

SAN-AUGUSTINE, a county in the E part of Texas, U. S. Area 642 sq. m. It is watered by Ayish-bayou and the Attoyac. Pop. in 1850, 3,647. Its cap., of the same name, is 237 m. NE of Austin.

SAN-BARTOLOME-DE-LANZAROTE, a town of the Canary islands, in the island of Lanzarote and partido of Teguiise. Pop. 1,906. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

SAN-BERNARDINO, a Mormon village of Los Angeles co., in California, U. S., 279 m. SE of Vallejo, in a rich and well-watered valley.

SAN-BORNTON, a township and village of Belknap co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 18 m. N of Concord, watered by Salmon-Brook-Pond. Pop. 2,695.

SAN-BUENAVENTURA, a river of California, U. S., which rises in the rancho of Ojai, in Santa Barbara co., and flows in a NW course of 30 m. to the sea, which it enters to the N of Monterey.

SAN-ESTEBAN-DEL-VALLE, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Avila and partido of Arenas-de-San-Pedro. Pop. 1,239. It is enclosed by old walls, has a parish-church, a custom-house, and some mineral wells.

SAN-FELICES-DE-BUELNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Santander and partido of Villacarriedo,

in a mountainous locality near La Vega. Pop. 2,596. It has a parish-church and several convents. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle.

**SAN-FELIU-DE-GUISOIS**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Gerona, and partido of Bisbal, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 6,679. It has several churches, an hospital, a custom-house, and a convent, and possesses a good harbour. The salting of fish forms an important branch of local industry. It is supposed to have been founded by a Roman colony.

**SAN-FELIU-DE-LOBREGAT**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona. The partido comprises 40 pueblos. The town is in a great plain, encircled by the Llobregat. Pop. 1,785. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of cotton fabrics and of blonde. Its foundation is posterior to the expulsion of the Saracens.

**SAN-JAVIER**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido of Murcia, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,597.

**SAN-JOAQUIN**. See JOACHIN (SAN).

**SAN-JOSEF**, a river of Spanish Yucatan, which flows SSW, passing the town of Bacalar, and falls into the upper part of the shallow estuary, opening between the S end of Ambergris-Cay and Balize.

**SAN-JUAN**, a town of the Balearic islands, in the island of Majorca, prov. and partido of Menacor. Pop. 1,612.

**SAN-JUAN-BANTISTA (VILLA-HERNANDEZ)**, a town of Mexico, the cap. of the state of Tabasco, situated on the W bank of the Tabasco river, at the point where the Chiltepec diverges from the l. bank of the Tabasco, and 24 leagues above the bar of the Tabasco. Its houses are substantially built of stone, with flat roofs. The custom-house of the state is here. The chief exports are logwood and cocoa.

**SAN-LEONARDO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido of Burgo-de-Osma. Pop. 582. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and carries on an active trade in cattle.

**SAN-LORENZO**, a town of the Canary islands, in the island of Gran Canaria and partido of Las Palmas. Pop. 1,927. It has a parish-church, several convents, and a custom-house.

**SAN-MARTIN-DE-TARAMUNDI**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Oviedo and partido of Castropol. Pop. 1,975. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

**SAN-MIGUEL**, a county of New Mexico, situated to the E of Santa-Fé, and watered by the Pecos and Canadian. Area 3,500 sq. m.

**SAN-PEDRO**, a port of Los-Angeles co., in California, U. S., situated on a bay of the same name, in N lat. 33° 43' 6", W long. 118° 16' 08", 27 m. S of Los Angeles, and 80 m. NW of San-Diego. It has good anchorage, except under SE winds.

**SAN-PETE**, a county in Utah territory, U. S., situated between the parallels of 38° 30' and 39° 57' N, and extending from the Rocky mountains to about 112° W long. It is watered by the Green and the Grand rivers, affluents of the Rio-Colorado. Pop. in 1850, 365. Its cap., Manti, is situated 45 m. NE of Fillmore, at an alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level.

**SAN-QUINTIN-DE-MEDIOLA**, a town of Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona, and partido of Igualada. Pop. 1,813. It has a parish-church, and a custom-house; and possesses manufactories of calico, paper, and baskets.

**SAN-ROMAN**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido of Santander. Pop. 630. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

**SAN-SHWUY**, a district and town of China, in the prov. and 36 m. W of Kwang-tung and div. of

Kwang-chu-fu, on an arm of the Pe-keang, near its confluence with the Ta-keang, in N lat. 23° 15', E long. 112° 45'. It is enclosed by walls, and has a tower nine stories in height. The district produces hemp in considerable quantities, and contains extensive mulberry plantations. The soil consists of reddish sand and clay.

**SAN-SHWUY-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se and div. of Fun-chu, in N lat. 35° 12', E long. 108° 18'.

**SAN-YUEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. and 24 m. N of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 34° 37', E long. 108° 53'.

**SANA**, a small river of Switzerland, which runs into the Aar, 3 m. S of Aarburg.

**SANA**, a city of Arabia, the capital of Yemen, and residence of an independent imam. It is situated in N lat. 15° 22', E long. 44° 31', 15 days journey NE by N of Mocha, in a barren stony valley, from 6 to 9 m. in width, encircled by lofty hills, near the source of the Shab river, and at an alt. of 4,000 ft. above sea-level. Its immediate vicinity is beautifully diversified by woods and gardens. Its walls have a circuit of 5½ m., but enclose numerous gardens and open spaces. The streets are narrow, but present many massive and lofty stone houses, with others substantially built of brick. There are above 20 mosques, and the public baths are numerous and handsome. The imam has two large palaces. The principal commerce of S. is in coffee; dried fruits and raisins are also largely exported. The coffee is brought into S. in December and January. The cost of transporting a camel-load to Mocha is 44 dollars. Mr. Cruttenden estimates the pop. at 40,000. The merchants are generally wealthy. Fruit is plentiful in the neighbourhood, particularly grapes, great quantities of which are dried and exported. The climate is dry. In average seasons, rain falls three times in the year.

**SANA**, a province of Peru, bounded on the NE and E by the prov. of Caxamarca; and on the W by the Pacific, along the coast of which it extends 75 m. Its soil is level, and, excepting in the desert of Sechura, fertile. It produces wheat, maize, rice, fruit, and barilla.—Its capital, of the same name, is situated on a river of its name, on the coast, in a fertile and pleasant valley, 80 m. N of Truxillo. It is now in a state of decay, in consequence of an inundation, by which it was nearly ruined, in 1728.

**SANABU**, a town of Middle Egypt, in the prov. and 45 m. S of Minieh, and 36 m. NW of Siout, near the l. bank of the Nile. It has 5 Coptic churches.

**SANAG**, a town on the W coast of the island of Lombok, in S lat. 8° 27'.

**SANAGHA**, a name by which the W part of the Sahara is sometimes distinguished.

**SANAHUJA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 45 m. ENE of Lerida, and partido of Solsona, at the foot of the Cervera mountains, on which are the ruins of a castle. Pop. 1,117. It has a parish church, several oratories, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of cotton fabrics.

**SANAN**, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 36 m. NNW of Abu-Arish.

**SANARICA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 24 m. E of Gallipoli, cant. and 5 m. SE of Maglia, in a fertile plain. Pop. 560.

**SANARSKAYA**, a fortress of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 42 m. WNW of Troizk, near the Sanarka, a small affluent of the U. It stands on a height, is enclosed by wooden fortifications, and contains about 50 houses, inhabited chiefly by Cossacks.



**SANBORTON**, a township of Belknap co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 21 m. N of Concord, bounded on the E by the Great bay of Winnepesaukee lake, and on the W partly by Pemigewasset river. Pop. in 1840, 2,745.

**SANCAHA**, a small town of Abyssinia, 11 m. NW of Gondar, in a plain near the Andoval, one of the head streams of the Atbara. It is inhabited by Shangallas.

**SANCAN**, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district and 45 m. NNW of Abu-Arish.

**SANCERGUES**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Cher, and arrond. of Sancerre. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,004; in 1846, 13,841. The village is 14 m. S of Sancerre, on the l. bank of the Voumoise, a small affluent of the Loire. Pop. 821. It has several iron-works.

**SANCERRE**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher. The arrond. comprises an area of 209,684 hect., and contains 8 cant. Pop. in 1831, 66,790; in 1841, 71,275; and in 1846, 75,067. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,809; in 1846, 19,847. The town is 29 m. NE of Bourges, in a picturesque situation, in an isolated mountain, in a rich locality, and about 1½ m. from the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1789, 2,262; in 1821, 3,102; in 1831, 3,032; and in 1846, 3,648. It is irregularly built, and possesses little architectural adornment. It has a Calvinist church, and a communal college, and carries on a considerable trade in wine, hemp, nuts, cattle, and wool. In the vicinity are quarries of fine yellow veined marble. The slopes of the mountain of S. are covered with vines. The foundation of the town is by some authorities attributed to Cæsar; there appears, however, greater evidence that it was founded by Charlemagne, and peopled by a Saxon colony. It had a fortress, which after taking the town from the Calvinists, was destroyed by Charles IX. in 1575.

**SANCEY-LE-GRAND**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 9 m. SSE of Clerval. Pop. 915.

**SANCEY-LE-LONG**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 8 m. SSE of Clerval. Pop. 380. It has several tanneries.

**SANCHEVILLE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 9 m. E of Bonneval. Pop. 1,010. It has a woollen yarn-mill.

**SANCIAN**, **SAM-CHOW**, or **SAINT JOHN**, an island of the China sea, near the coast of the Chinese prov. of Kwang-tung, and about 10 m. SW of Macao. It contains the tomb of St. Francis Xavier.

**SANCILLO**, a mountain nearly in the centre of the Great Canary island, rising to the alt. of 6,070 ft. above sea-level.

**SANCOINS**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, and arrond. of Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,415; in 1846, 8,769. The town is 23 m. ENE of St. Amand-Mont-Rond, on the r. bank of the Aubois, a small affluent of the Loire, and on the Canal-du-Centre. Pop. in 1846, 2,610. It has lime and tile-kilns, a dye-work, bleachery, and carries on an active trade in cattle, gypsum, wood, iron, forage, and wool.

**SANCOTY HEAD**, a headland of the state of Massachusetts, U. S., forming the E point of Nanucket island, in N lat. 41° 16', and W long. 126° 52'.

**SANCREED**, a parish of Cornwall, 4 m. W by S of Penzance. Area 4,471 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,394.

**SANCTI-SPIRITUS**. See **ESPIRITU-SANCTO**.

**SANCTON-AND-HOUGHTON**, a parish in the

E. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. SE by E of Market-Weighton. Area 4,708 acres. Pop. in 1851, 519.

**SANCY** (**PIC DE**). See **DON MONY**.

**SANCY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 2 m. SE of Audun-le-Roman, and 8 m. N of Briey, at the foot of a height which was formerly crowned by a fortress. Pop. 523. It has an oil mill.

**SAND**, a village of Bavaria, in the prov. of Lower Franconia, presidial and 2 m. S of Zeil, at the foot of hills, on the l. bank of the Main. Pop. 751. It has extensive basket-manufactories.

**SAND**, a small island of the China sea, to the W of North West island, in N lat. 10° 10', and E long. 114° 10'.

**SAND-AA**, or **AXAR-AA**, a river of Iceland, which has its source in the Klofaioekill, runs in a generally N direction, and after a course of about 150 m. throws itself by two embouchures into the Atlantic, 60 m. NE of Holum.

**SANDA**, a small island at the W side of the entrance of the frith of Clyde, 6½ m. E by N of the Mull of Kintyre. It measures about 1½ m. in length, and ½ m. in breadth, and contains about 500 acres. The island figures prominently in history as the common station of the Scandinavian fleets during the contests for the possession of Kintyre and the Hebrides. Sandstone constitutes the whole mass of the island. Aven—a name which S. still occasionally bears—is an abbreviation of the long and sonorous designation anciently given it of *Avona Porticosa*. Two islets, called the Sheep isle, and Glanammar, on the NE side, have a united superficies of about 22 acres.—Also a small island in the Hebridean parish of Small Isles, Argyshire, on the E side of Canna, and united with it at low water by a beach of shell sand. It extends about 1½ m., with a mean breadth of about ½ m., and is distant 2½ m. from Rum. Between it and Canna is one of the best harbours in the Hebrides.—Also one of the most considerable of the northern division of the Orkney islands. Its respective nearest points are 2½ m. N of Stronsay, 1½ m. E of Eday, and 2½ m. S of N. Ronaldshay. Its form is exceedingly irregular; and it may, in a general view, be regarded as three large peninsulæ, and two small ones radiating from a common centre. Its length, from NE to SW, is 12 m.; but its mean breadth does not exceed 1½ m.; and its superficial extent is not more than 19 sq. m. Excepting a hillocky ridge of 200 or 300 ft. in alt. on its W side, the island is extremely flat. Its soil is everywhere light and sandy. The principal harbours are Kettletoft on the SE, and Otterswick on the NE side of the island, opposite to each other, and both pretty safe and commodious. Shipwrecks were, at one time, distressingly frequent along the coast; but of late years, they have, in a great measure, been averted by the erection of a lighthouse on Start Point,—the extremity of the NE peninsula, in N lat. 59° 16' 37", W long. 2° 22' 2". A number of fresh-water lakes, the largest about 2½ m. in circumference, and two or three others not much inferior in size, occur in various localities. Between Kettletoft and Papa-sound in Stronsay, a distance of 7 m., is the great herring-fishing station of the northern Orcadian islands. Pop. in 1801, including the island of N. Ronaldshay, 2,148; in 1831, 1,849; in 1851, 2,004.

**SANDAKAN BAY**, an indentation of the NE coast of Borneo, in N lat. 5° 40', and E long. 118° 20'. It is 3 m. broad at the entrance, and swells in the interior to a width of 18 m., with a depth of 15 m. It contains several islands.

**SANDAL ISLAND**. See **PAOU**.

**SANDALL** (**GREAT**), a parish and township in

the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. S by E of Wakefield, intersected by the Barnesley canal, and the York and North Midland railway. The parish includes the townships of Crigglestone, Walton, and West-Britton. Area 7,272 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,036.

**SANDALL** (Kirk), a parish of the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NE of Doncaster. Area 990 acres. Pop. in 1841, 187; in 1851, 239.

**SANDALWOOD ISLAND**, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, to the SSE of Flores, extending between  $9^{\circ} 15'$  and  $10^{\circ} 10'$  S lat., and between  $119^{\circ}$  and  $120^{\circ} 41'$  E long. It is about 100 m. in length, and 30 m. in average breadth. It rises towards the centre, and at the NW extremity has a peak of some height, but it is described as generally of little elevation. On the W coast is a headland named Bluff-point, and on the NE is Padewany bay, which receives a river of the same name. A group of islets lie near its S coast, and passing from SE to NE of the island, is the best route from Europe through Pitt's Passage and Dampier's strait to China, in Dec., Jan., and Feb. It is said to be very populous. The natives are described as resembling those of Java both in personal appearance and in habits and mode of life. The land, which is tilled by the plough drawn by bullocks, is to a great extent cultivated. Sandal-wood, birds' nests, and wax are the chief productions of the island. The Dutch found a claim to this island on the following grounds. The rajah of Savu—an island within sight of Sandalwood to the eastward—some years ago formed a settlement on the SE point of Sandalwood, which he was enabled to maintain, owing to superior knowledge in the art of war. The Dutch claim an authority over the rajah of Savu, and therefore assume a right also over his settlement in Sandalwood. In 1839 the people of Ende, on the island of Flores, having disputed the right of the Dutch to control them, were attacked and obliged to sue for peace. As a reimbursement of the expenses of the war, the chiefs of Ende agreed to reduce S. island for the Dutch.

**SANDAN**, a district of China, in the E part of Mandshuria, intersected by the lower part of the Amur river. It appears to correspond to the Khedjen and Fiakha of different writers.

**SANDAU**, a town of Bohemia, 39 m. NW of Pilsen. Pop. 800. In the neighbourhood are mines of cobalt, garnets, and topazes.—Also a town of Prussian Saxony, on the r. bank of the Elbe, 48 m. N by E of Magdeburg. Pop. 1,400.

**SANDAY**. See **SANDA**.

**SANDBACH**, a parish and market-town in the co. palatine of Chester, 24 m. E by S of Chester, in the line of the Grand Trunk canal, and the Manchester and Birmingham railway. The parish includes the chapelries of Church-Hulme, and Goostrey with Barnshaw, and the townships of Arelid, Blackden, Bradwell, Cotton, Cranage, Leese, Rudheath, Sandbach, Twemlow, Wheelock, Bechton, and Hassall. Area 16,310 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,496; in 1831, 7,214; in 1851, 8,532.—The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the small river Wheelock. The silk manufacture is carried on here, and there are some brine springs. It was formerly celebrated for its malt liquor. Its trade in shoes and the manufacture of worsted and yarn stuffs has declined. It is one of the polling-places for the members for the S division of the county.

**SAND-BAY RIVER**, a river of Illinois, U. S., which discharges itself into the Mississippi, between the mouths of Rocky and Illinois rivers.

**SANDBERG**, or **PLASKI**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 38 m. SSE of Posen. Pop. 500.

**SANDCHU**, a town of Chinese Turkistan, in N lat.  $36^{\circ} 58'$ , E long.  $78^{\circ} 40'$ .

**SAND-CREEK**, a river of Indiana, U. S., which runs SW and joins the E fork of James river, after a course of 50 m.

**SANDEC**, a circle of Austrian Galicia, in the SW of the prov., on the borders of Hungary; watered by the Dunajec or Donajetz, the Biala, and the Poprad. Its surface is covered with small hills, which increase in magnitude towards the S.—Its chief town, of the same name, sometimes called Nowy-Sandec, stands on the Donajetz, 44 m. SW of Cracow. Pop. 5,224. It has a high school.

**SANDEC** (STARY), a town of Austrian Galicia, 6 m. SW of Nowy-Sandec. Pop. 2,700.

**SANDEFIORD**, a village of Norway, in the co. of Jarlsberg, 6 m. N of Holmestrand. Pop. 400.

**SANDEL-HOU**, or **SUMBA** ISLAND, an island in the Eastern seas, about 80 m. in length from E to W, and from 15 m. to 86 m. in breadth. Its S point, in S lat.  $10^{\circ} 20'$ , E long.  $120^{\circ} 32'$ , is "as high and inaccessible as the rock of Gibraltar, with a low connecting land-tongue, on either side of which lies a spacious bay." The W point of the island is in S lat.  $9^{\circ} 24'$ , E long.  $119^{\circ} 3'$ . The NE coast presents a calcareous wall, with a nearly level top, about 1,200 ft. high, and from 2 to 6 m. inland, covered with long grass.

**SANDEND**, a small village in Banffshire, 4 m. from Portsoy.

**SANDERAY**, a small island of the Hebrides, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Barra. It is 2 m. long and 2 m. broad. Pop. in 1841, 14. There is a large Danish dun on the E coast of the island.

**SANDERINGHAM**, a parish in Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE by N of Castle-rising. Area 1,172 acres. Pop. in 1841, 60.

**SANDER-ROCEL** (CAFE), a promontory on the SW coast of Majorca, in N lat.  $39^{\circ} 27'$ , E long.  $2^{\circ} 40'$ .

**SANDERSHAUSEN**, a village of Hesse-Cassel, 1 m. ENE of Cassel. Pop. 400.

**SANDERSLEBEN**, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, on the r. bank of the Wipper, 18 m. SE of Quedlinburg. Pop. 1,600. Gypsum and lime are obtained in the vicinity.

**SANDERSON'S HOPE**, a cape on the coast of Davis' straits, in N lat.  $66^{\circ} 20'$ .

**SANDERSTEAD**, a parish in Surrey, 3 m. SSE of Croydon, in the line of the Croydon railway. Area 3,900 acres. Pop. in 1851, 615.

**SANDERSVILLE**, a village of Washington co., in Georgia, U. S., 25 m. E of Milledgeville.—Also a v. of Chester co., in S. Carolina, 53 m. N by W of Columbia.

**SANDFORD-AND-WOODLEY**, a township in the p. of Sonning, Berks, 4 m. E of Reading, in the line of the Great Western railway. Area 3,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 796.

**SANDFORD**, a parish in Devon,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by W of Crediton. Area 7,793 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,011; in 1851, 1,970.—Also a parish in Oxfordshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSE of Oxford, on the river Isis. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1841, 304.—Also a parish in Oxfordshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by S of Deddington. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 534; in 1851, 515.—Also a township in the p. of Prees, Salop,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Wem. Pop. in 1831, 487.

**SANDFORD-ORCAS**, a parish in Somersetshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by N of Sherborne. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 353; in 1851, 526.

**SANDGATE**, a township and village of Bennington co., in Vermont, U. S., 84 m. S by W of Montpelier. Pop. 850.

**SANDGATE**, a chapelry and hamlet, partly in the p. of Folkstone, and partly in the p. of Cheriton, Kent, 2 m. WSW of Folkstone. The situation of this village, which lies along the shore, with hills

rising immediately behind it, is in the highest degree salubrious and delightful. Having risen into high esteem as a watering-place, and possessing hot and cold baths, and every accommodation for those who are in pursuit of health or pleasure, the prosperity of this place arises principally from the influx of summer visitants. Under the reform act, S. is included within the parl. boundaries of Hythe; which see. The Royal Military canal, which terminates at Cliff End in Sussex, commences here. On the cliffs are several strong batteries.

**SANDHAMM**, an island, fort, and harbour of Sweden, 10 m. E of Stockholm. Here all ships passing to and from the capital, are examined by the custom-house officers.

**SANDHAUSEN**, a village of Baden, 5 m. S by W of Heidelberg. Pop. 900.

**SANDHAVN'S CREEK**, a small inlet on the Swedish shore of the Cattegat,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Tylen, with anchorage in 3 fath.

**SANDHOE**, a township in the p. of St. John, Northumberland, 4 m. ENE of Hexham. Pop. in 1831, 240.

**SANDHURST**, a parish in Berke, 5 m. S by E of Wokingham. Area 4,562 acres. Pop. in 1801, 222; in 1831, 672; in 1851, 815. In that part of the p. which abuts upon the London and Exeter road is the Royal Military college, the senior department of which forms a school for officers of all ranks already in the service; the junior for young gentlemen who are preparing to enter into it. The college is a plain edifice with a Doric portico. A chapel, a riding-school, and an observatory, are attached to it.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 3 m. N of Gloucester. Area 2,227 acres. Pop. in 1831, 434; in 1851, 494.—Also a parish in Kent, 7 m. SW by W of Tenderden, on the N bank of the Rother, which separates it from Sussex. Area 4,382 acres. Pop. in 1801, 887; in 1831, 1,307; in 1851, 1,235.

**SANDIACRE**, a parish in the co. of Derby, 8 m. E by N of Derby, intersected by the Erwash canal. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 758; in 1851, 1,065.

**SANDILLON**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Jargean. Pop. 1,410.

**SANDING ISLES**, two small islands, situated off the SW coast of Sumatra, in S lat.  $3^{\circ} 30'$ , near the Nassau or Poggy isles, in which group they are sometimes included. They are both inhabited. Their only remarkable production is the long nutmeg, which grows wild on them.

**SANDISFIELD**, a township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, U. S., 112 m. WSW of Boston. Pop. 907.

**SANDIZELL**, a village of Bavaria, 21 m. NNE of Augsburg. Pop. 500.

**SAND-KAY**, or PORPOISE ISLAND, the westernmost kay on the Florida reef, bearing S  $32^{\circ}$  W,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the W point of Thomson's island.—Also an islet on Turks' Islands bank, in the Bahamas, in N lat.  $21^{\circ} 11'$ , W long.  $71^{\circ} 14'$ . It is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length.

**SAND-LAKE**, a township and village of Reuselaer co., in New York, U. S., 9 m. E of Albany. Pop. 2,558.

**SANDNESS**, a parish in Shetland, constituting, with Walls, Papa-stour, and Fowla, a ministry or united parish: see WALLS. It lies on the W side of the mainland, and the S coast of St. Magnus bay.—The headland of Sandness, whence the district has its name, flanks the S side of the entrance of Papa-sound.

**SANDOE**, one of the Faroe islands, to the S of Stromøe, in N lat.  $61^{\circ} 47'$ , W long.  $11^{\circ} 28'$ .—Also an island off the coast of Norway, in N lat.  $68^{\circ} 56'$ .—Also an islet off the W coast of Norway, in N lat.  $62^{\circ} 15'$ .

**SANDOMIL**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 26 m. S of Viseu, near the r. bank of the Alva. Pop. 1,000.

**SANDOMIR**, or **SANDOMIERZ**, a palatinate or province of the kingdom of Poland, according to the territorial division of 1815. It is bounded on the S, E and NE by the Vistula; on the W and N by the Pilica; the rest of the boundary is formed by the territory of Cracow. Its area is about 4,700 sq. m. It abounds in wood, and has extensive forests towards the middle, also several sandy tracts and marshes. Iron, lead, copper, and zinc are wrought.—It is administratively divided into the 4 obvodies of Opatow, Opoczno, Radom, and S.—Sandomir was also the name of a palatinate in the old kingdom of Poland. It was of considerable extent, but in 1772, the part to the r. of the Vistula was ceded to Austria, and has remained in her possession ever since.

**SANDOMIR**, a town of Poland, 51 m. SW of Lublin, in N lat.  $50^{\circ} 42'$ , on the l. bank of the Vistula, opposite to the influx of the San, the chief place of the above palatinate. In a remote age, it was the residence of the court; at present it is a poor place, with a pop. of 2,500. It is surrounded with a wall and moat, and has a gymnasium or great school; but its trade, notwithstanding its position at the confluence of two considerable rivers, is insignificant.

**SANDON**, a parish in Essex,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE of Chelmsford, on the river Sandon. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 525; in 1851, 531.—Also a parish in Hertfordshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by N of Buntingford. Area 3,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 716; in 1851, 804.—Also a parish in Staffordshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE by N of Stafford, in the line of the Grand Trunk canal. Area 3,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 558; in 1851, 586.

**SANDONESS**, an island off the W coast of Finland, in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat.  $65^{\circ} 3'$ .

**SANDOUX (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 2 m. S of Saint-Amand-Tallende. Pop. 1,500.

**SANDOVAL-DE-LA-REYNA**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Burgos, near the r. bank of the Odra. Pop. 375.

**SANDOWN**, a hamlet and fort in the parish of Brading, Isle of Wight,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by S of Newport. Sandown fort, originally erected by Henry VIII., is a square building flanked by four bastions, and encompassed by a wet ditch. It commands the neighbouring flat beach, and is kept in repair and well-manned. Its geog. position is, according to Capt. Raper, in N lat.  $51^{\circ} 14'$ , E long.  $1^{\circ} 24'$ .

**SANDRIDGE**, a parish in Hertfordshire, 3 m. NE by N of St. Albans. Area 5,766 acres. Pop. in 1831, 810; in 1851, 864.

**SANDRIGO**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 9 m. NNE of Vicenza. Pop. 2,000.

**SANDSTING-AND-AITHSTING**, a united parish nearly in the middle of the mainland of Shetland. Its length from NNW to SSE is 10 m.; its breadth in the opposite direction is 8 m. The surface is almost everywhere hillocky, neither attaining any considerable elevation, nor admitting any noticeable extent of plain. The cultivated ground lies generally along the shores. The p. is everywhere intersected by long narrow bays, called *voes* or *friths*; and the pasture in the *ness* or peninsula formed by two *voes* is generally good. The coast on the W side is rocky and bold. There are upwards of 40 fresh-water lakes, some of considerable size, and many verdant or muddy at the bottom. Pop. in 1801, 1,493; in 1831, 2,194; in 1851, 2,603.

**SANDUSKY**, a county in the N part of Ohio, U. S. Area 458 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 10,182; in 1850, 14,305. Its cap. is Fremont.



**SANDUSKY**, a river of Ohio, U. S., which runs by a NE and E course of 90 m. into Sandusky bay, at the town of Sandusky. It is navigable, and is connected with the Great Miami by a portage of 9 m., and with the Scioto by one of 4 m. Bordering upon this river are extensive tracts of almost perfectly level country, a great part of which is destitute of trees, and in the summer covered with grass 5 or 6 feet high.—The bay of S. is 16 m. in length, with an average breadth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. It communicates with Lake Erie by a narrow strait.—Also a town of Ohio, on the S shore of Sandusky bay, 3 m. from its entrance. It was handsomely laid out in 1817, on a beautiful situation; it now contains a county court-house, several churches, extensive hotels, and other public establishments; and has become connected by railroad with Cincinnati and with Newark. Pop. in 1840, 1,200; in 1850, 5,088.

**SANDWICH**, a cinque-port and parl. borough in Kent, 13 m. E of Canterbury, and 68 m. ESE of London, on the river Stour. Area 1,960 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,452; in 1851, 2,966.—The town stands on the S bank of the Stour, at the point where that river bends suddenly from a southward to a northward course, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Pegwell bay. Many of the houses are ancient and very irregularly built; and the streets are narrow and inconvenient. On every side, except on that of the river, the town is surrounded by the remains of its ancient wall, and one of the gates still faces the quay. The river is crossed, and the town connected with Stonar and the Isle-of-Thames by a bridge of 2 arches, in the centre of which is a swing-bridge to allow vessels to pass without lowering their masts. The port was formerly of much more importance than at present. For some centuries the harbour has been choked up with sand; the Stour, however, near Sandwich, is still 11 ft. deep and 150 ft. broad at spring-tides. The imports chiefly consist of coal for the use of the town and surrounding country; the exports of grain, flour, seeds, hops, wool, malt, leather, oak, bark, ashes. In the reign of Richard II., and in that of Elizabeth, some Flemings set up the manufacture of woollen cloth and silk here, but it ultimately went to decay. Ship-building and rope-making have been carried on to a small extent. The income of the borough in 1841, was £468. S., with Deal and Walmer, returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered for 1837, was 911; for 1848, 943. The family of Montague take the title of Earl from this place.

**SANDWICH**, a town of Lower Canada, situated on the river Detroit, 2 m. below Detroit. It is neatly laid out, and has some wharves along the river's side, where vessels may be safely laid up during the winter. Pop. 450.

**SANDWICH**, a township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, U. S., 46 m. N of Concord. Pop. in 1850, 2,577. In the N part of the township there is a mountain nearly 3,000 ft. high. In the SE is Squam lake.—Also a township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on Barnstable bay, 54 m. SSE of Boston, in N lat.  $41^{\circ} 45' 31''$ , W long.  $70^{\circ} 30' 13''$ . Pop. in 1840, 3,719; in 1850, 4,368. Glass is manufactured here.—Also a township of Essex co., bordering on the N and W on Lake St. Clair and the Detroit river. Pop. in 1844, 3,624.

**SANDWICH**, one of the New Hebrides group in the S. Pacific. It is 30 m. in length from NW to SE, and has its S part in S lat.  $17^{\circ} 52'$ , E long.  $168^{\circ} 33'$ .—Also an island of the S Pacific, in S. lat.  $2^{\circ} 55'$ , E long.  $150^{\circ} 44'$ .

**SANDWICH BAY**, a large bay on the E coast of the island of Georgia, in the S. Atlantic, between Cooper's isle and Cape Charlotte.

**SANDWICH (CAPE)**, a cape on the NE coast of New Holland, in S lat.  $18^{\circ} 28'$ .

**SANDWICH ISLANDS**. See HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

**SANDWICH LAND**, the name given by Cook to a number of islands on the skirts of the Antarctic ocean, between the parallels of  $57^{\circ} 10'$  and  $59^{\circ} 40'$  S lat., and between  $24^{\circ}$  and  $28^{\circ}$  W long.

**SANDY**, a river of the state of Maine, U. S., which has its source in Franklin co.; flows first SE, then NE, and after a total course of about 45 m., enters Kennebec river, in Stark's township, Somerset co.—Also a river which has its source in Logan co., in the state of Virginia, flows NW between Logan and Tazewell counties, thence N, and for nearly 200 m. forms the line of separation between the states of Virginia and Kentucky, and joins the Ohio at Katletsburg. It receives several tributaries.—Also a township of Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 1,444.—Also a township of Starke co., in the same state. Pop. in 1840, 1,265.

**SANDY**, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district and 54 m. WSW of Khyrabad, on the l. bank of the Duah-gorra. It is noted for the culture of melons and cucumbers, and in the environs is a lake which in winter abounds with flying fish.

**SANDY BAY**, an indentation of the NE coast of North Island, New Zealand, to the NW of the Bay of Islands, and enclosed on the N by Cape Otou or North Cape, in S lat.  $34^{\circ} 36'$ , and E long.  $173^{\circ}$ . On its S side is Mount Kohara or Camel.—Also a village of Tasmania, in the co. of Buckingham, on the l. bank of the river Derwent.

**SANDY BAY**, a small bay on the W coast of Newfoundland, in N lat.  $50^{\circ}$ .

**SANDY BAY**, a village of Gloucester township, Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., on the E side of Cape Ann, 5 m. from Gloucester harbour. It has a pier and breakwater.

**SANDY CAPE**, a headland of Australia, at the N extremity of an island of the same name, by which Hervey bay is enclosed on the E, in S lat.  $24^{\circ} 41'$ , and E long.  $153^{\circ} 34'$ . To the N of the cape is an extensive series of reefs terminating in what is named Break-sea spit.

**SANDYCOVE**, a cove and a fishing-hamlet in the p. of Ringrone, co. Cork. The cove is separated by a small peninsula from the lower part of Kinsale harbour; and penetrates the land northward to the extent of only about 5 furl. The hamlet is situated near the head of the cove,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Kinsale.—Also a village in the p. of Monkstown, co. Dublin, at the head of Scotch bay, adjacent to the W end of the village of Bullock, popularly regarded as forming a part of Kingstown; and its distinctive name is used chiefly in connection with Sandycove-terrace and Sandycove-house. The village, or rather its little harbour, has a commodious landing-place in 12 ft. of water.

**SANDY CREEK**, a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 161 m. WNW of Albany. The surface is undulating, and is drained by Little Sandy creek and the affluents of Lake Ontario, by which it is bounded on the W. The soil is chiefly sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,420.—Also a township of Venango co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1840, 929.—Also a township of Mercer co., in the same name, 228 m. WNW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 1,965.

**SANDY CREEK**, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Durham, which flows into Hunter river at St. Helliers.

**SANDYFORD**, a village in the ps. of Tully and Taney, co. Dublin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSE of Dundrum.

**SANDY HILL**, a village of Washington co., in the state of New York, U. S., 53 m. N of Albany, on the E side of Hudson river. Pop. in 1840, 1,000.

**SANDY HOOK**, a sandy beach in Middletown township, Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., extending N from Old Shrewsbury Inlet, 6 m. in length, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile in average breadth. It encloses a bay of the same name, and at its N extremity is a light-house.

**SANDY INLET**, a narrow channel which runs between two islands, near the coast of the state of North Carolina, U. S., to the NE of Cape Fear.

**SANDY ISLE**, a small low islet of the Eastern seas, S by E 5 m. from the SE part of Leat.

**SANDY LAKE**, a township of Mercer co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 228 m. NNW of Harrisburg. It has a level surface, and is drained by Sandy creek. The soil is chiefly clay and loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,566.

**SANDY LAKE**, a lake in the north-west territory of North America, in about N lat.  $46^{\circ} 30'$ , within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. of the infant Mississippi. Its shores are hilly and have a very irregular outline, forming nine deep bays, and having a total circuit of about 160 m. It abounds in fish, and its shallow bays are filled with wild rice. It derives its name from its sandy beaches, which, like most of the lakes of the territory, are variegated with quartz pebbles, coloured in all the shades of red, from a bright vermilion to a brown, and including often many fine specimens of camellions and agates. This lake is famous among the voyageurs and fur-traders, on account of being at the W extremity of the principal old trading-route between the Mississippi and Lake Superior, from which latter it is distant 150 m., in a nearly straight line due W from the Fond-du-Lac of that 'Very Great Water,' of the Chipeways. The vehicles of travel and trade in this route were always, as they are yet, birch-bark canoes. These were carried from the Mississippi into the lake, whose waters they then pursued until they reached the summit dividing the waters flowing into Lake Superior. Here the canoes are lifted out of the water, shouldered over a tedious portage of 6 m., and launched again into the Savannah, a branch of the St. Louis, down both of which streams they glide, and, after making two more grand land-carriages on this last-named river, they float at last on the bosom of the fountain of the lake.

**SANDYMOUNT**, a village in the p. of St. Mary-Donnybrook, co. Dublin, on the shore of the estuary of the Liffey, 5 furl. ENE of Ball's-bridge. Pop. in 1851, 1,119.

**SANDY POINT**, a headland, of the island of Tobago, Little Antilles, on the SW coast, in the parish of St. Patrick, 8 m. WNW of Scarborough. To the N is a bay of the same name, in which vessels of large size can obtain good anchorage, and on which is the town of Milford.—Also a town of the island of St. Christopher, in the p. of St. Ann, 9 m. WNW of Basse-Terre, on a roadstead of the same name, enclosed on the N by Sandy or Belle Tête Point, and defended by two forts. It is irregularly built, and contains about 300 houses. The headland is in N lat.  $17^{\circ} 32'$ , and W long.  $62^{\circ} 51' 10''$ .

**SANE**, **SAANE**, **SARINE**, or **SARN**, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in the glacier of Saane-tsch, on the N side of the Bernese Alps, and S part of the cant. of Berne; flows first N through the Gesteigthal, then bends WNW through the NE corner of the cant. of Vaud; thence takes a N direction, traverses the cant. of Freyburg, re-enters that of Berne, and after a rapid course of about 80 m., joins the Aar on the l. bank, 5 m. SSW of Aarberg. The chief towns on its banks are Gesteig, Rouge-

mont, Gruyeres, Corbiere, Freyburg, and Laupen; and its principal affluents are the Jaun or Jogne, and Sangine on the r., and on the l. the Glane. It is navigable for some distance to small boats.

**SANE**, a small river of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, which falls into the Spree, 12 m. above Berlin.

**SANEM**, a village of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg, in the cant. and 8 m. W of Bettemburg. Pop. 1,000.

**SANFRE'**, or **SANFRONT**, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Alba, situated on an eminence near the Po, 12 m. W of Alba. It contains 3,800 inhabitants, and has a fine castle.

**SANFRONT**, a village of Piedmont, 7 m. W of Saluzzo, on the r. bank of the Po. Pop. 400.

**SANFTENBERG**, a village of the archd. of Austria, on the Krems, 4 m. NNW of Krems. Pop. 600.

**SANGA**, a port of Japan, in the island of Ximo, 40 m. NE of Nangasaki. It is regularly built, with wide streets, and defended by a citadel.

**SANGALHOS**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on the Agueda, 10 m. W by N of Aveiro. Pop. 2,150.

**SANGALLAN (CAPE)**, a steep headland on the coast of Peru, 3 m. NW of Carette island.

**SANGAMA**, or **SENGAMA**, a river of Western Africa, which crosses the Warri territory, and falls into the Atlantic, a little NW of Cape Formosa.

**SANGAMON**, a central county of Illinois, U. S. Area 936 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 14,716; in 1850, 19,228. Its cap. is Springfield. It is intersected on the NE by a river of the same name, which rises in Vermillion co., and flows in a W course of 180 m. to the Illino's.

**SANGAMSOR**, or **SANGMOSHOR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, district of the Concan, on the Jaigur river, in N lat.  $17^{\circ} 11'$ , 120 m. SSE of Bombay.

**SANGANIR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, district of Kotah, near the Chumbul river. It is fortified by a strong wall and ditch.

**SANGAR (STRAIT OF)**, an arm of the sea of Japan, running from ENE to WSW, between the islands of Yeso and Nifon.

**SANGARA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, district of Nandere, situated at the junction of the Manzora with the Godavery.

**SANGAY**, a mountain of Ecuador, in the prov. of Quixos, in S lat.  $2^{\circ} 7'$ . It rises to the height of 16,122 ft., and its N side is constantly covered with snow. From its summit, flames, smoke, and metallic and calcined matter, have, since 1728, been seen continually to burst forth, accompanied with explosions which are sometimes heard at Quito, though 135 m. distant. The country adjacent to this volcano is totally barren, in consequence of the enormous quantity of stones and cinders continually ejected from the mountain.—A river of the same name rises at the foot of the mountain, and uniting itself with the Upano, forms the Paiza, which enters the Amazon with an abundant stream.—Also a river of Eastern Africa, which falls into the channel of Mozambique, in S lat.  $13^{\circ} 22'$ .

**SANGBOYS**, a group of islets in the Sula archipelago, to the SW of the island of Mindanao.

**SANGENJO**, or **PADRINAN**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 9 m. W of Pontevedra and partido of Santa-Maria-de-Cambados, on a bay, on the N side of the gulf of Pontevedra. Pop. 1,251. It carries on an extensive export trade in maize, legumes, and hams. In the vicinity are excellent fisheries, especially of sardines.

**SANGERFIELD**, a township of Oneida co., in

the state of New York, U. S., 17 m. S of Oriskany Falls, and 86 m. W by N of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Chenango and Oriskany rivers. The soil is rich and highly cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 2,251; in 1850, 2,371.

**SANGERHAUSEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, capital of a circle of the same name, in the regency and 32 m. WNW of Merseburg, on the Game, at the foot of the Harz mountains. Pop. in 1843, 6,073. It is enclosed by walls, and has 4 gates and 2 suburbs. It is well-built, and contains 2 castles, one of which is used partly as a prison, and partly as a granary, 6 churches, 2 hospitals, and a Latin school. It has manufactories of shoes, cloth, linen, and pottery, several tanneries, a copper foundry, a saltpetre refinery, and a brewery. This town is one of great antiquity. The circle comprises an area of 120 sq. m., and contains 43,795 inhabitants.

**SANGERVILLE**, a township of Piscataquis co., in Maine, U. S., 77 m. NW of Augusta. Pop. in 1840, 1,197.

**SAN-GHIN-DALAI**, a lake of Mongolia, in the country of the Khalkas, in a hollow, enclosed on the N and E by Mount Orbeghir, to the W of the sources of the Selenga. It is about 80 m. in circuit, and has no apparent outlet.

**SANGIR**, or **SANGUIR**, an island in the Eastern seas, between 36 and 40 m. in length, and 10 and 15 m. in breadth. It is of an oblong form, extending in a direction NNW, and is surrounded by numerous smaller islands of various dimensions. From the sea the land appears high and well wooded; and the coast is less dangerous from hidden rocks and shoals than most of the Eastern islands. It is well inhabited, and affords bullocks, hogs, goats, poultry, cocoa-nuts, and spices. The principal town and bay, about the middle of the W coast, and called Taroon, are in N lat. 3° 28', E long. 125° 44'. There is also another town called Tabockang, nearly opposite, on the E coast. There are other harbours towards the S end of the island. The pop. is estimated at about 12,000.

**SANG-KOI**, or **SONG-CA**, a river which has its source in China, in the central part of the prov. of Yunnan; flows SE under the name of Ho-ti-keang till its entrance into An-nam, when it takes that of Song-ca, and after a total course of 450 m. throws itself, by 4 embouchures, into the gulf of Tonquin. Its principal affluent is the Pa-pien-keang or Li-sien-kang, which it receives on the r. This river was formerly well known to European navigators, and notwithstanding the bar at its mouth, was then accessible to vessels of 600 tons burthen. Kachao, the capital of Tonquin, is situated on its r. bank, about 50 m. above the point of its embranchment.

**SANGLE**, a lake of Tibet, in the prov. of Ndzang, forming one of the head streams of the Naouk, an affluent of the Yarou-dzang.

**SANGO**, a river of Madagascar, which descends from the mountains in the interior, on the W side, runs NW, and after a course of about 180 m., throws itself into the Mozambique channel in S lat. 21°.

**SANGONE**, a river of Sardinia, in the prov. of Turin, which flows E and joins the Po on the l. bank, 5 m. S of Turin.

**SANGORA**, a town of Siam, on the W side of the gulf of Siam, in N lat. 7° 15'. It is inhabited by Chinese, Siamese, and Malays; and carries on a considerable traffic with the junks and native vessels travelling between Siam and Singapore.

**SANGRI**, or **SANGRI**, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, at some distance from the l. bank of the Yarou-dzang-bo, and 90 m. ESE of Lassa.

**SANGRO**, a river of Naples, which has its source

in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, and district of Avezzano, near Gioja; runs first SE, then NE; enters the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, which for some distance it separates from that of Sannio; and, after a total course of 90 m., throws itself into the Adriatic, at the foot of a tower of the same name, between Ortona and Il Vasto. It is the ancient *Sagrus*.

**SANGUESA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 30 m. SE of Pamplona, in a valley on the l. bank of the Aragon, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 3,449. It is enclosed on three sides by walls. On the W, dikes have been erected for the protection of the town from the inundations of the river which were formerly extremely destructive. Its streets are broad, straight, and well-paved, and the houses well-built, and it contains 4 parish churches, 4 convents, 3 chapels, and a custom-house. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics, and distilleries of brandy. In the vicinity on a strong and lofty situation is the town of Rocaforte, formerly called Sanguesa-le-Vieja.

**SANGUIN**, or **SANGWIN**, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Grain coast, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, 130 m. NW of Cape Los Palmas, and about an equal distance SE of Liberia. The English and Dutch here possess several factories.

**SANGUINAIRES (ISLES)**, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, in the gulf of Ajaccio, near the W coast of the island of Corsica. The largest and most southerly of the group has a small harbour defended by a battery, and containing a lazaretto.

**SANGUINE**, a river of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, which has its source in the cant. and 1½ m. ENE of Montech, runs NE, and after a course of 11 m. joins the Garonne, 1½ m. W of Castel-Sarrasin.

**SANGUINETTO**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, deleg. and 21 m. SSE of Verona. Pop. 2,600. It is small and well-built, and has manufactories of hats.

**SANGUIR**. See **SANGIR**.

**SAN-HO**, a river of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, which enters the gulf of Chih-le, to the N of the embouchure of the Pei-ho, after a S course of 120 m.

**SAN-HO (CAPE)**, a promontory on the coast of Cochin-China, in N lat. 13° 44', E long. 109° 14'.

**SAN-HO-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and dep. of Shun-te-po, in N lat. 40°, and E long. 117° 1'.—Also a river in the same prov. which runs S, and after a course of about 120 m. throws itself into the gulf of Chih-le, a little to the N of the embouchure of the Pei-ho.

**SANILAC**, a county on the E part of Michigan, U. S. Area 780 sq. m. It is skirted on the E by Lake Huron. Pop. in 1850, 2,112. Its cap. is Lexington.

**SANJORE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, district of Sarowry, on the E side of the Bah river, in N lat. 25° 3'.

**SANKAN**, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, near the coast of the Red sea, 35 m. NNW of Abu-Arish.

**SANKARI**. See **SANGARA**.

**SAN-LI-KIAO**, a town of Chinese Tartary, 18 m. SSW of Ning-yuen.

**SANLUCAR**. See **LUCAR (SAN)**.

**SANLURI**, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 27 m. NNW of Cagliari.

**SANNA**, a river of Bosnia, which rises near Verboviani; runs N passing Kluitsh, and then NW passing Priedor; and joins the Unna at Novi after a course of 73 m. Its principal affluents are the Gomionitza and the Japra.

**SANNAKH**. See **HALBUT**.

**SANNAZARO**. See **SANAZARO**.



**SANNERTS**, a village of Hesse-Cassel, 14 m. S of Tolda. Pop. 1,000.

**SAN-NI**, a small walled town of Cutch-Gundava, 24½ m. NE of Shoran. A pass leads from this to Kelat by a journey of 2 days.

**SANNIN**, a high peak of the chain of Lebanon in Syria, estimated by Colonel Wildenbruch to have an alt. of 8,772 Paris feet. The snow, which perpetually lies in its crevices and crater like billows, is cut up with hatchets and sent to Beyrout from May to November.

**SANNIO**, or **MOLISE**, a province of Naples, between the parallels of 41° 10' and 42°; bounded on the N by Abruzzo-Citra, from which it is separated by the Sangro and the Trigno, and by the Adriatic; on the E by the prov. of Capitanata, from which it is separated by the Fortore; on the S by Principato-Ultra; and on the W by the Terra-di-Lavoro and Abruzzo-Ultra 2da. It is of irregular outline, with an area of 1,785 sq. m. Its surface is mountainous. The Apennines intersect it on the SW, and form the watershed between the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian sea; the Trigno, Biferno, and Fortore, flowing to the former; the Vandra and the Tarnaro to the latter. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, rice, millet, fruit, and oil. A considerable proportion of the surface is covered with forests. The pop. was returned in 1850 at 360,549. The prov. is administratively divided into the 3 districts of Campobasso, Isernia, and Larino, which are subdivided into 33 circondari.

**SANNOIS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 2 m. N of Argenteuil, at the foot of the Butte-de-Sannois, which has an alt. of 203 metres = 666 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,700.

**SANOK**, a circle of Austrian Galicia, on the borders of Hungary, between the circles of Jaslo on the W, and Sambor on the E. Its area is about 1,800 sq. m.; its pop. 217,000. The Carpathians form its S frontier. The San enters it on the SE, and traverses it in a winding direction from S to N. Its navigation is easy, and its occasional inundations improve the fertility of the soil. The Wisloka and several smaller streams cross the W part of the circle. The surface is level, except towards Hungary. Salt mines are found at several places.

—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the l. bank of the San, 104 m. ESE of Cracow. Pop. 1,600. It has a high-school, and is the seat of an important cattle-market.

**SANON**, a river of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, which runs W, and then WSW, to the r. bank of the Meurthe, which it joins after a course of 30 m.

**SAN-PAN**, an island off the E coast of the Chinese prov. of Che-kiang, to the SE of the island of Ta-ou.

**SAN-PO**, **SANPUR-TACHOK**, or **TSANGPU**, a river of Tibet, the course of which is not yet accurately determined, but which is now generally supposed to be the head-stream of the Brahmaputra. See **DIMONG**.

**SANQUHAR**, a parish in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, stretching from side to side of the horn which the co. protrudes between Ayrshire and Lanarkshire. Its greatest length is 18 m.; its greatest breadth 5 m.; and its superficial extent is 61½ sq. m. The general surface is so high and rugged as to be—for a district S of the Grampians—emphatically Highland. Part of the soaring ridge, called the Lowthers, one of the highest regions of the great southern mountain-range, lifts a water-line along the boundary with Lanarkshire, and sends off ramifications into the interior. These heights, though a vast storage of mineral wealth, have a

bleak and barren surface, and fling an aspect of utter wildness over the district in which they preside. One mountain-line of water-shed runs 9 m. along the boundary with Penpont, and another forms the whole of the boundary with Ayrshire; both diverging, but in different directions, from Blacklark-hill, a summit of 2,890 ft. above sea-level. The loftiest of the Lowthers, or eastern heights, has an alt. of 3,130 ft. The vale of the Nith cuts the parish diagonally from NE to SW into two nearly equal parts. The principal streams are the Nith, the Crawick, the Wanlock, the Minnick, the Euchar, and the Kello. If the whole area be distributed into 223 parts, 1 is undivided common, 2 are covered with copses or plantation, 32 are regularly or occasionally in tillage, and 188 are pastoral or waste. The great mineral treasures of the p. occur in the vicinity of the village of **WANLOCKHEAD**: which see. The rocks of the mountains are nearly all of the transition or silurian class. Pop. of the p., in 1801, 2,350; in 1831, 3,268; in 1851, 4,071.—The burgh of Sanquhar is 27 m. NNW of Dumfries, and 56 m. SSE of Glasgow. It stretches along the l. margin of the Nith; and consists almost wholly of one street, about a ½ m. in length. The absence of any noticeable building is compensated by the presence of Sanquhar-castle, a fine ruin situated on a steep bank, overlooking the Nith, about 1½ fur. SE of the town. Wire-worked stockings and mittens long formed a staple manufacture of the place, and afforded a large number of the lower classes a comfortable support. Including Crawick-mill, in the near neighbourhood, the town is the seat of a considerable woollen and cotton manufacture. About 300 females are employed in the sewing and embroidering of muslin with cotton. The burgh unites with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Lochmaben, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1838, 61; in 1848, 48. Pop. 2,381.

**SANS** (**SANTA-MARIA-DE**), a town of Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona and partido of St. Felice-de-Llobregat. Pop. 1,735. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

**SANSANDING**, a town of Nigritia, in the state of Bambarra, 15 m. ENE of Sego, on an affluent of the Joliba. Pop. about 10,000. It carries on an active trade in salt, and has a large market-place always well-stocked with commodities, and screened by means of mats from the heat of the sun. The cowry here forms the ordinary currency.—Also a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Konkodu, 36 m. ENE of Medina, on an affluent of the Gambia.

**SANSANRUTZ**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Neufchateau. Pop. of dep., 372; of com., 120.

**SANSARIA**, a district and town of Guatemala, in the dep. of Chiquimula and Zacatepa. The district contains 8,370 inhabitants. Its chief town is Guastatoya. Pop. of town, 2,054.

**SANSEGO**, a small island of the Adriatic, dependent on Illyria, in the circle of Istria, near the W coast of the island of Osero, in N lat. 44° 30' 55", E long. 14° 17' 53". Pop. 600.

**SANSELLAS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of the Balears and partido of Ibiza, 18 m. ENE of Palma, in the central part of the island of Mallorca, in a flat, but well-watered and fertile locality. Pop. 3,833. It is tolerably well-built.

**SANSKIMOST**, or **SKUBANI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 30 m. WSW of Banjalaka, on the l. bank of the Sanna.

**SANSOL**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 42 m. SW of Pamplona. Pop. 218.

**SANSAC-L'EGLISE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 3 m. SSE of

Londes. Pop. 825. It contains a castle, in the court of which is a military column.

**SANTA**, a division of the prov. of Lima, in Peru, bounded on the E by the prov. of Guailas; on the SE by Caxatambo; on the W by the Pacific; and on the N by the prov. of Truxillo. Along the coast there are several commodious harbours. The chief commerce consists of wool-bearing animals, cotton, and hogs-lard, for which the merchants find a ready market at Lima.—The cap., of the same name, is situated in a valley, half-a-league inward from the coast, 210 m. NNW of Lima. In 1761, it was inundated by a high tide.—Also a large river of Peru, which rises in the Andes, under the 9th parallel of S lat.; flows W, and then NNW, passing the town of the same name, and falls into the Pacific, 1½ m. N of the anchorage of the town of Santa, after a course of 220 m. Near its embouchure, it separates into several deltoid branches, and becomes shallow and feeble in current.—Also an island off the coast of Peru, 6 m. NW of Ferrol, and 2 m. SSW of Santa-head, which forms the S point of the bay of Santa. It is 1½ m. in length.

**SANTA-ANA**, a river of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, which flows by a NNW course into the gulf of Mexico, 25 m. E of the mouth of the Coatzacoatzcos, and 31 m. SW of that of the Tupico.

**SANTA-ANNA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz and comarca of Santa-Cruz, pleasantly situated on the angle formed by the Quebra-Ancoes and Velhas rivers. The inhabitants, 200 in number, find their chief employment in fishing and hunting.—Also a parish of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, 12 m. N of Laguna, and SSW of Desterro, on a lake. Pop. 2,000. The soil is well cultivated, and produces in great abundance sugar, part of which is manufactured into rum. The cultivation of cochineal has also been successfully introduced into this locality.—Also a parish of the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the Rio-Sino, about 18 m. N of Porto-Alegre. Pop. 1,400.—Also a town of the prov. and 36 m. N of Mato-Grosso, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the São Francisco Xavier. Pop. 1,000. The river contains large quantities of gold.—Also a parish of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in the district of Uberava.—Also a parish of the prov. of Ceara and district of Sobral.—Also a parish of the prov. of Para, in Brazilian Guayana, on the Cujari. It produces rice, mandioc, cotton, and cacao.—Also a parish in Brazilian Guayana, on the l. bank of the Rio-Negro.—Also a large commercial town of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Macacu.—Also a town of the same prov., in the comarca of Cabo-Fria, near the r. bank of the Capivari.—Also a village of the same prov. in the district of Niteroi.—Also a village of the same prov., in the district of Rezende.—Also a village of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the Urucuaia, on the road by the Serra-de-Tabahinga to Goyaz.—Also a village of the prov. of Alagoas, in the district of Ponto-da-Folha, pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Rio-de-São-Miguel.—Also a mountain of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the district of São-João-de-Principe.—Also a group of islands, 3 in number, at the mouth of the Rio-Macahé, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro. The summit of the largest is in S lat. 22° 25'.—Also an island of the prov. of Maranhão, at the mouth of the Rio-Mirim. It has a lighthouse in S lat. 2° 16' 18", and W long. of Ferro, 34° 10' 4".—Also an island of the Madeira river, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso.—Also a small river of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which descends from the Serra-dos-Orgãos; runs W, receives the Novo-Macaco, and other rivers, and joins the Ribeirão-das-Lages, to form the Guardu.—Also an auriferous

stream, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, an affluent of the Santo-Estevão.—Also a central county of New Mexico, skirted by the Rio-Grande on the E, and on the W by the Sierra-Madre, and watered by the Rio-Grande and the Puerco. Pop. in 1850, 4,645. Its cap. is Jemaz.

**SANTABUCA**, a settlement of the island of Cuba, 40 m. NNW of Spiritu-Santo.

**SANTAELLA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. S of Cordova. Pop. 2,200.

**SANTAGINI**, a town of the Spanish island of Mallorca, 9 m. SSE of Campos.

**SANTANDER**, a small maritime province of Spain, sometimes called *Las-Montanas-de-Santander*, or simply *Las-Montanas*. It lies along the S shore of the bay of Biscay, between Biscay on the E; Burgos on the SE; Palencia on the SW; and Oviedo on the W. Pop. in 1834, 166,730. It is surrounded on all sides with lofty chains of mountains, and its surface consists of steep mountains and valleys, the former extending in many parts to the shore. Its streams, the Deva, the Saja, the Besaya, the Pas, the Miera, and the Ason, flow to the Atlantic; the Ebro alone flows to the Mediterranean. While the highest peaks are covered with snow during great part of the year, the valleys produce maize and fruit; and the pasturage, whether on the plains or on the slope of the hills, is in general good. Mines of lead and of iron of the best quality are wrought; and there are foundries of artillery and of steel-ware at two small towns in the interior called La Cavada and Liérganes. The coast presents several excellent harbours, such as San-Vicente-de-la-Barquera, Concha-de-Camellas, Suances, San-Martin-de-Arenas, La-Requejada, Colindres, Castrouidiales, Santander, Laredo, and above all, Santona. Ships of war have been built at Guarnizo near Santander. The industry of the prov. is considerable, and the pop. is said to be better educated than the Spanish peasantry in general. It is administratively divided into 12 *partidos-judiciales*, and 643 *pueblos*.

**SANTANDER**, the capital of the above prov., is situated in N lat. 43° 28', and W long. 3° 41', on the declivity of a hill, a circular peninsula to the E of Santillana. Pop. 15,286. It has a fine quay, a cathedral, a theatre, and baths. Its port is commodious, well sheltered, and of easy access for merchant-vessels of all sizes; the frigates of 40 guns must wait the flow of the tide before they can pass the bar. The harbour is protected by two forts or castles, and the entry of vessels into the inner basin is facilitated by a fine pier 30 ft. wide. S. was long one of the ports called *habilitados*, authorised to carry on a free trade with Spanish America. It appears from official accounts respecting the trade of S., that it has increased considerably of late years. Thus, in 1848, it exported 3,099,245 arrobas of flour; in 1851, 5,134,615 ar.; and in the first half-year of 1852 just terminated, 3,088,007 ar. The total customs' revenue received at S. in 1844 was 8,547,048 reals; in 1848, 12,814,826 rs.; in 1851, 18,025,900 rs.; and in the half-year ending 30th June 1852, 12,543,515 rs. The number of vessels that entered or left S. in 1848 was 1,806, with a tonnage of 122,858 tons; in 1851 it was 2,057 = 159,033 tons; and in the first half of 1852, 1,465 vessels = 108,673 tons, entered or left. It is proposed to form a railway from S. to Alar-del-Rey, a distance of 85 m.; thence to Valladolid, a further distance of 75 m.; and ultimately to Madrid; the entire distance being 340 m. This line, if ever executed, will be the most direct route from London to Madrid. The journey between the two capitals now occupies a fortnight. As soon as the intermediate terminus at

Valladolid has been attained, the distance might be accomplished in four days, and eventually, when the entire chain of railways shall have been completed, in three. The engineering difficulties are not extraordinary, but a large portion of the line embraces heavy works, including extensive tunneling. The line will cross the Pyrenees at a height of 2,800 ft. above the level of the sea. The gauge will be 4 ft. 8½ in., which it has been determined by the Cortes shall be the national gauge of Spain. Its suburbs are inhabited solely by fishermen. S. was the *Portus Blendium* of the Romans. Since 1754 it has been the see of a bishop.

SANTANDER, a river of Mexico, which rises in the state of Zacatecas, and flows E to the gulf of Mexico, which it enters after a course of 250 m. in W long. 98° 6'.

SANTANDER (New). See TAMAULIPAS.

SANTANILLA, or SWAN ISLANDS, two small islands at the entrance of the bay of Honduras, in N lat. 17° 25'.

SANTAREM, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, on the r. bank of the Tagus, 47 m. NE of Lisbon, pleasantly situated in a fine plain. Pop. 7,862. It is divided into a lower town, which extends towards the river, and an upper town, which stands on an eminence; and is generally well-built. Though not fortified, the nature of the ground makes it a good position for an army. It contains 13 parish churches, and 14 monasteries. It supplies Lisbon with grain, oil, and wine. S. is of great antiquity, and was a place of note under the Romans, who called it *Præsidium Julium*. In the early history of Portugal it was the residence of the courts of several kings.

SANTA-ANNA-DO-DESEERTO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and district of Barbacena, on the Chopoto.

SANTA-ANNA-DOS-FORNOS, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and district of Itabora, near the head of the Santo-Antonio.

SANTA-ANNA-DOS-MATOS, a town and parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte and comarca of Agu.

SANTA-BARBARA, a town and parish of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo and district of São-Carlos. —Also a village of the prov. of Minas-Geraes and district of Uberava. —Also a village of Brazilian Guayana, on the Rio-Branco, an affluent of the Rio-Negro. Pop. 450. —Also a mountain of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, near the l. bank of the Paraguai. —Also an island in the bay of Niterohi, a little to the NW of the city of Rio-de-Janeiro. —Also a river of the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, an affluent of the Jacuhi. —Also a county on the coast of Upper California, skirted on the SE by the Santa-Clara, and watered by the San-Buenaventura and Santa-Inez, both descending from the Coast-range. It has an area of about 4,300 sq. m.; about one-third of the surface may be adapted for cereal agriculture and horticulture. Gold is found in its S part, and salt is abundant. Pop. in 1850, 2,131. Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the coast, 253 m. SE of Vallejo.

SANTA-CLARA, a county of Upper California, situated between the Coast-range and the Santa-Cruz mountains, and watered by the Pajara, the Santa-Cruz, the Guadalupe, and other streams. It has an area of about 12,000 sq. m.; and forms one of the most fertile valleys in the county. It is also rich in mineral produce, particularly quicksilver. The pop. in 1852 was 6,664, of whom 6,158 were whites, 1,717 were registered as citizens, and 1,081 as foreign residents. Its cap., of the same name, is 53 m. S by E of Vallejo.

VI.

SANTA-COLOMA-DE-GUERALT, a town of Catalonia, in the prov. of Tarragona and partido of Montblanch. Pop. 1,879. It has a parish-church, a convent, and a custom-house, and possesses many factories of cotton fabrics and distilleries of brandy.

SANTA-CRUZ, a county of Upper California, bounded by the Santa-Cruz mountains on the NE; the Pacific on the SW; and the Pajara river on the S. It has an area of about 800 sq. m. Its surface is hilly, with fertile intervening valleys. Pop. in 1852, 1,219. Its cap., of the same name, is 75 m. S of Vallejo.

SANTA-EULALIA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Oviedo and partido of Labiana. Pop. 1,216. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and carries on an active trade in cattle.

SANTA-HELENA, a town and parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão and comarca of Guimarens, on the r. bank of the Turiaçu, 45 m. WSW of Guimarens. Its inhabitants, who are chiefly Indians, cultivate mandioc, rice, and cotton.

SANTA-LUZIA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, 21 m. SSW of São-Christovao, pleasantly situated on a rising ground near the Guararema. Pop. 1,600. It produces cotton, tobacco, mandioc, rice, and millet. —Also a town of the prov. of Alagoas, near a lake, 9 m. NW of Macayo. Pop. 1,500. Tobacco and sugar are the chief productions of its district. —Also a town and parish of the prov. and 150 m. ESE of Goyaz, pleasantly situated between the Ponte-Alta and São-Bartholomeo. Pop. 3,000. —Also a parish of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the r. bank of the Guaicuih or Velhas, 60 m. NNW of Ouro-Preto. Pop. 6,000. Sugar and millet are its chief productions.

SANTA-MARGARITA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of the Baleares and partido of Inca, in the island of Mallorca. Pop. 2,302.

SANTA-MARIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of the Baleares and partido of Palma. Pop. 2,320.

SANTA-MARIA. See TUYRA.

SANTA-MARIA-DEL-BERROCAL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Avila and partido of Piedrahita, in the valley of Corneja, and to the S of the Sierra-de-Miron. Pop. 787. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

SANTA-MARIA-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos and partido of Lerina. Pop. 1,016. It has a parish-church and a convent, and has manufactories of linen.

SANTA-MARIA-DE-ORTIGUEIRA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Coruna. The partido comprises 37 parishes. The town is near the shore of the Atlantic, between the rivers Mera and Mayon. Pop. 1,316. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, a convent, and several hospitals. The adjacent fisheries and the rearing of cattle form the chief local industry.

SANTA-MARIA-DE-PALAMOS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Gerona and partido of Bisbal. Pop. 1,728. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a convent, and has manufactories of cloth.

SANTA-MARIA-DE-LA-POLA-DE-SUANCO, a village of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Oviedo and partido of Aviles, near the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. 1,621. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

SANTA-MARIA-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon and partido of Astorga, on the Orvigo. Pop. 882. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.

SANTA-ROSA, a county in the W of Florida, U. S., watered by the Blackwater, Yellow-river, Cold-

2 E



water, and Escambia. Area 1,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 2,883. Its cap. is Milton.

**SANTA-URSULA**, a town in the N part of the island of Tenerife and partido of Las Palmas. Pop. 1,486. It has a custom-house and several convents.

**SANTE** (**SAN-JULIAN-DE**), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NNE of Lugo, on the l. bank of the Eo. Pop. 1,100.

**SANTEE**, a river of S. Carolina, U. S., formed by the union of the Congaree and Wateree. It flows ESE, and runs into the sea by two mouths, the North and South S., 20 m. below Georgetown. At some seasons it is navigable nearly 300 m., as high up as Morgantown, N. Carolina. It is connected with Cooper river by a canal. The main branch in N. Carolina is called Catawba.

**SANTEN**. See **XANTEN**.

**SANTENAY**, a village of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. and 3 m. SE of Nolay. Pop. 1,500. The red wine raised in the neighbourhood is in high repute.

**SANTER**, or **SZAMATULL**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 20 m. NW of Posen. Pop. 2,688.

**SANTERBAS-DE-CAMPOS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NNW of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Valderaduey. Pop. 700.

**SANTERNO**, a river of Italy, which rises on the N flank of the Apennines, in the Tuscan prov. of Florenza, near Faggeto; runs E, and then NE, and enters the Papal states; and flows into the Po-di-Primaro, about 14 m. SW of Comacchio.

**SANTES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, 2 m. SW of Haubourden, near the Douay canal. Pop. 1,500.

**SANTHIA**, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Novara, 28 m. NE of Turin. It is an ancient place, and has a communal college, a town-house, and several churches.

**SANTHOVEN**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Antwerp. Pop. 985.

\*. \* **SANTIAGO**. See **COMPOSTELLA**, **ESTERO**, **JAGO** (**SANTO**), and generally the following word of names compounded with this word.

**SANTIAGO**, a port on the W coast of the island of Luzon, Philippine islands, in N lat. 17° 8', E long. 120° 20'.

**SANTIAGO**, a village of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, 150 m. NW of Guadalajara, near the r. bank of the Rio-Grande, Santiago, or Tolotatlan. It consists of two parts, each of which stands on an eminence detached by a distance of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. It has several tanneries, and is noted for its cheese.

**SANTIAGO**, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Imbabura, which has its source in the Andes; runs NW; receives the Onzoles on the r., and the Rio-San-Miguel on the l.; and after a total course of about 90 m., throws itself by several mouths into the Pacific, in N lat. 1° 14'. Near its source is a village of the same name.

**SANTIAGO**, a province and town of Chili. The prov. is bounded on the N by that of Aconcagua; on the E by the Andes; on the S by the prov. of Colchagua; and on the W by the Pacific; and comprises an area, from the Aconcagua on the N to the Cachapoal on the S, of about 120 m., and 100 m. in breadth. Pop. 210,000. It is generally mountainous, but contains some of the richest and best cultivated valleys in Chili. Its principal river is the Maypu, a head-stream of which the Mapocha flows through the capital. It produces in great abundance, grain, pulse, fruit, especially peaches, almonds, olives, and grapes, and vegetables, and, in small quantities, hemp. Cattle are reared on the mountain-pastures, and large quantities of jerked beef are exported to the coast and surrounding districts. Its

principal mineral productions are silver and copper. Its export trade, the chief entrepot for which is Valparaiso, consists principally in articles of local prod. ce.—The town, which is the capital of Chili, is 6 m. ESE of Valparaiso, and 810 m. WNW of Buenos-Ayres, on the Mapocha or Topocalma, in a fine and fertile plain, at an alt. of 2,591 ft. above sea-level, and in S lat. 33° 26' 30", and W long. 70° 44' 15". Pop. 60,000. It has two suburbs, from which it is separated by the Mapocha, which is here crossed by a bridge. The streets are spacious, and laid out in parallel lines intersecting each other at right angles. The houses, owing to the frequency of earthquakes, are for the most part only one storey in height. They are built of brick, painted white, and are generally surrounded by large gardens. It contains numerous squares, of which the principal, distinguished as the Plaza-Mayor, is lined with handsome edifices, viz. on the N by the government-house; on the E and W by ranges of private dwellings; and on the S by the cathedral; and contains in the centre a bronze fountain. There are besides the *Moneda* or mint, reputed the finest building in the city, the church of San-Domingo and the Jesuits' college. S. contains 4 parish churches, numerous convents, several hospitals, a college, normal and several private schools, a military academy, barracks, a public library, a museum, and a printing press. In the vicinity is the Alameda, a fine public promenade, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding plain and snow-capped Andes. The situation of S. renders it the emporium of the trade of Chili. Near the town are several mines of gold. S. was founded in 1541 by Pedro-de-Valderia. It has suffered repeatedly from earthquakes.

**SANTIAGO**, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. and 300 m. ESE of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, in the Chiquitos territory, near the source of the Oxaquis, an affluent of the Paraguay.

**SANTIAGO**, a state of La Plata, bounded on the N by that of Tucuman, on the E by El Gran Chaco, on the S by the states of Santa-Fe and Cordoba, and on the W by that of Catamarca. Pop. 50,000. It is intersected by the rivers Salado and Dulce, and along the banks of these rivers are tracts of great fertility, but the soil generally is poor and sandy. The principal productions of this state are cochineal, wax, honey, grain, and saltpetre. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics, for ponchos and saddle cloths or blankets.

**SANTIAGO**, a town of Paraguay, 150 m. SSE of Asuncion, and about 25 m. N of the Parana.

**SANTIAGO-DE-LAS-ATALAYAS**, a town of New Granada, in the prov. and 90 m. NE of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, near the Casania, an affluent of the Meta.

**SANTIAGO-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS**, a town of Hayti, in the dep. of the North East, 90 m. NW of San-Domingo, on the r. bank of the Monte Christi river, on a steep hill, at the extremity of a plain. Pop. 12,000. It has straight streets, of which several have foot-paths, and a fine square. The houses are chiefly built of stone. See also **NATA**.

**SANTIAGO-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS-DE-GUATIMALA**. See **GUATIMALA** (**VEJJA**).

**SANTIAGO-DE-CALATRAVA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. W of Jaen, and partido of Martos-y-Fuensanta, in an arid locality. Pop. 1,083. In the vicinity is a quarry of good white marble.

**SANTIAGO-DEL-CARBAJO**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 48 m. W of Caceres, and juzgado of Valencia-de-Alcantara, at the foot of a hill, near the l. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 1,121. It has manufactories of linen and woollen

fabrics, and several tanneries. In the vicinity is a mine of antimony.

**SANTIAGO-DE-COTAGAITA.** See **COTAGAITA**.

**SANTIAGO-DE-CUBA**, a city and port of the island of Cuba, situated on the SE coast in N lat. 19° 57', W long. 76° 3'. Pop. in 1845, 26,738. It is the cap. of the Eastern department of the island, and the see of an archbishop. Its chief export is copper-ore. Its harbour is very good; but its entrance is narrow and difficult. The city stands about 4½ m. from the entrance. This place was terribly devastated by a series of earthquakes on the 20th and 21st of August 1852.

**SANTIAGO-DE-LA-ESPADÁ**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Jaen, partido and 18 m. ESE of Segura-de-la-Sierra, on the most elevated portion of the Sierra-de-Segura. Pop. 4,353. It has several dye-works.

**SANTIAGO-DEL-ESTERO.** See **ESTERO**.

**SANTIAGO-DE-LAS-MONTANAS**, a town of Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, prov. and 150 m. ENE of Jaen, at the confluence of the Santiago or Zamora, with the Marañon. This river has its source in the Andes, in the prov. of and near Loxa, and has a course in a generally ESE direction of 210 m.

**SANTIAGO-DE-LA-PUEBLA**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Salamanca, and partido of Penaranda-de-Bracamonte, on the l. bank of the Misganin, an affluent of the Almar, in a cold and damp locality. Pop. 460. It has a handsome and substantial church.

**SANTIAGO-ET-SAN-FELIPE**, a town of Guatemala, in the state of that name, and dep. of Sacatepec and Chimaltenango. Pop. 2,315.

**SANTIAGO-DEL-VAL**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 17 m. NNE of Palencia, and partido of Astudello. Pop. 180.

**SANTIAGO-DE-LA-VEGA.** See **SPANISH TOWN**.

**SANTIAGO-DE-LAS-VEGAS**, a town of Cuba, capital of a juzgado and 21 m. SSE of Havana. Pop. 5,500.

**SANTIAGO-DE-VERAGUA.** See **VERAGUA**.

**SANTIAGO-DE-LAS-VILLAS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 15 m. NW of Leon, at the foot of the mountains of that name. Pop. 120. It has several lime-kilns, and manufactories of charcoal.

**SANTIANES (SAN JUAN-BAUTISTA)**, a parish of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Oviedo, and partido of Lueca. Pop. 1,645. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

**SANTIBANEZ-EL-ALTO**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 48 m. NNW of Cáceres, and partido of Los Hoyos, amid the mountains of Gata. Pop. 790. It has manufactories of coarse linen and woollen fabrics.

**SANTIBANEZ-DE-ESQUEVA**, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 36 m. S of Burgos, and partido of Lerma, in the valley and on the r. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 164.

**SANTIBANEZ-DE-TERA**, a village of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 42 m. NNW of Zamora, partido and 12 m. W of Benavento, near the r. bank of the Tera, in a fertile locality. Pop. 260. It has a considerable trade in lint.

**SANTIBANEZ-DEL-VAL**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. SSE of Burgos, and partido of Lerma, in a fine and fertile valley. Pop. 150.

**SANTIBANEZ-DE-VIDRIALES**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 48 m. NNW of Zamora, partido and 18 m. WNW of Benavento, in the valley of Vidriales. Pop. 298.

**SANTIBANEZ-DE-ZARZA-AGUDA**, or **Las**

**AGUJAS**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 9 m. NNW of Burgos, in a valley of the same name, on the l. bank of the Urdel. Pop. 490. It has 2 castles, a parish-church, and a custom-house, and contains manufactories of cutlery and needles.

**SANTILLANA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. NNE of Palencia, partido and 15 m. W of Carrion-de-los-Condes, near the canal of Castile. Pop. 470.—Also a town in the prov. and 18 m. W of Santander, and partido of Torrelavega, near the gulf of Gascogne, in a damp and shady but healthy valley. Pop. 1,112. It has a handsome town-house, a parish-church, 2 convents, an hospital, a custom-house, and an old castle, which serves as a sea-mark. It has an active trade in fish. It is noted as the birth-place of Herrera, an architect of the Escurial.

**SANTIN-CANTALES (SAINT)**, a com. and village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 6 m. NNE of La Roquebrun. Pop. 1,200.

**SANTIPONCE**, or **SANTIPONTE**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. NNW of Seville, on the r. bank of the Guadalquivir, on the site of the ancient *Italica*, the birthplace of Trajan. Pop. 700. Here are still some antiquities, particularly the remains of an amphitheatre capable of containing 10,000 spectators.

**SANTIPUR**, a town of Bengal, in the district of Kishnagar, on a sandy plain, about 2 m. E of the Bhagarutti river. The East India company had here a factory for the purchase of muslins, saunahs, sugar, and rum. It is esteemed one of the healthiest places in Bengal.

**SANTIS**, a mountain of Switzerland, on the S frontier of Appenzell, rising to the alt. of 7,671 Parisian ft. above sea-level.

**SANTIZ**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Salamanca. Pop. 288.

**SANTO-AMARO**, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the l. bank of the Jacuhi, 50 m. WNW of Porto-Alegre. Pop. of district in 1814, 1,844; in 1848, 2,600. It produces excellent flax, and large numbers of cattle are reared on its pastures.—Also a town of the prov. of Sergipe, near the canal which connects the Rio-Sergipe with the Cotindiba, and to the E of the Serra Itabaiana. Its inhabitants, about 2,000 in number, employ themselves chiefly in the culture of sugar and ordinary vegetables.—Also a small town of the prov. of São-Paulo, founded in 1822 by a German colony.—Also a town of the prov. of Bahia, 5 m. S of Porto-Seguro, destroyed by the Indians in 1564, and of which a church is now the chief remains.—Also a parish of the prov. of Bahia, in the island of Itaparica, of which it forms the S part. It is well cultivated, and produces large quantities of cocoa nuts.—Also a new colony of half-civilized Indians, in the prov. of Alagoas, and district of Atalaia.—In 1842 it comprised 172 men, the number of women and children being unknown.

**SANTO-ANGELO**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and comarca-das-Missoes, and one of seven founded about the middle of the 17th century, at the head of the Rio-Uruguary, by the Spanish Jesuit missionaries. It is on the r. bank of the Ijuí, an affluent of the Paraguai, and is inhabited by Indians.

**SANTO-ANTONIO**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 75 m. E of Serro. It was founded by Indians of the Malalis tribe, who fled hither from the Botocudos. They construct their houses of bamboos, cultivate millet, kidney-beans, and some kinds of vegetables, and manufacture a species of cloth.—Also a parish of the same prov. in

the district of Tamandua. Its inhabitants, about 1,400 in number, find their chief employment in agriculture.—Also a village in the same prov., 12 m. NE of Paracatu. It has a custom-house.—Also a town of the same prov., on the r. bank of the Guaiçuhí or Velhas, 15 m. S of Sabara. Pop. 900.—Also a town of the same prov., on the r. bank of the Mortes, an affluent of a river of that name, and 18 m. W of São-João-d'El-Rei. Its inhabitants are chiefly agricultural.—Also a village of the prov. of Maranhão, near Pastos Bons, inhabited by Indians who cultivate cotton, but find their chief employment in rearing cattle, and in fishing.—Also a village of the prov. and district of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Juriari, and on the imperial road between the city and palace of Santa Cruz.—Also a village of the prov., and 30 m. NE of Bahia, on the Atlantic, at the embouchure of the Jacupipe.—Also a village of the same prov., in the comarca and on the l. bank of the São-Francisco. In its vicinity are extensive salt-works.—Also a mountain of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, to the l. of the Jequitinhonha. It gives rise to several affluents of the Itucambira, a tributary of the Jequitinhonha.—Also a mountain of the prov. of Alagoas, in N lat.  $9^{\circ} 22' 17''$ . It is a ramification of the Serra-Marambaia, and gives rise to a river of the same name.—See also ANTONIO (SANTO).

**SANTO-ANTONIO-D'AMARANTHO**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, near the Cuiaba, and 18 m. below the town of that name. Pop. 1,400. Agriculture, sugar-boiling, and the distillation of rum form the chief branches of local industry.

**SANTO-ANTONIO-DAS-QUEIMADAS**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, on the Itapicuru, and 165 m. NNE of the capital. The cultivation of cotton, grain, and vegetables, and rearing of cattle employ the inhabitants.

**SANTO-ANTONIO-DE-PADUA**, a village of the Coroados Indians, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil, on the l. bank of the Parahiba, below the confluence of the Pomba. The cultivation of mandioc, millet, and cotton, fishing and the chase, form the chief employments of the inhabitants.

**SANTO-ANTONIO-DE-SA**. See MACACU.

**SANTO-ANTONIO-DOS-GUARULHOS**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the l. bank of the Parahiba, opposite Campos. Pop. 6,000, of whom a large proportion are Indians and slaves. Sugar, rice, mandioc, kidney-beans, cotton, and timber, are the chief productions of the locality. It has distilleries of rum and several sugar-houses.

**SANTO-ANTONIO-MIRIM**, a town and parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas and comarca of Macayo. Pop. 6,000.—Also a river which separates the districts of Santa-Luzia and Macayo, and flows into the Atlantic, in S lat.  $9^{\circ} 36'$ .

**SANTO-DOMINGO**, the eastern or Spanish portion of the island of Hayti, now forming a state usually known as the Dominican republic, of which the origin and progress have been sketched in the historical section appended to our general article on the island of HAYTI. Its area has been estimated at 17,000 geog. sq. m. Its principal towns are Santo-Domingo and Porto-Plata. Its revenue in 1852 was 374,516 dollars. It possesses an army of 12,000 men, and has a few small ships of war. See article HAYTI.

**SANTOMYSL**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. SSE of Posen. Pop. 1,300.

**SANTONA**, a port of Spain, on the coast of the prov. and 18 m. E of Santander. The entrance is easy, and the basin is of sufficient depth to admit ships of the first rate. The chief exports are corn and iron. The French occupied the adjoining vil-

lage and fort, and defended them in 1813 with a considerable garrison.

**SANTONGA**, a river on the E coast of Madagascar, which falls into the sea, in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 55'$ .

**SANTORINI**, **SANTORIN**, **SANT-ERINI**, or **DEGERMENLIK**, an island in the Grecian archipelago, 60 m. N of Crete, and 12 m. S of Nio. It has the form of a crescent, and between its two points, as if to complete the circle, lies the island of Therasia, and the islet of Aspronisi, while the three Kaimeni islets lie within the crescent bay formed by the greater island of S. All these islands are of volcanic origin, and have risen at different periods from the sea. Lieut. Leycester has given a detailed account and chart of the group in the 20th vol. of the *Royal Geographical Journal*, of which the present article is an abstract. Santorin forms one of a series of islands produced by volcanic action, but of so curious a nature as to find no parallel, except perhaps the island of Amsterdam on the route from the Cape of Good Hope to Australia. Herodotus mentions S. as *Caliste*, or the 'most Beautiful,'—a term the application of which must have been applied anterior to the eruption which left it in its present state. The present name is doubtless derived from its patron saint, St. Irene, who suffered martyrdom in the time of Diocletian. The group of islands to which S. belongs have passed successively through the hands of the Phœnicians, Lacedæmonians, Ptolemies, Romans, Byzantines, Saracens, Venetians, and at present belong to the kingdom of Greece. In form, Santorin or Thera resembles a horse-shoe or crescent, with the two points elongated and stretching towards the W. The N cape is called Mavro-Petra, the S, Exomiti; the two forming the points of the crescent are, to the N, Cape Epanomeria, and to the S, Cape Akroteri. The distance between these two capes is, by the inner curve about 12 m., and by the outer 18 m., giving an extent of coast to the island of about 30 m. The eruption which separated S. from the opposite islands of Therasia and Aspronisi, has left the inner curve or edge of the crater covered with frightful precipices of an iron dross colour, excepting where the summits are capped with a deep layer of pozzolana. These summits vary in height from 500 to 1,200 ft. Along the edges of these precipices are built the principal towns of the island—viz. Epanomeria to the N, and Merivuli and Thera nearer to the centre of the curve. Nothing can offer a stranger appearance than these towns, perched like eyries along the edges of almost inaccessible precipices, and excavated as it were in vast beds of pozzolana. The inhabitants have cut in the sides of the cliffs zig-zag stairs and roads leading to the towns. Arrived at the summit, the road winds along the edge of the precipice, in many places over habitations the only existence of which is known from the presence of chimneys jutting up on each side. In the S part of the island is the peak of Mount-Elias, rising 1,887 ft. above the level of the sea, and consisting of limestone and marble. Near the S extremity rises Mount Platanimos, upon the E slopes of which are seen numerous rock-tombs; and to the west of Cape Exomiti are the remains of a mole under water supposed to belong to the ancient city of *Eleusis*. From the W shores or cliffs, the surface has a rapid descent to the E, N, and S. On the W side of the crater, or the part engulfed by the eruption mentioned by Pliny, are two islets, Therasia and Aspronisi, fragments of the former *Caliste*. Their formation is purely volcanic, and upon them are found the vine, a little barley, and cotton. The coasts of Santorin, Therasia, and Aspronisi enclose an expanse of water of nearly 18 m. in circumf., which may be regarded as



the crater of a great volcano. The soundings clearly define the vast depth and shape of this gigantic bowl, now filled with water. In 1650, a series of earthquakes overthrew many houses, and detached immense rocks from the sides of the cliffs in S. Springs of various kinds are distributed over the island, to which high medicinal virtues are attributed. The former seat of government was at Scaurus, but has been removed to the present town of Thera or Phera, which is built in the centre of the horseshoe gulf, at an alt. of 900 ft. above sea-level. According to Doctor Cigala, a native of Santorin, the inhabitants consist of Christians of the Greek church, 12,480; of the Latin church, 583. The natives are generally robust, tall and stout.—The whole available surface of S., amounting to 4,335 hectares, is cultivated, and the farms are possessed by 1,163 proprietors. Wine is the great staple of the island, and consists of two kinds: the rough or dry, and the *vino santo* or sweet; the first of a pale straw colour somewhat resembling Rhenish; the latter is dark, sweet, and luscious. In an average season the produce of *vino brusco* is 53,640 barrels, of which 7 form an English pipe, and of *vino santo*, 2,350 barrels. Almost the whole of the wines are sent to the Russian ports of the Black sea, whence, in return, S. receives tea, salt-fish, caviare, butter, and oil. Besides wine, S. produces some barley, pease, beans, figs, Indian corn, and cotton. The tonnage of the shipping amounts to 9,612 tons, employing 1,324 seamen, principally engaged in the trade with Odessa, Taganrog, Syria, and Constantinople.—The temp. in June and July ranged from 77° to 85°, and the most prevalent winds were from the N, blowing at times with great violence.

**SANTOS**, a town and port of Brazil, in the prov. and 37 m. SSE of São Paulo, on the N side of the island of Engua-Guaçu, in S lat. 23° 55', W-long. 46° 19'. It is well-built, and has an arsenal and ship-building docks. It is a place of considerable trade, exporting sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and rice. Its pop. consisting chiefly of merchants, shopkeepers, and artificers, amounts to 8,000. Its situation is unhealthy, the country around is low, and woody, and frequently deluged with rain. For the traffic of its immediate vicinity, it has the convenience of water-carriage, its river being navigable about 20 m. The harbour has a safe entrance, and is very secure. The part called 'the Narrows' is defended by two forts, on passing which there is a kind of lagoon of three or four leagues in length, full of mangroves, and terminated by the town.

**SANTOS (Los)**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Badajoz and partido of Zafra, at the foot of a ramification of the Sierra-Morena. Pop. 5,274. It has a church, three chapels, and a convent; and contains manufactories of coarse cloth. It has some Roman antiquities, and in the vicinity is a copper mine.

**SANTOS (Los)**, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of the Istmo, prov. and 120 m. SW of Panama, on the W side of the bay of that name, in a very warm locality. It is inhabited chiefly by Indians and Spaniards, and has an active trade in salt-meat, cheese, &c. The surrounding country abounds with cattle and pigs.

**SANTOS (Los)**, or **Los-ALTOS-DE-LA-HERMOSA**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Madrid and partido of Alcalá-de-Henares, near the l. bank of the Henares, beautifully situated on the slope of a lofty hill. Pop. 660.

**SANTOTIS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. NNE of Burgos and partido of Villacayo, in the valley of Tobalina. Pop. 100.

**SANTOVEINA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 12 m. E of Burgos. Pop. 209.

**SANTOYO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NNE of Palencia, partido of Astudillo. Pop. 760.

**SANTRY**, or **SANTREFF**, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, in co. Dublin. Area 4,726 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,159; in 1851, 1,140. The road from Dublin to Swords passes through the interior; and the village stands in the SE district of the parish. Pop. in 1851, 134.

**SANTURDE**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. W of Logrono and partido of Santo-Domingo-de-la-Calzada, on the l. bank of the Oja. Pop. 607.

**SANTURDEJO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. W of Logrono, partido and 6 m. S of Santo-Domingo-de-la-Calzada, at the foot of the Sierra-de-S.-Lorenzo, on a small affluent of the Oja. The environs abound with fruit, and the adjacent mountains afford various kinds of metals.

**SANVIE**, or **SAINNEVILLE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 1 m. N of Ingouville, on a hill of that name. Pop. 3,699. It has numerous lime, tile, and brick kilns, manufactories of china and glass, &c.

**SANZA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 12 m. S of La Sala. Pop. 2,600.

**SANZRAY**, a town of France, in the dep. of La Vienne, cant. and 7 m. NW of Lusignan, near the l. bank of the Vonne. Pop. 700.

**SAO-BARTHOLOMEU**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, to the W of Ouro-Preto. Pop. 1,800. It is noted for its marmalade.—Also a river of the prov. of Goyaz, an affluent of the Corumbá. It rises near Santa-Luzia.

**SAO-BENTO**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, comarca and 36 m. SW of Alcantara. The environs are noted for their cotton.—Also a parish in the prov. of Alagoas and district of Porto-Calvo, in S lat. 9° 5'. Pop. 3,000. Sugar and cotton are its chief productions.—Also a parish of the prov. of São Paulo and district of Pinda-monhangaba. It has a church and school.

**SAO-BOAVENTURA**, a large parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia and comarca of Ilheos, on the l. bank and at the mouth of the Patepe. Pop. 1,200. It produces mandioc in large quantities, rice, millet, and melons of large size, and timber, and contains large herds of cattle.

**SAO-CAETANO**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, 9 m. NE of Marianna. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town on the l. bank of the Chopoto, below the confluence of the Baçujuba-Grande.

**SAO-CHRISTOVAO**, a new parish of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the bay of that name, between Mata-Porcos and Caju. It contains the imperial palace of Boa-Vista, the ordinary residence of the emperor, and the palace of Ponta-do-Caju, and the old convent dos-Lazaristas, now used as an hospital.

**SAO-FIDELIS**, a village of the Coroados Indians, near the l. bank of the Parahiba, 30 m. below Campos. It has a church and a school.

**SAO-PAULO**. See **PAULO (SAO)**.

**SAO-PEDRO-DO-RIO-GRANDE**, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded on the N by the prov. of São Paulo, from which it is separated by the Rio-Pelotas; on the NE by the prov. of Santa-Catharina, from which it is parted by the Rio-Mampituba; on the S and SE by the Atlantic; and on the W by the La Plata state of Entre-Rios. It has a superficies of 8,230 sq. leagues. The Serra-Geral intersects the prov. from SW to NE. Between this chain and the sea-coast lie the lakes of Viamão, Patos, and Mirim, forming a connected chain of water-communication stretching nearly 160 m. from N to S. The princi-

pal rivers are the Butucarahi, the Pardo, the Tebicuari, the Sino, the Cabi, the Gravatahi, and the Jacuhi. Much of the surface is fertile, and the productions, besides coffee and many tropical fruits, embrace nearly all the fruits and cereals of Europe; while gold, silver, and iron of excellent quality, are amongst the mineral produce. Local industry is chiefly directed to the rearing of horses, mules, and cattle, and preparing hides, tallow, and dried beef for export to Mexico, Cuba, the United States, and the felling and export of timber to São-Paulo and Rio-de-Janeiro. The pop. has been estimated at 160,000. The prov. is administratively divided into the 5 comarcas of Missoes, Piratinim, Porto-Alegre, Rio-Grande, and Rio-Pardo. Its provincial assembly consists of 28 members, and it sends 3 deputies to the legislative assembly, and one senator to the upper-chamber.

**SAOLON.** See **SALON.**

**SAONA**, an island off the SE coast of Hayti, having its E point in N lat. 18° 12', W long. 68° 32'. It is about 13 m. in length from E to W, and from 3 to 5 m. in breadth. It is surrounded by a white shoal to the distance of nearly 2 m. Its surface is low and thickly wooded. It abounds in birds of various species, particularly pigeons. This island, called by the natives Adamancy, was once under a cacique independent of Hayti, and was afterwards held by the Jesuits, who improved its fertile soil, and formed several settlements and pasture lands upon it. At present it lies uncultivated, and seldom visited save by a few solitary fishermen, who come here to collect tortoise-shell, or ensnare the wild cattle that abound in its solitudes. It was discovered by Columbus in 1494.

**SAONE**, a large river of France, which rises at Viomenil from basins hollowed out of the sandstone of the dell, among the Vosges mountains; flows SW through the dep. of Vosges, and then in a SE course, afterwards changing to a SW through the dep. of Haute-Saone; enters the dep. of Cote-d'Or, and flowing S past Chalons and Macon, after a course of about 280 m., joins the Rhone at Lyons. It receives the waters of the Doubs, the Ouche, and other streams, and is navigable as far as Auxonne. It gives name to the deps. of Haute-Saone and Saone-et-Loire. The fall of the S. is one-third that of the Rhone, and its stream combines advantageously with that of the Rhone to make the united stream useful, for the Rhone singly would be but a torrent. Its extent of basin is 2,982,943 hectares, or above a third part of the entire area of the basin of the Rhone. The navigation of the S. is conducted in some small degree by towing-horses, but principally by tug-steamers tracking squadrons of barges. The cargoes floated down consist generally of agricultural produce and wood; the return freights are foreign goods from Marseilles, wines, oils, salt, fruit, and brandy. The S. frequently overflows its banks, but it rises slowly, seldom exceeding either in rising or falling a rate of about a couple of inches per hour. February, March, and November are the ordinary seasons of inundation. This river was the *Segona* or *Arar* of the Romans.

**SAONE (HAUTE)**, or **UPPER SAONE**, a department of France, lying between the parallels of 47° 15', and 48° N; and bounded on the N by the dep. of Vosges; on the E by that of Haut-Rhin; on the S by the dep. of Doubs; on the SW by that of Jura; on the W by Cote-d'Or; and on the NW by Marne. Its superficial extent is about 2,050 sq. m. Its surface is mountainous, being intersected by branches of the Vosges, the plateau of Langres, and the mountains of the Doubs and Jura. Its highest summit is the Ballon-de-Lure, alt. 1,300

metres = 4,265 ft., and the Ballon-de-Servance, alt. 1,252 metres = 4,108 ft. The principal rivers are the Saone and its affluents, the Oignon, the Brenchin, the Lanterne, the Coney, and the Salon. The total course of the Saone in this dep. is about 80 m. The climate is temperate. The soil is in general stony, but in some places highly fruitful. About one-half of the surface is arable, and nearly one-fourth is covered with wood. The principal productions are corn, hemp, wine, fruit, and wood. Of mineral productions, iron and coal are the most important; the former is worked to a large extent. The chief manufactures are woollens and cottons, leather, paper, glass, earthenware, and iron goods. The pop. of the dep. in 1801 was 291,579; in 1831, 338,910; in 1852, 347,469. It is divided into the three arrondissements of Gray, Lure, and Vesoul, which are subdivided into 28 cantons, and 581 communes. With that of Doubs it forms the dio. of the archb. of Besançon. It forms part of the ancient prov. of Franche-comté. The chief town is Vesoul.

**SAONE-ET-LOIRE**, a department of France, lying between the parallels of 46° 10', and 47° 10'; and bounded by the dep. of Cote-d'Or on the N; on the E by that of Jura; on the SE by Ain; on the S by that of the Rhone; on the W by Allier; and on the NW by Nievre, comprehending the southern part of Burgundy. It has a superficial extent of 3,300 sq. m. Its surface, belonging to the basins of the Rhone and the Loire, is covered with mountains, hills, and forests, which are separated, however, by extensive plains and valleys. In the S and N it is traversed by the low chain of the Charolais hills, and by that of Cote-d'Or; and on the W by the mountains of Morvan. Its culminating point is Mont-Beauvray, alt. 3,280 ft. The principal rivers are the Loire and its affluents, the Arroux, the Bourbince, and the Arceonne; and the Saone, and its affluents, the Doubs, the Seille, the Dheune, and the Grone. The Canal-du-Centre joins the Saone and Loire, forming a water-communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The climate is temperate and salubrious; the soil is in some places stony and sandy, in others rich and fertile. More than one-half of the surface is devoted to the production of corn and green crops. A characteristic feature of this region is the vast number of small lakes or ponds by which the surface is studded. There are upwards of 2,000 of these chiefly on the E side of the Saone, and of all sizes, from mere pools to 50 or 100 acres in extent. These ponds are often employed in rearing carp and tench. Rye, maize, and buckwheat are extensively cultivated. The average size of farms is from 30 to 40 acres; and the average rent from £50 to £60. The metayer system prevails to the W of the Saone. Oxen are universally used for ploughing. The chief productions are corn, hemp, vines, silk, and fruit. Iron, marble, alabaster, crystal, coal, and other minerals are abundant. The wine of this dep., particularly that of Maçon, is celebrated. Mining and cattle rearing form leading departments of local industry. The pop. in 1801 was 452,673; in 1831, 524,180; in 1852, 574,720. The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Autun, and is in the jurisdiction of the *cour royale* of Dijon. It is divided into the 5 arrondissements of Maçon, Autun, Chalons, Charolles, and Louhans, which are subdivided into 46 cantons and 593 communes.

**SAORGIO**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the co. of Nice, situated on the summit of a rocky mountain, on the road to Piedmont, near the r. bank of the Roya, 21 m. NE of Nice.

**SAOU**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Crest, near

the r. bank of the Roubion. Pop. 1,570. It has manufactories of porcelain and fine pottery.

SAOUK, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, which rises near Lelle, and flows SSW into the gulf of Livonia, after a course of 45 m.

SAOUNE, a river of France, in the dep. of Lot, which falls into the r. bank of the Garonne, 4 m. SE of Agas, after a course of 45 m.

SAP (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 30 m. N by E of Alençon. Pop. 1,496.

SAPA (SAN-MICHAEL-DE), a village of Peru, in the prov. of Charcos, 6 m. E of Arica. It is a small place, but famous for the quantity of pepper produced in its vicinity.

SAPAN-TAGH, a mountain of Armenia, to the N of Lake Van, in N lat. 38° 55', E long. 42° 45', 50 m. NE of the Nimrud-Tagh. Mr. Brant, whose account of its ascent is given in the 10th vol. of the *Geog. Journal*, estimated the alt. of its summit at between 4,000 and 4,500 ft. above the level of Lake Van, which is 5,467 ft. above that of the Black sea.

SAPARUA. See HONIMA.

SAPATA (PULO), a small island of the Chinese sea, in N lat. 10°, E long. 109°, so called by the Portuguese, from its resemblance to a horse-shoe. It is chiefly remarkable as marking the utmost extent in this quarter of the range of the typhoons in this sea.

SAPCOTE, a parish of Leicestershire, 4 m. E by S of Hinckley. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1851, 724.

SAPETIBA, a small port of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, at the bottom of the bay of Santa-Cruz.

SAPEY (LOWER), a parish of Worcestershire, 12 m. WNW of Worcester. Area 1,697 acres. Pop. in 1831, 250; in 1851, 248.

SAPEY (UPPER), a parish of Herefordshire, 7 m. NNE of Bromyard. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. 351.

SAPHEY KEY, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico, in N lat. 17° 10'.

SAPHORIN (SAINT), a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, on the N shore of the lake of Geneva, 2 m. WNW of Vevay. Pop. 400.

SAPIE, a town on the E coast of the island of Sombawa, on the Eastern sea, at the SW extremity of a bay of the same name.

SAPIENZA, a small rocky island of Greece, on the SW coast of the Morea, opposite to Modon. It is 2 m. in length, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth. Its S point is in N lat. 36° 45', E long. 21° 40'; and its distance from the mainland about 1 m. It is inhabited by one or two Greek families, who rear a few sheep and goats upon it. A reef extends across the N end of the channel, from the mainland of Greece to within 200 yds. of the island, which breaks the force of the NW swell which rolls down this coast in summer; and the island forms a secure anchorage from W and SW winds. S. is a dependency of the Ionian republic.

SAPISTON, a parish of Suffolk, 9 m. NE of Bury-St. Edmund's. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1851, 255.

SAPMEER, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 10 m. SE of Groningen. It has rope-yards and saw-mills. Pop. 2,200.

SAPOA, a river of Central America, in the republic of Costa-Rica. It rises near the summit-level of the isthmus, in about 10° 55' N lat., and flows S to the lake of Nicaragua, into which it discharges with a current 200 yds. wide, and from 2 to 3 yds. in depth. Its affluents are the Sonlotito, the Sonloti, the Bolanos, and the Quachipitum, on the r. bank; and the Sonsapor, Delac-Vuelias, and Cabalcota, on the l. See article SALINAS.

SAPOEDIE. See RESPONDY.

SAPOETI, a river of Sumatra, which discharges itself on the E coast, in S lat. 4° 44'.

SAPONARA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 24 m. S of Potenza. Pop. 4,000. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the Roman town of *Grunentum*, and of an amphitheatre.

SAPPAN, a river in the peninsula of Malacca, which falls into the straits, in N lat. 2° 37'.

SAPPERTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 6 m. WNW of Cirencester. Area 3,908 acres. Pop. in 1831, 453; in 1851, 646.—Also a p. of Lincolnshire, 4 m. W by N of Forlingham. Area 656 acres. Pop. in 1831, 62; in 1851, 61.

SAPPO, a town of the kingdom of Yani, in Western Africa, on the S side of the Gambia, in N lat. 13° 30'.

SAPRI, a town and port of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, on the coast of the gulf of Policastro. Pop. 1,400. It is built on the ruins of the ancient *Sipron*.

SAPT (LE), or SAPTES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 1 m. from Carcassonne.

SAPTARI, a district of Hindostan, in Nepal, bounded on the N by the district of Khatang, and on the E by that of Morung. It is in many parts low and marshy. Its inhabitants are chiefly of the Tharu caste.

SAPUCAHI, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and comarca of Rio-de-Sapucahi, 200 m. SW of Ouro-Preto, in S lat. 22° 10', between the Servo and Santa-Barbara rivers and the Sapucahi, which they join on the l. bank. Pop. 3,000. The culture of millet, rice, kidney-beans, and cotton, the rearing of cattle, and mining, form the chief branches of local industry.—The river S. has its source on the N side of the Serra-de-Mantiqueira; runs NW; receives the Dourado, Servo, and Santa-Barbara on the l., and the Verde and Ingahy on the r., and after a total course of 150 m., joins the Rio-Grande, at Passaje.

SAQUAREMA, or SEQUAREMA, a town and parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the N bank of a lake of the same name, and comarca of Cabo Frio. Pop. 7,000. The cultivation of ordinary agricultural produce, carpentry, fishing, and navigation, form the chief branches of local industry. The trade consists principally in timber, coffee, and fish.—The lake is near and communicates with the Atlantic. It is of irregular form, about 12 m. in length, and 2 in breadth. It consists of two principal parts, connected by a narrow canal, named Boqueiro-de-Engenho, and bearing the distinctive appellations of Lagoa-da-Barba and Cacimba. The waters of this lake are salt and abound in fish.

SAQUENAY, or SACQUENAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 7 m. E of Selongey. Pop. 720. In its vicinity is a Roman column.

SARA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the S part of the gov. of Yaroslav. It has its source near Ivantsovo; runs E towards Petrovsk, then turns N, and after a course of 48 m., throws itself into the S part of Lake Nero, 5 m. S of Rostov.

SARA, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon and prov. of Sinano.—Also a town in the island of Kin-siu and prov. of Tsikousen.

SARABAT, GHIEDZ, or KEDUS, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, which has its sources to the NE of Ak-Dagh, in the N part of the sanj. of Kermian or Kutaiyah; runs first SW, then WNW, traverses the S part of the sanj. of Sarukhan, and the N of that of Saghala; and after a total course of about 210 m., throws itself into the gulf of Smyrna, 12 m. W of the town of that name. Its principal



affluents are on the r., the Aineh, the *Hyllus* of the ancients; and on the l. the Kapli, Cogamus, and Baguly or *Pactolus*. Its lower course is chiefly through marshy plains. Near its source is the village of Ghiediz. The chief plains on its banks are Koolah, Adala, Manesa, and Memnen. This river is the *Hermus* of the ancients.

**SARABITA**, or **INAREZ**, a river of New Grenada, in the dep. of Boyaca, which issues from a lake, about 30 m. WSW of Tunja; runs NNE; and after a course of 180 m., throws itself into the Galinazo or Sogamoza, about 30 m. NNW of Socorro. Velez is the chief place on its banks.

**SARACA**, a lake of Brazilian Guayana, which discharges itself by a river of the same name into the Urubu, an affluent of the Amazon.

**SARACENA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and cant. and 4 m. SSW of Castrovillari, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 2,368. It has 2 parish-churches, several chapels, and 2 convents. Cotton and manna are cultivated in the vicinity.

**SARACHOVITZAS**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 21 m. WNW of Yanini. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1813.

**SARACURUNA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which descends from the Serrados-Organos, in the parish of Inhomerim, and uniting with the Rio-Pilar falls into the Iguaçu.

**SARAGOSSA**, or **ZARAGOZA**, a province of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon; bounded on the N by France; on the NE by the prov. of Huesca; on the E by that of Lerida; on the SE by Teruel; on the SW by Guadalajara; on the W by Soria; and on the NW by Navarra. It comprises an area of 410 Spanish sq. leagues, or 7,800 sq. m. nearly; and is administratively divided into the 13 partidos of Almunia, Ateca, Belchite, Calatayud, Caspe, Daroces, Egea-de-Ios-Caballeros, Pino, Sos, Tarazona, and Saragossa or Zaragoza. Its chief rivers are the Ebro and the Jalon. Its principal productions are wheat, barley, maize, wine, fruit, saffron, and barilla.

**SARAGOSSA**, or **ZARAGOZA**, a city of Spain, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Aragon and of the above prov., situated in N lat. 40° 47', W long. 0° 50', 175 m. ENE of Madrid, and 87 m. SE of Pampeluna, on the banks of the Ebro, which here, about the middle of its course, receives the Guerva or Huerva, a considerable river flowing from the S, as well as the larger stream of the Gallego, which has its source in the Pyrenees on the N. The country around consists of a vast fertile plain; the immediate vicinity of gardens and olive-grounds. The city is also approached, both on the E and W, by the canal of Aragon, one of the principal canals in Spain, which extends in a line nearly parallel to the course of the Ebro. The pop. was returned in 1843, at 40,482; in 1787 its pop. was stated at 42,000. Without being regularly fortified, it is surrounded by an earthen wall, with 8 gates; and is divided into 4 quarters, and 2 suburbs. It is built throughout of brick; the houses are large and gloomy, and the streets narrow and crooked, except one long and wide street called the Coso, which sweeps round the outside of the town on the land side, connecting the market-place with the Ebro. S. has 17 churches, and nearly 40 convents. It has two cathedrals: one called the Sen, a large Gothic building, in a good style of architecture, but not of a length proportioned to its width; the other, a modern structure, called El Pilar, an enormous brick structure raised to the Virgin over the spot on which she is recorded to have descended on a pillar. The Lonja or Exchange is a fine building, and the Casa-de-

la-Misericordia is admired for its fine proportions. There is a stone bridge of 7 arches, and 600 ft. in length, now in a semi-ruinous state, over the Ebro. This city is the residence of the captain-general, and the high court-of-justice of Aragon, and of a small garrison. It has a theatre, a university founded in 1478, and an academy of fine arts, with schools for drawing, also two public libraries. The chief manufactures of S. consist of flour, brandy, oil, soap, hats, woollens, paper, parchment, leather, and shoes.—This city, the Celtiberian *Salduba*, or *Saldigoa*, and the *Cesarea Augusta* of Roman times, is celebrated in the history of Spain, on account of the dreadful sieges which it sustained in 1808 and 1809. The French having obtained possession of Navarre in June 1808, advanced to S., and attempted to take the city by assault, but were repulsed with loss. Returning with augmented numbers, they invested nearly half the town, keeping up a fire from mortars and battering cannon. The citizens were indefatigable in their defence, and several assaults of the besieging force were repulsed. On the 4th August, the French batteries on the r. bank of the Guerva beat down the earthen wall, and enabled the troops to force their way into the Coso; but the citizens defended house after house, and the French making no progress, and discouraged by intelligence from the south of Spain, retired at last on the 14th of August. The second siege was no less obstinate and sanguinary. The French having received large reinforcements, and entirely defeated the Spanish armies, marched in the end of November 1808, once more against S. Their plan now was to avoid close conflict, but to destroy the city partly by bombs, partly by mining. Their first great attack gave them possession of some important posts, but with heavy loss. "One after another the strongest buildings fell: no solidity could withstand the operations of the French miners. The university, the church of our Lady of the Pillar, the Coso, the convents, were all a heap of ruins. The city was half destroyed,—a pestilence was raging,—500 individuals perished on a single day,—the living were not able to inter the dead, and heaps of human bodies were piled at the church doors, and left to dissolve in their own putridity. The more ferocious of the defenders were no more, and it was at last decided to offer the surrender of a place, rather to be called a charnel house than a city. Terms were accordingly proposed, which, according to the Spanish writers, were conceded by Marshal Lannes, but as the French assert, indignantly rejected. On the night of the 20th, the walls next the castle were given up to the French; and on the following morning some 13,000 men, the remains of the garrison, marched out, and laid down their arms, after a resistance of 52 days with open trenches, 23 of which were a war of houses. From an enumeration made at the commencement and at the termination of this extraordinary and terrible siege, it has been ascertained that in 52 days 54,000 individuals perished; being two-thirds of the military, and the half of the inhabitants."

**SARAGOSSA**, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of the Cauca, and prov. and 100 m. SSW of Buenaventura, on the N bank of the Micery.

**SARAGURU**, a town of Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, and 30 m. NNE of Loxa, on the l. bank of the Tumbes, near its source. About 20 m. W of the town is a mountain of the same name.

**SARAH**, an island of New South Shetland, in the South Atlantic, in S lat. 57° 50' 30", and W long. 55° 30' 30".

**SARASVILLE**, a village of Noble township, Morgan co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 99 m. ESE

of Columbus, near Buffalo fork of Wills creek. Pop. in 1840, 40.

SARAI, or SARAGIVO. See BOSNA-SERAI.

SARAIK. See ZARAIK.

SARAKINO, or PERISTERI, an island of the Grecian archipelago, a little to the E of the island of Kilidromi, in N lat.  $39^{\circ} 12'$ , and E long.  $24^{\circ}$ . It is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length from NE to SW, and 2 m. in breadth. It is the *Eudemia* of the ancients.

SARAMACA, or SERAMICA, a river of Dutch Guayana, which descends from the mountains to the N of the Surinam, and after a generally N course of about 140 m., throws itself into the Atlantic, 45 m. WNW of Paramaribo. Its banks are inhabited by Negroes of the Morones race.

SARAMON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers and arrond. of Auch. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,273; in 1846, 7,326. The town is 14 m. SE of Auch, on the l. bank of the Gimone. Pop. 1,216.

SARANAC, a river of the state of New York, U. S., which has its source in Franklin co., in a lake of the same name; runs NE, and after a course of 75 m. falls into Lake Champlain. The lake consists of two parts, distinguished as upper and lower, and connected by Round lake. The upper is 10 m. long, and the lower 7 m., and their average breadth is about 3 m. Round lake is about 4 m. in length. Their waters abound with fish.—Also a township of the same state, Clinton co., 15 m. W of Plattsburg, and intersected by the river of the same name. The surface is generally hilly, but the soil is rich and fertile. Pop. in 1850, 2,582.

SARANGPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, near the r. bank of the Kallee-Sinde, and 51 m. NE of Ujein. It has considerable manufactures of linen.

SARANGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, district and 12 m. WSW of Bostar.

SARANSK, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district in the gov. and 72 m. N of Penza, in a highly fertile locality, on the Insara, at the confluence of the Saranga. Pop. 8,000. It has 10 churches and a convent; and contains a salt-store, manufactories of soap, and several tanneries.

SARAPILLY, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, district and 8 m. S of Neillore, in N lat.  $14^{\circ} 14'$ .

SARAPIQUI, a river of Costa-Rica, which runs N, and enters the San-Juan-de-Nicaragua, on the r. bank.

SARAPUL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Viatka, on the r. bank of the Kama, 190 m. SE of Viatka. Pop. 6,000. It has a salt depot, a few soap-works and tanneries on a small scale, and a large annual fair. Vast rafts of fire-wood are constructed here, and sent down the Kama and the Volga to Astrakhan.

SARARE, a river of Venezuela, which, uniting itself with other streams, enters the Portuguesa.—Also a river of New Granada, which rises in the mountains of Pamplona; runs SE 20 m.; and afterwards, turning E, enters the Apure on the r. bank, in N lat.  $7^{\circ}$ .—Also a river of Brazil, in the province of Mato-Grosso, which rises near San-Francisco-Xavier, in the Chiquitos territory, and enters the Guapore in S lat.  $51^{\circ}$ .

SARASU, a river of Tartary, in the Kirghiz territory, which flows in a SW course of about 300 m. to a small lake.

SARASWATTI, a river of Hindostan, which rises near Aboo, and flows SW to the gulf of Cutch.

SARAT, a river of Morocco, which flows NW into the Atlantic, 15 m. SW of Rabat, after a course of 60 m.

SARATCHIK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of

Orenburg, 27 m. N of Guriev, in the delta of the Ural river.

SARATI, a river of New Granada, which enters the gulf of Panama, in N lat.  $8^{\circ} 21'$ .

SARATOGA, a county of the state of New York, U. S., skirted on the E by the Hudson, and watered by the Sacandaga and the Mohawk. Area 785 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 40,553; in 1850, 45,646. Its cap. is Ballston.—Also a township and village of the same co., 6 m. N of Ballston-Spa. Pop. in 1840, 2,624.—Also a lake in the same co., 4 m. SE of the v. of Saratoga. It is 9 m. in length, and 2 in breadth.

SARATOGA-SPRINGS, a township and watering-place, in Saratoga co. in the state of New York, U. S., 36 m. by railroad N of Albany. Pop. of t. in 1840, 3,384; in 1850, 4,650. The v. is situated on a sandy plain, partly surrounded by fine groves, and watered by Ellis creek, and other small tributaries of Kayaderoseras creek. The springs, of which there are 10 or 12, with various properties, but all saline and chalybeate, issue from a limestone formation which underlies the whole surface of sandy soil upon which the v. is built; and most of them come to the surface near the margin of a small stream, which runs through the v. on the E of the principal street. There are numerous large elegant hotels here; the springs being annually resorted to by from 30,000 to 40,000 persons during the summer season.

SARATOV, or SARATAY, a government of Russia, situated between the parallels of  $48^{\circ} 5'$ , and  $53^{\circ} 15'$ , on both sides of the Volga, having on the one side the country of the Don-Cossacks, on the other the gov. of Astrakhan. Its surface is slightly undulated on the N and W; on the SE it stretches into immense plains. The Volga flows from N to S through the gov., and is skirted on the r. bank by a low chain of hills, which separates the basin of the Caspian from that of the sea of Azof. To the latter belong the rivers Karai, Khoper, Tessa, Medvieditza, and Illovla. The basin of the Caspian is intersected by the low ridge of the Obshtshei-Syrt, which divides the valley of the Ural from that of the Volga. The rivers Sura, Tereshka, Sarpa, Maloi-Irghiz, Bolechoi-Irghiz, and Yeruslan, are tributaries of the Volga; the Bolechoi-Uzen and the Maloi-Uzen are affluents of the Ural. Though containing an area of nearly 75,000 sq. m., its pop. does not exceed 1,720,000. A barren soil and an unpropitious climate prevail in many quarters, while a great part of the tract to the E of the Volga is so impregnated with salt as to be in many parts unfit for the growth of plants. Of the numerous salt lakes in this quarter, the most productive is that of the ELRON: see that article. The country lying to the W of the Volga is less level, but has no hills of great height. The chief obstacle to its prosperity arises from the frequent visitation of locusts, swarms of which often appear in summer, and destroy in a few days the hopes of the husbandman. The chief agricultural productions are rye, wheat, millet, flax, hemp, and tobacco. The fisheries in the Volga are productive. Attempts were made in the last cent. to improve particular spots of this prov. by the introduction of German settlers. These colonists, and their descendants, still form the chief merchants and manufacturers of the country; but their success has been limited, and their numbers are inconsiderable, except at Sarepta, a Moravian settlement near the banks of the Volga.—The gov. is administratively divided into 10 circles. Its chief towns are the capital, which gives its name to the gov., Petrovsk, Kamychin, and Zaritzin.

SARATOV, the capital of the above government.

stands on the r. bank of the Volga, in N lat. 51° 31', 370 m. N by W of Astrakhan. Pop. 45,000. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and is neatly built, with wide straight streets, but the houses are mostly of wood. It has an active trade, which is promoted by the position of the place between Moscow and Astrakhan, and by the command of water carriage on the Volga, which is here 4 versts in breadth. The principal articles of traffic not derived from these two cities are fish, caviar, and salt.

**SARATOVKA**, a village of Russia, on the r. bank of the Neva, between St. Petersburg and Schlüsselburg, inhabited by a German colony, who raise large quantities of butter, milk, garden herbs, and poultry for the inhabitants of the capital.

**SARAWADDI**, a town of Pegu, 77 m. NW of Rangoon, in N lat. 17° 40'.

**SARAWAK**, a rajahship, a town, and a river on the NW coast of the island of Borneo.—The town, which is called by the natives *Kuching*, is built in N lat. 1° 33', E long. 110° 29', on both sides of two reaches of the river, about 35 m. from its mouth; and has a pop. estimated at 8,000, of whom a considerable proportion are Chinese and Malays. The average monthly temp. of S. from 6 to 7 A. M. is 74°-1.—The river falls into the sea by at least twelve mouths, two of which, Moratabas and Batubuoaya, are navigable, but are both barred. The tide ascends 35 m. At 45 m. distance from the sea are rapids of moderate fall.—The rajahship has a coast-line extending from Cape Tanjong, or Point Datu, in N lat. 2°, E long. 109°, on the W, to the river Samarahan on the E; and has Borngo Proper on the E; and the rajahship of Sambas on the S and W. The coast is low, but the surface rises rapidly toward the interior. The soil is highly productive, and cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, and sugar are raised in addition to rice and other cereals; and rattans, bees' wax, and esculent swallow-nests, are also articles of export. The most important mineral production is antimony. The government of S. has been ceded to Sir James Brooke by the sultan of Borneo, and may eventually become a flourishing British colony. The natives appear to begin to appreciate the great advantages to be derived by them from a constant intercourse and trade with Europeans, and from the prices paid them for their produce perceive that it is expedient for their own sakes to extend their commerce. From the following statement of the value of imports and exports to and from the settlement during the last five years of such goods as are charged with duties, it will be seen how rapid has been the increase of the trade hitherto:—

	Exports.	Imports.
1849.	46,969 dollars.	58,653 dollars.
1850.	106,483	110,810
1851.	156,125	197,166
1852.	258,611	252,869
1853.	336,948	308,828

These sums, it must at the same time be observed, do not show the entire trade of the settlement of S., and it is said by those acquainted with the trade that the above figures are two-thirds below the actual amount of commerce to and fro. Gutta percha, sago, and gold appear to be three of the principal articles of export. The produce of the gold mines is estimated at 150,000 doll. per ann.—The currency of S. consists of fanams, reals, and dollars, of which the relative values are: 12 fanams = 1 Java rupee; 24 fanams = 1 real; 30 fanams = 1 dollar.

**SARAWAN**, or **SAHARAWAN**, the most northerly division of Beluchistan, lying between the parallels of 27° 53', and 30° 20'. It has an area estimated at 15,000 sq. m., and is throughout a rugged mountainous territory. Masson estimates the pop. at

50,000. The only places of importance are Shaul or Quettah, Mustung, and Sarawan.—The latter town, situated in N lat. 28° 47', E long. 64° 50', is a small place of about 500 mud huts.

**SARA-YACU**, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Huanuco, which, after many windings, enters the Ucayale, in S lat. 6° 45'.

**SARBATCHU-SAHA**, a small island near the coast of Corea, in the sea of Japan, in N lat. 42° 54'.

**SARBO**, an island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, in N lat. 15° 8', off the SE point of the bay of Hawakil.

**SARCA**, a river of the Austrian empire, which rises in the Tyrol, in the valley of Genova; runs E; and falls into the lake of Garda at its N extremity, 2 m. SSE of Riva.

**SARCHAD**, a town of Syria, in the pash. and 45 m. SSE of Damascus, near a range of mountains to which it gives name.

**SARCILLES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 2 m. S of Ecouen. Pop. 1,500.

**SARCONI**, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicato, 2 m. E of Moliterno. Pop. 1,000.

**SARD**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Schemagh, 9 m. WNW of Kaposvar.—Also a town in the com. of Weissenburg, 2 m. SE of Maygar-Igen.

**SARDARA**, a town of Sardinia, 23 m. SE of Oristano, noted for its mineral baths. Pop. 2,120.

**SARDINAS**, a river of New Grenada, which runs nearly S, and enters the Sula, near the entrance of that river into Lake Maracaybo.

**SARDINIA**, [ITAL. *Sardegda*; FRENCH, *Sardaigne*; SPANISH, *Cerdeña*,] the largest island in the Mediterranean sea, surpassing Sicily itself according to Captain Smyth's admeasurement. From Cape Tineada its most southern point, in 38° 50' N lat., to Cape Ripara its most northern point, in 41° 14' lat., it is 162 m. in length. It lies between the meridians of 8° 5' and 9° 50'; and is about 70 m. in average breadth. It contains an area of 9,240 sq. m. Azuni estimated its extent at 11,500 sq. m. of 75 to a degree. On the N it is separated from the island of Corsica by the strait of Bonifacio which is less than 7 m. in width.

*Population.*] In 1750 the pop. of this island, according to Dr. Holland, amounted to 360,000. By a census taken in 1825 it amounted to 400,607, of whom 316,929 were adults, 83,678 children, and 1,138 were reported as absentees. In 1839 it was estimated at 524,635; in 1852 at 552,665.

*Physical Features.*] Polybius describes S. as an island "*magnitudine et multitudine hominum et omnium fructuum excellens*:" the latter attribute is still true, but the pop. has mightily declined. More than one-third of the surface consists of large sandy and stony districts called *macchie*; a considerable extent is composed of forests and pastures; the remainder, amounting to 4,400,000 acres, is laid out in corn-fields, vineyards, olive-grounds, orchards, and gardens. The extent of forests is estimated at one-fifth or one-sixth of the surface of the island; and it is said that a single forest contains 800,000 full grown trees of the *querca bianca*, or white oak, not surpassed in Europe for ship-building purposes. Whatever traffic is carried on in Sardinian timber is owing to the enterprise of foreigners, in whose hands the contracts are, "neither the government nor the natives," as Mr. Tyndale remarks, "having sufficient energy to undertake the speculation themselves, but leaving it, as in the case of corn and cork, to foreigners to profit by their incapacity and indolence." The price contracted to be paid the government for 18,000 trees, is only 270,000 *lire nove*, that is, about £10,800, or 12s. a tree. Owing to the want of good roads and suitable



vehicles the transport is tedious, and the expenses great, before the timber is ready for exportation. About 800,000 acres are devoted to the culture of wheat. But the island is cursed with the evil of absenteeism, and the people are oppressed by rapacious factors. More than half the island belongs to Spanish proprietors: the Marquis of Benevente alone possesses an estate of 1,600 sq. m. In 1836, feudal jurisdictions were abolished, and a good deal has since been done to improve the state of property on the island, and repress brigandism.—S. is intersected by two rivers flowing in opposite directions; the Tirso or Oristano, which flows into the gulf of Oristano on the W coast; and the Flumendoso which runs SE and then E, to the coast. The Coguinias flows NW into the gulf of Asinara; the Mannu discharges itself into the gulf of Cagliari. The mountain-ridges are numerous. They are chiefly on the E portion of the island, running N and S; none of them rise to the height of perpetual snow; they are generally from 1,000 to 3,000 feet high. The highest are the Punta-Shinshin of Monti-di-Genargentu, on the E side, near the centre, which has an alt. of 5,276 ft.; Monti-di-Limbara, at the NE angle, 3,686 ft.; Monti-Ferru, on the W side, 2,796 ft.; Monti-Santo, on the E side, 2,400 ft.; Monti-Minerva on the W side, 2,400 ft.; the peak of Arcuentu, on the SW side, 2,315 ft.; and Monti-Alba, 2,317 ft. The geological formation of the mountain-chains is chiefly granite, overlaid by schist and primitive limestone. In the NW, trachyte and basalt appear. Tertiary formations are seen near the gulf of Sassari. On the W side are extensive plains; on the N are those of Ozieri and Sassari. Effects of volcanic action are clearly traceable to a great extent in the W and N districts. Obsidian pumice, and compact lava abound in the district of the Cabode-Sassari. Several villages near Sassari are wholly of pumice rock, and not less than 72 craters of extinct volcanoes are found in the island.—The coasts are much indented, and present several excellent harbours; they are also lined in many quarters with lagunes. The principal capes are Longosardo, Figari, Comino, Punta-Neva, Monte-Santo, Bella-Vista, Ferrato, Carbonara, San-Elia, Spartivento, Teulada, Altano, Della-Frasca, San-Marco, Mannu, Marargiu, Caccia, and Falcone.—The principal gulfs are those of Arsachena, Congianus, Terranova, and Orosei on the E; Asinara, Alghero, Oristano, and Palmas, on the W; and Cagliari on the S.

*Productions.*] The range of the therm. is from 34° to 90°. Captain Smyth gives the mean temp. of the year at sea-level, at 61° 7'. Malaria is prevalent in many quarters.—Deer, wild boars, foxes, and a variety of game, abound. Wild horses are numerous; they are small but extremely active and well-made. Boars are numerous and fierce. The *mouflon*, *mismou*, or wild sheep, abound in Sardinia. They bear a stronger resemblance to the ram than any other animal; and have enormous horns, sometimes measuring, in their convolutions, above 6 ft. They are said to be of the same species with the wild mountain-sheep discovered by the Americans on the Rocky mountains near the sources of the Missouri, and denominated Bighorns. The following is a statement of the live stock in the island in 1825; horses, 48,700; oxen, 242,722; cows, 12,872; calves, 7,600; sheep, 802,930; goats, 245,900; kids, 299,481; swine, 183,454. Most of the cattle are allowed to roam over the mountain pastures and forests without restraint. Of cerealia and legumes the following is the annual average produce; wheat, 202,341 quarters; barley, 55,938 quarters; and legumes, 27,797. The average quantity of grain exported is as follows: wheat, 500,000 bushels;

barley, 250,000 do.; Indian corn, 12,000 do.; pulse, 125,000 do.; beans and pease, 250,000 do.; lentils, 1,250 do.; besides flour, biscuit, and macaroni. The produce of goat-milk and sheep-milk cheese is about 1,656,000 lbs. annually. One third of this is fine dried cheese from Iglesias; the rest is coarse and common, being steeped in brine, which renders it offensive to British taste.—The cultivation of the vine and olive is on the increase, and a little silk is produced. Flax, lintseed, hemp, and barilla are grown.—Metals and minerals are numerous. Silver, copper, lead, bismuth, antimony, and loadstone are found. Of these, lead is most abundant, and the ore is rich in silver. The mineral productions are porphyry in Limbarra; the basalt of Nurra, Gestovi, and Serri; the alabaster of Sarcidani, Tonara, and Bonaria; the marbles of Goccano and Monti-Raso; the cornelian, sardonyx, and turquoise and rock-crystals of Sulcis, amethysts, schorls, chalcodones, jaspers, iridescent quartz, and agates. Neither sulphur, nor rock salt, nor lazulite have yet been found. Thermal springs and mineral waters are numerous.—The tunny and coral fisheries are of some importance. From 200 to 300 boats, chiefly from Naples and Genoa, are annually employed in the coral fisheries; and each boat collects at an average, coral to the value of 1,500 dollars.

*Inhabitants.*] The Sardinians are a motley tribe of middle stature, with dark eyes, and coarse black hair. Their dress is a white or scarlet woollen vest; that of the women has nothing peculiar in it. They are, according to Mr. Tyndale, a litigious as well as a superstitious people, and have a greater supply of lawyers and priests, in proportion to the pop., than any people in Europe. The perpetrators of all crimes, involving less than two years' imprisonment, can take sanctuary at the altar; not above 1 in 15 of the pop. can read, the priests having the entire management of education in their hands; and the number of murders or assassinations is estimated at 3,000 annually, in a pop. of less than 600,000. This last alleged fact is scarcely credible, though the deaths in duel are known to exceed 1,000. The meaner class of crimes seem comparatively rare among them. The Sardinians, apathetic and ignorant as they are, are fond of music, and the faculty of improvisation seems almost universal among them. The nature of the language, and the prevalence of the vowel *u*, afford unbounded facilities for rhyming. The language is melodious, but monotonous: it is something half-way between the Spanish and the Sicilian, presenting many of the consonantal peculiarities of the former, combined with the vocalisation of the latter. A large proportion of the words are Latin; but the general character of the language, considered as a *patois* of the Latin, is very grotesque. Previous to the domination of the Aragonese, the language had very little degenerated from the Latin.

*Commerce.*] The trade of the island is very limited, owing to the extreme poverty and ignorance of the people. S. supplies the Piedmontese states with salt, as it formerly did Sweden entirely with that article. Salt is so abundant that if properly managed, 4,000,000 bushels might be annually manufactured; but this article is a royal monopoly. A great quantity of cheese is sent to Naples and Malta. The other exports are grain, leguminous vegetables, flour-biscuit, and macaroni, which are sent to the Piedmontese states. Coarse pottery and glass, leather, cordage, gunpowder, and some common woollen, and silk goods form the chief articles of manufacture.—Accounts are kept in *liri*, *soldi*, and *denari*. The lira = 1s. 6d.; 20 soldo = 1 lira; 12 denaro = 1 soldo.

*Religion.*] The Roman Catholic religion exists here in all its rigour. There are 3 archbishoprics, viz.: Cagliari, Oristano, and Sassari; and 8 bishoprics in the island; besides 400 parochial clergy, with a host of inferior priests who perform the rural duties, the others residing in the cities. There are also 90 convents of monks, and 14 nunneries. There is a university at Cagliari, and another at Sassari.

*Political Divisions and Government.*] Sardinia is divided into 3 administrative provinces. The provs. are Capo-di-Sassari in the N; Capo-di-Cagliari, and Capo-Nuoro in the S. These are subdivided into 11 prefecturates, Cagliari, Busachi, Iglesias, Isili, Launsei, Nuoro, Sassari, Alghero, Cuglieri, Ozieri, and Gallura. These are again subdivided into 32 districts, and 360 communes, all formerly under a viceroy, who had a salary of 60,000 livres, and who was changed every three years. Since 1848, it has been governed in the same manner as the divisions of Continental Sardinia, by general intendents, one of which presides over each division of the island. See next article. The principal dependent islands are San-Antioco, San-Pietro, Asinara, La Maddalena, La Tavolara, and Caprera.—Cagliari is the capital. The next town in importance is Sassari. The towns of Alghero, Bosa, Oristano, Ozieri, Tempio, Viacido, and Quarto have populations varying from 5,000 to 10,000. Besides these there are 32 smaller towns and 360 villages. The towns and villages are chiefly situated on the coast, the interior of the country being infested with banditti.

*History.*] This island is said to take its name from a hero of ancient times, called Sardin, who settled here with a colony of Greeks or Libyans, and changed its name of *Ichmusa* into that of *Sardinia*. The former name was known in the time of Alexander the Great, or about the 114th Olympiad. After having successively fallen under the dominion of the Romans, Vandals, and Saracens, of Pisa, and of Genoa, S. was raised to the rank of a kingdom by Frederick I. in 1154. The popes several times endeavoured to obtain possession of this island, but as frequently failed. Bonifacius VIII. affected to give Sardinia to the House of Arragon, which, after some opposition, obtained quiet possession of it in 1324. It continued under Spanish dominion till 1708, when it was taken by the English. In the peace of Utrecht it was formally given to Austria, but was again wrested from her in 1717 by Philip V. of Spain. Ultimately S. was given to the duke of Savoy in 1720, as an indemnification for Sicily; and now forms, with its adjacent islands, a distinct division of the dominions of the House of Savoy or Sardinian states, under the name of the Kingdom of Sardinia.

*Authorities.*] *Marmora, Voyage en Sardine.* Paris, 1826.—*Smyth's Present state of Sardinia.* Lond., 4to.—*Macgregor's Commercial Travels.—The Island of S.* By J. W. Tyndall. Lond., 3 vols., 8vo., 1849.

#### SARDINIA (KINGDOM OF),

A state of Europe composed of four distinct portions of territory. The sovereign of the STATI SARDI takes the royal title from the island of Sardinia, which, however, does not form the principal part of his dominions, the most important of which are situated on the continent of Italy. The possessions of the king of Sardinia, or of the house of Savoy, are: 1st, The principality of Piedmont, with Montferrato, and the Sardinian part of the duchy of Milan; 2d, The county of Nizza or Nice; 3d, The duchy of Savoy; 4th, The duchy of Genoa; and 5th, The island of Sardinia. Distinct articles on each of these several divisions of territory—which have by no means a national unity—will be found in our pages under their respective heads: the present article is intended to exhibit a view of the whole as a political unity, or as forming one monarchy under a uniform administrative system.—Hassel estimated the total superficial extent of this kingdom at 28,800 sq. m., of which 19,125 were upon the continent, and 9,675 in the island of Sardinia. Galanti and Mayer's maps assign a surface of above 30,000 sq. m.

to the whole. The Sardinian continental territories constitute the western part of Northern Italy, and extend from 43° 44' to 46° 20' N lat., and from 5° 40' to 10° E long. They are bounded by Switzerland on the N; by Switzerland, Lombardy, Parma, and Tuscany, on the E; by the gulf of Genoa or the Mediterranean on the S; and by France on the SW and W. Their greatest length from Nice to the lake of Geneva is 200 m.; their greatest breadth from the Rhone on the W, to the junction of the Po and Tecino on the E, is 135 m.

*Physical features.*] The states of the king of Sardinia present very diversified scenery. Savoy, according to its physical features, does not belong to Italy; it is a truly Alpine country, separated by an enormous ridge—the Graian Alps—from the peninsula, and intersected throughout by high mountains, the summits of which are covered with snow and ice. Piedmont with Montferrato forms the large valley which begins at the pass of Susa, and ends at the eastern boundaries of Italy. The Po divides it into two equal parts. The northern extremity reaches to the foot of the Alps, forming the boundaries of Switzerland; the southern is separated by the Apennines from the coast-districts; the boundaries on the side of France are formed by the Cottian Alps. The maritime districts are those of Nice and Genoa, which surround the gulf of Genoa, and are separated from the rest of the continent by the Apennines. Both are mountainous countries. Sardinia is also very mountainous; it is a barren country intersected by several ridges of small elevation, through which run two large rivers bordered with marshes and swamps. Savoy and Piedmont have their principal declination towards the Mediterranean; and the large valley surrounded by the Alps and Apennines slopes imperceptibly towards the Adriatic.—The mountains of Continental Sardinia are: 1st, The Maritime Alps, which here do not rise above 5,000 ft. One of the best known of the range is the Monte-Cornio, which, on account of the narrow pass which leads over it from the county of Nice into Piedmont, is also called the Colle-de-Tenda. 2d, The Cottian Alps, which form the boundaries between France and Piedmont, and of which the high summits are absolutely barren, but the vanguards which stretch into the provinces of Cane and Turin are covered with rich pastures and forests of chestnut-trees. 3d, The Graian Alps, which run from Mont Cenis, by the Iseran and the Little St. Bernard, to the Colle-de-Buonuomo, and separate Piedmont from Savoy. 4th, The Pennine Alps, which run from Combin to Mont Cervin and Mont Rosa, and separate Piedmont from Savoy and the Valais. They are the highest of all the Alps; many of them are covered with everlasting snow and ice. 5th, The Lepontine Alps, which run on the boundaries of Piedmont, from Monte-Rosa to the Col-de-Gref, and form the boundary with the Upper Valais. These ridges contain the perpetual fountains which feed the large streams of water that flow down on both sides towards the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, the latter of which seas washes the coast of the continent for a space of 180 m., and forms the large gulf of Genoa, one of the most magnificent in the world, with its two small basins of Rapallo and Spezzia.—The rivers running into the Mediterranean are: The Rhone, which receives the Isere, the Guier, and the Fier, all belonging to Savoy; the Var, which forms the boundaries between Nice and France; the Paglion, another river of the county of Nice; and the Magra, a Genoese river. From the Sardinian mountains flow the Fiume d'Oristano, the Flumendoso and the Coquinas. To the Adriatic belongs the wa-

ter of the largest basin of the kingdom, that of the Po, which receives the whole mass of water running down from the Alps and Apennines. Its most considerable tributary rivers are on the r. side, the Vraita, the Maira, the Tanaro, the Scrivia, the Caramo, the Staffora, the Tidone, and the Trebbia; on the l. side, the Clusone, the Dora-Riparia, the Orco, the Dora-Baltea, the Sesia, the Gogna, and the Ticino. These rivers give great fertility to the plain of Piedmont through which they run.—The S side of the lake of Geneva belongs to Savoy; of the Lago Maggiore the W side belongs to Piedmont. Among the smaller lakes are the Lac-du-Bourget in Savoy, 627 ft. above the level of the sea, and 240 ft. deep; the lake of Annecy also in Savoy, 1,335 ft. above the level of the sea, and 180 ft. deep; and many small lakes. There is a very beautiful lake almost on the summit of the Mont Cenis. A number of mineral springs occur in the Sardinian states.

*Climate, soil, and productions.*] The climate of Continental S. is very different in the different provinces of Savoy. In the valleys, it is often the finest spring, while the high grounds are still covered with deep snow. The air is not mild enough for the southern fruits; but the winter lasts only a few months in the valleys, and the vine and chestnut prosper. The valley of Piedmont belongs, according to Saussure, to the Northern region of Italy, where the mercury sometimes sinks to 10° under the freezing point of Reaumur. In the middle of summer the cold *tramontana* here blows from the Alps, and in the neighbourhood of the mountains the ground remains covered with snow for a fortnight; but the air is healthy, the vegetation is blooming, and the vine, rice, Indian corn, and mulberry tree prosper. The coast-land is separated from the rest of the country by the Apennines which protect it against the *tramontana*, and its climate is that of the second region of Italy. Olives and the fruits of the south prosper here; but the *mistral*, and even the *sirocco* are felt at Nice and Genoa. The island of Sardinia belongs to the most southern region of Italy; but the mountains enjoy mild winters and temperate summers under the periodical return of the North winds, which cool the burning atmosphere.—The soil of Savoy is stony, and not favourable to agriculture. It has a few plains of small extent, and some narrow valleys; the fertile earth lies in a thin strata on the rocks, and is often washed away by the torrents. The alluvial soil in the large valley of Piedmont, Montferrat, and the Piedmontese part of Milan, is almost everywhere level and very rich; on approaching the Alps and Apennines banks of pebbles are found. The whole plain is covered with a black vegetable mould of great fertility; and the surrounding mountains pour a great abundance of water into this valley, which is made use of for the purposes of irrigation, there being few meadows which are not provided with a canal or a sluice. The coast-land has a different soil, another vegetation, and another climate from that of Piedmont. The soil of the island of Sardinia is extremely fertile, notwithstanding the scarcity of water and the want of rain. The fertility of the cultivated spots is very great, and Sardinia might still be—as it was in the time of Rome and Carthage—the storehouse of Italy,—but the half of it is still allowed to remain a desert, and a great part of the country is a complete wilderness. The canals which formerly intersected this island are neglected, and pestilential swamps have in consequence been produced.—The Sardinian states form an agricultural country, but the soil is very different in different districts. Generally speaking, nearly the same agricultural system is followed

on the continent and on the island; but it is more perfect in Piedmont, and the rich valley of the Po than any where else. The arable land is divided into large properties, and the landed proprietors divide their estates into small portions among farmers, who seldom become proprietors; in general however the land passes in occupancy from father to son. The proprietor gets the half of the harvest as it is, instead of rent; for the use of the cattle, which are his property, and the meadows, he is paid in money; a part of the tools and implements of husbandry also usually belongs to the proprietor, and only the furniture of the farm-house is the exclusive property of the farmer. Of course, under such a system, the farmers are in general, particularly in Savoy, between the Alps and the Apennines, very poor; many of the great landed proprietors are wealthy, and a few are very often rich. In some parts of the country, the production of silk forms an additional source of employment and revenue to the farmers, and improves their condition greatly. In the Apennines, and in parts of the Genoese territory, the peasants are proprietors of the soil; but their chief wealth consists in chestnuts, sheep, and olives. Corn, Indian corn, rice, beans, and tobacco, are the principal objects of agriculture. Genoa and Nice, where the soil is mostly rocky and sandy, produce little corn, and are usually supplied from Piedmont and Sardinia. Piedmont, Savoy, and Sardinia, are by their excellent pasture-grounds particularly well-adapted to the rearing of cattle which forms an important branch of agriculture. In Piedmont and Savoy, horses are neither numerous nor of a good breed, and are less used for agriculture than oxen, but in Sardinia there are three breeds of horses: viz. the wild horse, living in deserts and forests, little, but well-made and swift; the common plough-horse; and a fine breed which yields in beauty to none in Europe. Piedmont is not favourable for sheep, as all its meadows are watered; but in Savoy and Sardinia, they are numerous and of an improved breed. Sardinia exports a large quantity of cheese made from the milk of sheep. Domestic fowls are excellent in Piedmont, where they are fed with Indian corn. Dogs are numerous in Sardinia, and are of three different breeds of particular beauty. The honey of Savoy, particularly that of the valley of Chamouny, is excellent. Silk is extensively produced in the Sardinian states, especially in Piedmont, the silk of which is thought the best in Europe, and exported in considerable quantity. The soil and climate of Piedmont are exceedingly genial to the growth of the mulberry-tree. It flourishes in some parts more healthfully than in Lombardy, and consequently the produce of the silk-worm forms the most important source of the national wealth, and it is steadily increasing. In 1842 the medium harvest of silk in Piedmont was computed at 1,250,000 rubbi, which, estimated at the average price of ten years—namely, 35 lire per rubbi—produced 42,750,000 lire. It now amounts to more than 50,000,000 lire, or over £2,000,000. This is in its perfectly raw state, as brought to market by the growers. The olive grows not in Savoy, and not every where in Piedmont; but it is the principal production of the coast-districts, and the Genoese are very dexterous in the management of the oil. In Sardinia whole forests of wild olive-trees exist. The production of wine is of great importance, but the management of it is not well understood; and though there are excellent kinds of grapes, no wine is fit for exportation except that of Sardinia, where the vine is of Spanish origin. Palm-trees grow on the coast of Genoa and in Sardinia. Mining is much neglected, though the mountains



are rich in minerals, and gold is found in the sands of the Tanaro. The duchy of Aosta abounds in copper-mines; and in some places this metal is accompanied with antimony, arsenic, and zinc. Gold-mines exist in the neighbourhood of Monte-Rosa; in the valley of the Sesia are the gold-mines of St. Maria, and that of Cavavecchia also containing silver. Gold is likewise found in the mountains of Challand near the valley of Aosta; pebbles of quartz, veined with the same metal, are rolled down by the torrent of the Evanson; a rich vein of cobalt was lately discovered a little to the E. of Mont Blanc; and black lead has been observed near the baths of Binay. The mineralogic opulence of Piedmont almost rivals that of the southern side of the Carpathians. "The whole range of the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains descending from them, and stretching into the valleys, are richly veined with ores of almost every kind, and the beds of some of the rivers and torrents are, in a greater or less degree, charged with auriferous or other metallic substances. In the time of the Romans, the gold mines in the N parts of this country were, as far as we can judge, in as high repute as those of California in the present day; for we are informed by Pliny that there was a law enacted by which it was forbidden that more than 5,000 men should be employed in working them! Some of these celebrated mines are still in operation in the province of Ossolo; the mountains of which also abound in silver, iron, and other minerals, quartz, sulphur, ochre, and argil. Copper, iron, steel, lead, and zinc, are found in almost all the Alpine districts; the mountains in the prov. of Nice also abound in metals, particularly lead, producing large proportions of silver, as well as marble, granite, limestone, and chalk of the finest descriptions; and the whole of the maritime Alps and Apennines are celebrated through Europe for their inexhaustible quarries of rare and splendid marbles, corals, and mineral treasures of various descriptions." Fishing is pretty extensively carried on both in fresh and salt water within the Sardinian dominions; the latter is the most considerable, and belongs particularly to the island of Sardinia. The tunny fishery is said to produce in that island alone about 1,000,000 francs a year. The fishing of coral is also a very considerable source of revenue.

*Manufactures.*] There was a time when Upper Italy was as famous on account of its manufactures and commerce as its agriculture. The silk-manufacture in particular was spread all over the country; and the velvet, silk and stockings of Genoa were celebrated throughout Europe; but these manufactures, notwithstanding that they have the best materials, cannot now stand competition with other countries. Piedmont exports nearly all its raw silk except about 6,000 cwt. which are used in the manufactures of the country. Sufficient linen is scarcely woven for home-consumption; and from Savoy, where flax and hemp are produced in considerable quantity, these materials are exported raw to France. The manufacture of cotton and worsted cloth is insignificant; paper is made in considerable quantity and exported from Genoa; soap of excellent quality is also exported; and chocolate, macaroni, vermicelli, and preserved fruit are particularly well-prepared. The perfumes and scented waters of Nice deserve to be noticed, though the manufacture of these articles at Grasse in France is far more considerable. There are a good many smelting-furnaces in Piedmont and Savoy.

*Commerce.*] The staple articles of the kingdom of Sardinia for exportation are silk, rice, and oil. The surplus of corn grown in Piedmont is used in Genoa

and Savoy; the wine is consumed in the country. Genoa was in the Middle Ages one of the most flourishing commercial towns of Italy; but was not able to stand competition with Venice; nevertheless it preserved some degree of opulence till it lost its national rank and its independence. See article GENOA. The kingdom of Sardinia has an extensive commercial intercourse with most of the nations of Europe, and with many parts also of Asia, Africa, and America; and it appears that a very large proportion of her maritime trade is carried on in Sardinian shipping. Of 61,153 vessels which entered the port of Genoa in 10 years, 45,471 were national; and of 59,755, which left that port with cargoes in the same years, 44,885 were Sardinian. The total import tonnage of these years was 3,340,519, and that of export 3,282,991. The total number of arrivals from foreign parts in the 6 years from 1844 to 1849 was 37,444, representing a total of 4,227,067 tons. The total number of departures, during the same period, was 37,320, forming an aggregate of 4,211,128 tons. The ports chiefly visited by Sardinian vessels were those of Tuscany, France, and Turkey. Next come those of the Black sea, the Two Sicilies, and the Pontifical states, and last in importance, those of the Argentine republic, the Uruguay and Brazil. The annual average of Sardinian vessels visiting the Argentine ports during the above period is 109, representing 12,671 tons; that of the departures is 105; with an aggregate of 12,367 tons. The Sardinian ships in the American seas amount on an average to 8 per cent. of the whole commercial navy of that country, exclusive of small craft. The arrivals of Sardinian ships in the ports of other states offer the following averages: Moldavia and Wallachia, 102 arrivals, 14,135 tons; Spain, 108 arrivals, 14,495 tons; Tunis, 64 arrivals, 4,982 tons; Austria, 39 arrivals, 6,744 tons; Morocco, 35 arrivals, 3,376 tons; Portugal, 28 arrivals, 4,267 tons. Since the relaxation of the English navigation laws, the trading intercourse between the two nations has greatly improved; and a still further and more important impulse has been given to those relations by the late commercial treaty with England. It has created a new era in the commerce of S. which is beginning to be advantageously felt throughout the whole country. The most important articles of the export trade are raw and manufactured silk, rice, wine, hemp, flax, wool, velvet, fustians, paper, jewellery, coral, cheese, olive oil, chestnuts, and dried fruits, raw hides and skins, leather, hats, iron bedsteads, marble, timber, porcelain clay, pottery, chalk, woods for dyeing, chocolate, vermicelli, &c., and her imports are all sorts of manufactures for wearing apparel, in wool, linen, and cotton; cutlery, plated goods, lamps, stoves, tin, china, glass and hardwares of all descriptions, plate and window glass, carpets, rugs, machinery of all kinds, cotton and linen threads, lace, ribbons, shawls, veils, &c., together with soft and refined sugars, tea, coffee, spices and groceries, drugs and colours of all descriptions, dried fish in great quantities, fish oils, hams, tongues, and other dried meats, foreign wines and spirits, sail and sack cloths, chain and other cables, pitch, tar, wool, cotton, flax and hemp, considerable quantities of corn, grain, &c.

*Roads and railroads.*] The great road over Mont Cenis serves as a medium of intercourse between the Piedmontese states, and France and Switzerland. The road from Genoa to Sarzana recently finished, has given fresh life to all the country through which it passes, and is one of the most frequented routes in the north of Italy. The road from Genoa to Nice, which opens a communication between the former city and Marseilles, has also recently been finished.—Genoa, the great sea-port of Northern Italy, is now being connected by railroad with Turin, the capital of Sardinia, and both with Milan and the rich plains of

Lombardy. Commencing at Genoa, and proceeding, by Gari and Noli, to Alessandria, the line follows the valley of the Po to Pavia, with short branches diverging to Valenza, Vercelli, and Piacenza. By a junction at Milan with the Venetian railway, it will unite the Mediterranean with the Adriatic. From Alessandria a branch will be carried by Asti to Turin. The construction of the railway from Turin to Genoa under difficulties, not only of a geological nature, but whilst the finances of the kingdom were suffering under the pressure of the war indemnity to be paid to Austria, and the additional taxes levied to keep up a powerful army, is a gratifying proof that the only constitutional state of Italy possesses a vitality which augurs well for the rest of the Italian peninsula. The tunnels, bridges, and viaducts are throughout constructed of solid stone. Some of these works are of great magnitude and solidity. The bridge over the Po, at Valenza has 21 stone arches; that over the Tanaro, 15. The lines either actually under construction, or conceded by the parliament were as follows in 1853:

	Length in kilometres.	Expense in francs.
From Turin to Genoa, . . . . .	165	160,000,000
Alessandria to Novara, . . . . .	65	
Novara to Arona, . . . . .	34	4,866,000
Truffarello to Cuneo, . . . . .	80	12,500,000
Turin to Susa, . . . . .	54	6,270,000
Turin to Novara, . . . . .	96	14,885,000
Mortaror to Vigevano, . . . . .	13	1,500,000
Cavallermaggiore to Bra, . . . . .	13	1,500,000
Genoa to Voltri, . . . . .	14	3,300,000
Total, . . . . .	534	204,821,000

If we add to this the lines projected, viz.:

From Frugarolo to the Piacenza border, . . . . .	60 kil.
Vercelli to Valenza, by Casale, . . . . .	40
Modane to Swiss frontier, by Chambéry, . . . . .	100
Chiavasso to Ivrea, . . . . .	30
Turin to Pinerolo, . . . . .	38
Alessandria to Acqui, . . . . .	30
	298

We have a total of 832 kilom. of railway, at a calculated cost of about 250,000,000 francs, or £10,000,000. Of this amount the state is bound to provide 180,000,000 f., or £7,200,000; the remainder is to be provided by private companies, without the intervention of the government.

*Inhabitants.*] The total pop. of the Sardinian states, by census taken in 1825-6, was 3,800,207; in 1839, it was 4,650,368; in 1852, 5,090,245. The territorial superficies of Piedmont, including Genoa, Nice, and the Ligurian coast, comprise 40,351 sq. kilometres, and the number of its pop. at the present time may be estimated at 3,600,000, giving an average of about 89 inhabitants to every sq. kilom., which would correspond with a pop. of at least 300 persons to a sq. m. According to the census of 1839-40, the entire pop. of the king of Sardinia's continental dominions—that is to say, of Piedmont, Genoa, Nice, the Ligurian coast, and Savoy—amounted to 4,125,735; and the whole territorial superficies of those states being 51,402 sq. kilom., an average of rather more than 80 inhabitants is given to each sq. kilom., or somewhat over 275 to every sq. Piedmontese mile. But the relative pop. of Savoy is much below that of Piedmont, the average being only 53 to the sq. kilom. The same census informs us that the number of inhabited houses was 600,289, and the families 847,103; thus showing nearly 5 persons in every family, and giving nearly 7 persons to every house, taken one with the other. It must be understood, however, that in Piedmont, as in other parts of Italy, a large proportion of the houses, particularly in the capitals and other large towns, are purposely so built as to be adapted to two or three families—one occupying each *piano*, or floor, with a large central stair for the use of all. The number of births in the country is as 1 to 23; in the small cities, as 1 to 26; in the large or commercial cities, as 1 to 28; and in the capital, as 1 to 31. Marriages, in proportion to the pop., are—in the country, as 1 to 115; in the small towns, as 1 to 105; in the large cities, as 1 to 121; and in the capital, as 1 to 137. Deaths—in the country, as 1 to 40; in the small cities, as 1 to

32; in large cities, as 1 to 28; and in the capital, as 1 to 25. The pop. of the Sardinian territories is a motley tribe of Gauls, Romans, Longobards, Goths, Vandals, French, and even Germans: they may be divided, however, into Piedmontese, Genoese, Savoyards, and Sardinians. The Piedmontese form the best soldiers among all the Italians; while the Genoese are a mercantile and agricultural people. The Piedmontese dialect is mixed with words derived from the French; it is generally spoken even in high life and at court, but the written language is Italian. The Genoese have a particular manner of pronouncing Italian by changing the sound of several consonants or omitting them. The Savoyards are descended from the Gauls. This origin is obvious in all their features and manners. Their language is French. The Sardinians have become a very mixed race, but are reckoned among the Italians. Their language seems to be a corruption of Latin, intermixed with Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Arabian, and Spanish words; and is almost unintelligible to an Italian.

*Religion.*] The Roman Catholic faith is the established religion of the Sardinian states. The convents which had been secularized by the French, were mostly re-established at the Restoration; even the Jesuits have been permitted to return, and colleges at Turin and Chambéry have been granted to them. There are in Piedmont 6 archbishops, 34 bishops, 312 beneficed canons, 59 collegiate churches, 741 collegiate canons, and 7,000 priests. These possess property calculated at about 350,000,000 f., and derive an income of about 12,000,000 f., independent of nearly 1,000,000 f. a-year which is paid by the state in the form of stipendiary assistance. Now, while among these bishops there are some receiving 100,000 f. a-year, in the 4,247 parishes into which the Sardinian states are divided, 3,386 parish priests, in spite of the stipendiary allowance from the government, are in extreme poverty. Of these last 2,540 derive an average income from parish or church property of 473 f., which, with an average assistance from the state, makes only 835 f., or about £33 or £34 a-year. While such is the state of the regular church, there are besides 31 orders of monks, with 347 convents; and 23 orders of nuns, with 141 convents; that is, 54 orders, with 488 convents. Of these convents 318 have each an average income of about 15,000 f. a-year; the remaining 170 are mainly dependent on mendicancy. The aggregate known property of these orders is calculated at 119,350,000 f., and is supposed to yield them an income of upwards of 4,500,000 f. But, independent of such ascertainable property, they are supposed to have much more in the form of bonds payable to bearer, and money invested in the names of individual members. The total number of monks is 6,000, 2,500 being of mendicant orders. The total number of nuns is 2,500. According to a concordat concluded in 1817, the church-government in all the Sardinian states was placed on its original footing in the different provinces. The rights of the Pope are restricted; and no bull can be published without permission of the king, who also names the archbishops and bishops, who are confirmed by the Pope. With the exception of the Waldenses or Vaudois, who are about 30,000 in number, and inhabit the valleys contiguous to the Hautes-Alpes of France, no Protestant sect forms a community here. The Waldenses take their name either from the valleys they inhabit, or from their teacher Petrus Waldus. The latter derivation, however, is the less probable, as their catechism, or *la noble Leçon*—as it is called—has been in use since 1120, and Waldus was only born in 1160. The

Vaudois themselves carry back the history of their church to the time of Claude bishop of Turin; and they in all probability originated in a colony of refugees who took refuge in the mountains from the persecutions directed against the followers of that great confessor. In 1447, Innocent VIII., treading in the steps of his predecessors, issued bull upon bull for their extermination; and had not Philip VII., duke of Savoy, interposed, the work of destruction would have been completed. In 1559, the Count de la Trinité, at the head of a considerable army took the field against them; but was heroically repelled. In 1655 they were cruelly persecuted, and defended themselves bravely under the command of Joseph Gianavella, a smith, who several times defeated the Piedmontese troops. But, upon the powerful intercession of Cromwell, the persecution was stopped, and peace concluded with the Vaudois, upon an express condition that their leader should be banished; Gianavella accordingly retired to Geneva, where he lived for many years afterwards in great reputation for piety, and died in peace, after having several times escaped being assassinated by Popish agents. The persecution was again renewed in 1685, when, according to Arnaud, out of the entire population of 14,000, no fewer than 11,000 perished. Of the survivors, about 800 accepted the protection of the elector of Brandenburg, but the greater part settled in the Palatinate. The invasion of that province of the empire by Louis XIV. in 1689, led to one of the most extraordinary and successful enterprises ever achieved by a handful of determined men. In August of that year they assembled at Nyon to the number of 800; and under the command of one of their pastors, Henri Arnaud, crossed the lake of Geneva in the night; attacked and defeated the Marquis de Larrey at the head of 2,400 regular troops at Salabertan; ascended the opposite mountain the same night; pushed on to the highest village in the Col du Pis; routed another detachment of the enemy, and entered as glorious victors into their own land, whence they had departed little more than three years before as despised exiles. Since the year 1800, when Piedmont submitted to France, till 1814, the Vaudois were placed on the same footing with other subjects; but when Victor Emanuel arrived at Turin, he published a manifesto, by which he put in force all the edicts which his predecessors had issued. The constitution of 1848 completely changed the position of Protestants in Piedmont; and, as an earnest of his desire for religious liberty, the king (with the chambers) has, as it were, placed the Vaudois in the position of being the recognized Protestantism of Piedmont. The law prohibiting their possessing landed property beyond their own valleys has been rescinded, and they have been allowed to open a place of worship in Turin. This latter proceeding arose from a desire on the part of the government to have one recognized Protestantism to deal with, and they chose the Vaudois, as being a national sect, with national traditions and feelings. They made it a kind of stipulation that the Swiss Protestants, previously established in Turin, should join with the Vaudois in their plan of worship, which they agreed to.

*State of Education.*] Public instruction in the Sardinian states was until recently entirely in the hands of the clergy and Jesuits. Gymnasias and high schools exist in most of the large towns; but little else than Latin and scholastic theology are taught in them, and almost all the teachers are priests. Elementary instruction has been sadly neglected in this country; and there are not perhaps 5 individuals in 100 who can read, write, and cipher. There are universities at Turin, Genoa, Cag-

liari, and Sassari; but the three latter are insignificant institutions. The censorship was severe; few foreign books and still less pamphlets and newspapers were allowed to enter the country. The higher classes, however, are well-informed. Among distinguished Italian scholars Piedmont claims as belonging to her, Alfieri, La Grange, Botta, Nota, Rossi, and Balbi.

*Government.*] The king of Sardinia was until the promulgation of the new constitution in 1848, an absolute hereditary monarch. The government was managed by a supreme council-of-state, a council-of-finance, a council-of-government, and separate councils for Savoy, Turin, Nice, and Genoa. The royal ordinance of 8th February 1848 promulgated the following bases of a fundamental statute, for the establishment of a complete system of representative government.

"Art. 1. The Catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the state. The other forms of public worship at present existing are tolerated in conformity with the laws.

"Art. 2. The person of the sovereign is sacred and inviolable. His ministers are responsible.

"Art. 3. To the king alone appertains the executive power. He is the supreme head of the state. He commands all the forces, both naval and military; declares war, concludes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce; nominates to all offices, and gives all the necessary orders for the execution of the laws without suspending or dispensing with the observance thereof.

"Art. 4. The king alone sanctions and promulgates the laws.

"Art. 5. All justice emanates from the king, and is administered in his name. He may grant mercy and commute punishment.

"Art. 6. The legislative power will be collectively exercised by the king and by two chambers.

"Art. 7. The first of these chambers will be composed of members nominated by the king for life; the second will be elective, on the basis of the census to be determined.

"Art. 8. The proposal of laws will appertain to the king and to each of the chambers, but with the distinct understanding that all laws imposing taxes must originate in the elective chamber.

"Art. 9. The king convokes the two chambers annually, prorogues their sessions, and may dissolve the elective one; but in this case he will convoke a new assembly at the expiration of four months.

"Art. 10. No tax may be imposed or levied if not assented to by the chambers and sanctioned by the king.

"Art. 11. The press will be free, but subject to repressive laws.

"Art. 12. Individual liberty will be guaranteed.

"Art. 13. The judges, with the exception of those of *mandamento*, will be irremovable, after having exercised their functions for a certain space of time, to be hereafter determined.

"Art. 14. We reserve to ourselves the power of establishing a district militia (*una milizia comunale*), composed of persons who may pay a rate which will be fixed upon hereafter. This militia will be placed under the command of the administrative authority and in dependence on the minister of the interior. The king will have the power of suspending or dissolving it in places where he may deem it opportune so to do.

"The fundamental statute which is about to be prepared by our command, in conformity with these bases, will be put in force when the new organization of the communal administrations shall have been carried into effect."

For the administration of justice there are four supreme magistracies bearing the title of royal senates—*Reali Senati*—namely, the royal senates of Piedmont, of Nice, of Genoa, and of Casale; there is also a royal chamber of counts—*Regia Camera dei Conti*—which sits at Turin, and to which appeals and other important matters are referred; and there are tribunals of prefecture in the provinces, which are dependent on the royal senates. The royal senate of Piedmont, sitting at Turin, has under its jurisdiction the tribunals of prefecture of the provs. of Turin, Cuneo, Asti, Ivrea, Mondovì, Pinerolo, Saluzzo, Vercelli, Alba, Aosta, Biella, and Susa. The royal senate of Nice rules over the prefectures of Nice, Oneglia, and St. Remo. Under the royal senate of Genoa are the prefectures of Genoa, Bobbio, Chiavari, Finale, Novi, Savona, and Sarzana. And lastly, the royal senate of Casale has authority over the prefectures of the provs. of Casale, Alessandria, Novara, Vigevano, Domodossola, Ac-



qui, Pallanza, Tortona, Varallo, and Voghera. These several prefectures of provinces have, in like manner, under their jurisdiction, inferior courts called judicatures of mandments, or districts, which are subdivisions of the provs., amounting to 358. There are, moreover, prefectures of commerce, health, war, &c., and *intendenze generali* of the first and second class, with *intendenze particolari* of first, second, third, and fourth class, who are appointed *all'amministrazione economica*; besides many other officers, employed in the collection of the revenues, &c.

**Military force.]** The geographical position of the Sardinian states between the frontiers of France and the Austrian dominions in Italy, obliges its sovereign to keep up a comparatively large force. The Piedmontese infantry is composed of two classes of soldiers—viz., the permanent and the contingent. The former serve 8 years in the standing army, and at the end of that term receive their discharge from all future service. The latter serve nominally 16 years, during eight of which they are considered as forming part of the standing army, and the remainder they belong to the reserve. The following was the numerical force of the Piedmontese army in 1840:

On the Peace footing.		On the War footing.	
Infantry,	22,080	67,200	
		Depôt and Reserve, 50,000	
Cavalry,	5,000	6,000	
Artillery,	2,800	6,300	
Sappers,	300	500	
Carabineers (Gendarmes),	2,000	2,000	
Riflemen (Bersalieri),	300	600	
	32,180	132,600	

A *corps franc*, or a volunteer regiment of chas-seurs of 1,400 men, is levied and maintained in Sardinia for the service of that island.

**Navy.]** The kingdom of S., by the annexation of the late republic of Genoa to its dominions, has become a maritime state. It is asserted that the mercantile marine at present amounts to 400 vessels fit for sea; and yet the Sardinian flag does not wave under the protection of consular authorities, except in the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, and the Black sea. The Sardinian flag now and then shows itself in the seas of America, but only by the enterprise of her private navigators, and by the force of the spirit of the Genoese merchants: it is under no protection there, and may be almost said to be disavowed by its government. The national marine consisted in 1826 of two ships of 54 guns, one frigate of 36 guns, and nine inferior vessels. In 1844 there were at the port of Genoa 9 steam-vessels. Three of them measured 800, 550, and 300 tons respectively, with a power of from 90 to 180 horses. The first and second were fitted to carry four guns of 12 pounds; and the third, one of 80, four of 30, and two of 12. They were all three government steamers employed to carry the mails to and from Sardinia. At Cagliari, the capital of the island of Sardinia, there were 3 steam-vessels of 300, 320, and 600 tons respectively. In 1850, the main force consisted of 5 frigates of 60 guns each, 2 corvettes, 2 brigs, 4 schooners, and 12 gun-boats.

**Revenue.]** The revenues of his Sardinian majesty were formerly estimated at £1,085,000; of which Piedmont contributed £953,750, Savoy £87,500, and Sardinia only £42,750. They received a considerable addition since the cession of the Genoese territories, and the ancient imperial fiefs lying between the Parmesan on the north, and the Sestri de Levante on the south. The public finances previous to the late war in Lombardy with Austria were understood to be in a very flourishing condition. Taking

the average of five years, from 1841 to 1845 inclusive, the national revenues exceeded the expenditure by 3,125,322 francs; the receipts being 81,797,482 f., and the expenditure 78,672,159 f. The receipts come under the following heads:—

	Lire Nuove.
Gabelle, or excise and customs,	49,123,214
Azienda, or assessed taxes, &c.,	28,680,633
Foreign affairs, which comprehend products of the consulates and the royal posts,	2,597,170
Divers revenues, as the products of mines, passengers, and goods by steam-boats, the royal mint, &c.,	1,396,463

The expenditure is comprised under the following heads:—

The royal household, which comprehends all expenses of the royal palaces, the acquisition of works of art, and the expenses of the royal academy, of the royal gallery of pictures,	4,880,166
The high chancery, which comprehends ecclesiastical expenses and the administration of justice,	4,536,646
Foreign affairs, namely, the expenses of the secretary of state, of the royal legations, of the foreign consuls, and of the administration of the posts,	3,079,810
Internal affairs, comprising waters, bridges, roads, the royal university, the expenses of the new penitentiary prisons for men and women, of the house of education and correction of the young, providing also for the provincial intendency and other objects of public administration,	7,592,344
Police,	728,422
War department, comprehending all expenses of the army, of the royal military academy, of the college for sons of the military, of the riding school, &c.; and also comprising a subsidy of 1,000,000 francs to the island of Sardinia for military service,	26,443,557
Artillery and fortifications,	2,321,409
Marine, including the expenses of the naval college, Particular affairs, including expenses for the construction and conservation of buildings, the maintenance of canals for the benefit of agriculture, and the construction of mills,	3,217,602
Gabelle, or expenses of the collection of the revenues, &c.,	4,006,510
	9,191,570
General expenditure,	13,074,118

In 1834 a reserve fund was established, to meet extraordinary emergencies. In about ten years this had produced a capital of 30,375,000 f.; and previously to the late war with Austria the nation was not only clear of debt, but had in its exchequer a fund amounting to nearly £3,000,000, after having applied 15,000,000 f. to the construction of the railway from Turin to Alessandria. The extraordinary expenses of the war in 1848-9, and the indemnity payable to Austria, not only swept away the produce of the reserve fund, but occasioned a new debt of 380,000,000 f., or £15,000,000. The finances of the country, however, are in a healthy and daily improving state; and, should no further interruption of peace occur, a wise and prudent administration of its revenues will, by the year 1865, show the kingdom free of public debt.

**History.]** The nucleus of the Sardinian monarchy was the small Alpine country of Savoy. This state—the remains of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy, the Franconian monarchy, the kingdom of Italy under the Carolingians, and the kingdom of Arelat—became independent under Count Berthold, who, according to tradition, was a descendant of the Saxon Wittkind, and who had been named count of Savoy by Rudolph III. the last king of Arelat, in 1016. In 1032, after that Arelat had been united to Germany, Humbert I. Rudolph's son, acquired the lordship of Chablais, and some possessions in the Valais, from Conrad II.; and his grandson Otto, by marriage with the countess of Susa, in 1050, succeeded to several extensive districts of Piedmont, as Susa, Aosta, and Turin. The possessions of this House—which split but once into two lines—were gradually augmented; and in 1383 Count Amadeus VI. declared the indivisibility of the country. Count Amadeus the Red obtained Nice in 1388, and Amadeus the Peaceful—who had purchased the territory of Geneva and obtained by donation the town and lordship of Vercelli—received in 1416 the title of Duke of Savoy from the emperor Sigismund. Duke Charles I. assumed the title of King of Cyprus and Jerusalem, after that his uncle's wife, the heiress of Cyprus, had, in 1480, conferred upon him her rights to these countries. The position of the dukes of Savoy became dangerous when the struggle for Italy between France and Aus-

trials commenced. Duke Charles III. lost nearly his whole possessions in the course of these disputes; and it was not till after the peace of Chateau Cambresis, in 1559, that Duke Emanuel Philibert succeeded in healing the wounds of his devastated country, from which the Valais, Geneva, and the Pays-de-Vaud had been wrested: the two former having placed themselves under the protection of the Swiss confederacy, and the latter having been taken possession of by Bern. Philibert obtained, by exchange in 1576, the principality of Oneglia, and by purchase the county of Tende. Excited by the Pope he endeavoured to put down the Protestants, of whom there were many in his country; but he was several times defeated by them in their mountain-fastnesses, and was at last obliged to grant them free toleration. His son, Charles Emmanuel I., who died in 1630, and his grandson, Victor Amadeus I., who died in 1688, did little for their country, being constantly at war with their neighbours. Charles Emmanuel II., who died in 1675, proved himself a wiser ruler; but the power of the House of Savoy was principally consolidated by Victor Amadeus II., who, in the war of the Spanish succession, obtained, for his adherence to the cause of Austria, the duchy of Montferrat, and the districts of Alessandria, Valenza, Lomellina, and Val-de-Sesia, in 1703; and, by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, the island of Sicily, which, in 1720, he was obliged to exchange for that of Sardinia. He was also gratified with the acknowledgment of the royal title in his person. In 1730 he resigned the government to his son Charles Emmanuel III., who enlarged his territories by alliances with France, Spain, and Austria. Under the administration of Emanuel III., the wealth of the country was greatly increased. He promulgated, in 1770, a new code of laws, the *Corpus Carolinum*, and maintained the concordat of 1726 against the encroachments of the court of Rome. He was succeeded in 1773 by his son Victor Amadeus III., who involved himself in the war against the French republic, and lost Savoy and Nice; the Piedmontese, however, maintained their valleys with the aid of the Austrians, till Buonaparte, after having defeated the Austrians in 1796, vanquished the Piedmontese at Ceva and Mondovì, and threatened Turin, upon which Amadeus concluded a peace, in which Savoy, Nice, Tende, and Oneglia were ceded to France, and the nine principal fortresses of Piedmont were placed in the hands of that power, to be occupied by French troops until the conclusion of a general peace. His son Charles Emmanuel IV. allied himself, on the 5th of April 1797, with France against Austria; but was compelled by the French directory to renounce the possession of his states on the continent, and to retire to the island of Sardinia. During the temporary success of the Austrians in Italy, Piedmont was occupied by them; but the battle of Marengo forced them again to yield that country to the French, and a temporary republic was formed, which lasted until the 11th of September, 1802, when Piedmont was incorporated with France. The king abdicated the crown of Sardinia on the 4th of June 1802, and retired to Rome, where he became a Jesuit in 1817, and died on the 6th of October 1819. His brother Victor Emanuel I. succeeded him, and continued to reside at Cagliari till recalled by the peace of Paris to Turin, which he entered on the 20th of May 1814. By the arrangements of that year, France was allowed to retain the half of Savoy; but this also, with Monaco, was restored by the treaty of 20th November 1815; while Carouge and Chesne, two districts with 12,700 inhabitants, were given to Geneva. Unfortunately the reinstated sovereign and his advisers had lost none of their antiquated political ideas during their exile; every new institution was abolished by these sages,—all the old feudal laws, majorats, primogenitures, and prerogatives of the nobility, which had been abolished by the French government, were reinstated,—Jesuits and convents were anew taken under royal patronage,—and the age of darkness fully restored; and all this at a moment when the want of representative constitutions so generally felt over all Europe, the desire of Lombardy to throw off the Austrian yoke, the wish of all Italy to recover political independence, and the example of the Spanish and Neapolitan revolutionists, were concurring to warn them of the danger of an obstinate adhesion to the principles of despotism. A plan was speedily organized to change the form of government in Piedmont, and to give the country an administration better fitted to the spirit of the times. The leaders of the revolution which broke out in 1821 were the first men of the nation not only in talents, but also in social rank. They induced the prince of Carignano, the heir presumptive to the crown, to join them; and the Spanish constitution, which had already been introduced at Naples, was, with a few modifications, thought the most proper for Piedmont. The king was requested to give his assent to the new constitution; but his minister, Count St. Marzano—whose son was himself one of the leaders of the revolution—arriving at this juncture from the congress of Laybach, so terrified the king with the displeasure of the Austrian government, and its threats to occupy the country if any thing like a constitution was attempted to be established in it, that he resigned the crown, and leaving the prince of Carignano regent in the absence of his brother, retired to Nice. The prince of Carignano swore to the constitution, and named a new ministry, while a corresponding movement was begun in Lombardy; but an Austrian army advanced upon the frontiers of Piedmont, and the new king, Charles Felix, declared his disapprobation of all proceedings carried on since the abdication of his brother, and named the count Della Torre to the command of that part of the troops in Novara which had not joined in the revolution. In Turin, the constitutional ministers, Santa Rosa, Del Pozzo, and the canon Mare-

tini, remained at their post, but the prince of Carignano fled to the Austrian head-quarters at Novara. These events, and the defeat of the Neapolitans, and of the constitutional troops at Novara, crushed the rising spirit of liberty; the Austrians occupied the fortresses, and the revolutionists only saved their lives by hasty exile. The king returned to Turin, absolute government was restored in its worst form, and the prince of Carignano was banished from the court of his uncle. Charles Felix died in 1831 without issue, and was succeeded by Charles Albert, the representative of a collateral branch of the House of Savoy, a prince of liberal and enlightened views. Unfortunately for himself and his country, Charles Albert, smitten with "the fever of Italian nationality," headed the revolutionary movement of 1848. His dominions had made considerable progress both in material interests and political liberty during his administration; and wiser councils might have suggested that the proper sphere of action for the time lay within his own dominions where much remained to be done in order to consolidate the constitutional reforms already introduced. On the 8th of February 1848, Charles Albert promulgated a new constitution; and on the 24th of March 1848, crossed the Ticino at the head of a Piedmontese army, and marched against Austria. The disastrous issue of his campaign is narrated under the historical section of our general article on ITALY. In March 1849, Charles Albert abdicated in favour of his son, the reigning sovereign; and on the 6th of August, a treaty of peace was concluded with Austria, by which all treaties in force on the 1st of March 1848 were renewed; the frontiers on the side of the Po and the Ticino were declared to remain as settled by the Vienna congress of 9th June 1815; and the king of Sardinia bound himself to pay 75,000,000 francs as indemnity for the war expenses of Austria.

**SARDINIA**, a township of Erie co., in the state of New York, U. S., 28 m. SE of Buffalo. It has a hilly surface, bounded on the S by Cattaraugus creek. The soil is chiefly clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,743.—Also a village of Washington township, Brown co., in the state of Ohio, 92 m. SW of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 100.

**SARDIS.** See SART.

**SARDO**, a town of Abyssinia, in the state of Choa and Efat, and prov. of Efat, 50 m. NW of Ankober.

**SARDOAL**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 21 m. SE of Thomar, and 7 m. NE of Abrantes, in a low and fertile locality. Pop. 3,400. It has a Latin school.

**SARDOLLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. SSW of St. Benin-d'Azy, on an affluent of the Loire. Pop. 119. Iron is wrought in the environs.

**SARDON-DE-DUERO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. ESE of Valladolid, and partido of Penafiel, on the l. bank of the Duero, in a narrow and fertile valley. Pop. 136. It has two paper-mills.

**SARDOS (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Preyssas. Pop. 480.—Also a village in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. NW of Verdun-sur-Garonne, near the l. bank of the Rientort. Pop. 780.

**SARDU.** See SARD.

**SARE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and cant. of Espelette. Pop. in 1846, 2,342.

**SAREBAS**, a river of Borneo, which discharges itself on the NW coast. Its banks are inhabited by piratical tribes of Dyaks, whose *prahus* or boats are occasionally furnished with small brass guns, and carry from 40 to 60 men armed with muskets, spears, and swords. According to Capt. Keppel, the Dyaks of the Sarebas country comprise of themselves numerous communities numbering several thousand warriors. While their warlike operations were confined to the intertribal feuds so common among savages, their weapons were the spear and the sword—formidable enough in Dyak hands. They adopted, however, other arms, according as they became mixed up with the operations of the Malays; but they always were, and still are, a distinct people. They were gradually trained to piracy by the Malays, commencing their apprenticeship as pullers in the Malayan prahus, in which service they were

rewarded with the heads of the slain, and they received also such captives as were useless to the Malays for slavery. In course of time these Daks became expert seamen; they built a description of prahu, or bangkong, peculiarly suited to their stealthy and rapid movements; and, together with the Malays, formed fleets composed of 100 or more prahus, which swept the seas, and devastated the shores of Borneo over a distance of 800 m.

**SAREDON** (**GREAT AND LITTLE**), two contiguous townships in the p. of Sharneshill, Staffordshire, 7 m. NE of Wolverhampton. Pop. in 1831, 246.

**SARENTHAL**, a village of Tyrol, capital of the seignory of Sarentheim, in the circle and 8 m. N of Botzen, at the foot of the Kofelberg, near the r. bank of the Talfer.

**SAREPTA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 240 m. SSW of Saratov, district and 18 m. S of Tzaritzyn, on the Scarpa, about a mile above its entrance into the Volga. Pop. 3,000. It was founded in 1765 by a colony of German Herrnhuters. It is surrounded with a rampart garnished with chevaux-de-frize, and is defended by 6 batteries, and by a ditch. The streets are lined with trees, and the houses well-built. In the centre is a square adorned with Italian poplars and a fountain. The principal buildings are the gratory, a handsome stone edifice, the hospitals, of which there are two for the reception of children, and the hotel. It possesses a custom-house and extensive magazines, manufactories of silk, cotton, and linen fabrics, hosiery, tobacco, soap, and candles, a distillery of brandy, a saw and a corn mill. Notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the soil, the industry of the colonists has converted the surrounding district into gardens and fertile meadows. They cultivate fruit and legumes of all kinds, tobacco, and in small quantities, wine and brandy, and a species of syrup manufactured from the raisin, which they use as a substitute for sugar.

**SARERE'**, or **SARARE'**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. and district of Matto-Grosso, which descends from the Campos-Parécis, and, after a course in a generally SW direction of 75 m., falls into the Guapore, on the r. bank, 12 m. below Villa-Bella.

**SAREZZO**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Brescia, district and 3 m. SSE of Gardone, at the head of the Val Trompia, on the l. bank of the Mella. Pop. 1,400. It has manufactories of agricultural implements, nails, anvils, &c. The surrounding mountains afford lime, wood, and charcoal.

**SARFALVA**, a village of Transylvania, in the Szeklers country, 40 m. NE of Cronstadt, on the l. bank of the Fekete. It has a mineral spring.

**SARFAND**, **SARAFEND**, or **ZAREPHATH**, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pash. of Acre, 12 m. SSW of Saida, on the Mediterranean. It is the Sarepta of Scripture.

**SARGADELOS** (**SANTIAGO-DE**), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 51 m. N of Lugo. Pop. 319. It has extensive manufactories of china.

**SARGANS**, a bezirk or district and town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 29 m. SSE of St. Gall, on a hill, at the foot of the Schollberg, at an alt. of 505 yds. above sea-level, and between the Rhine and Seez. Pop. (Cath.) 802. Since its almost total destruction by fire in 1811, it has been substantially rebuilt. It has a castle belonging to the ancient counts of Sargans. In the vicinity is a sulphureous spring.

**SARGE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-et-Cher, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Montdoubleau, on the l. bank of the Braye, opposite the confluence of the Graïne. Pop. 1,550.—Also a village in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 3 m. NE

of Mans, on a height. Pop. 1,020. In the vicinity are the remains of a Roman aqueduct.

**SARGEANTSVILLE**, a village of Amwell township, Hunterdon co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 23 m. from Trenton. Pop. in 1840, 50.

**SARGENTES-DE-LA-LORA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Burgos, and partido of Sedano, on a mountain. Pop. 245.

**SARHAUT**, a small town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Birhum, 39 m. NW of Nagora, and 85 m. W of Murshedabad, near the l. bank of the Adji.

**SARHU**, a town of China, in the prov. of Shingking, 45 m. NE of Fung-thian, on the l. bank of the Honon-ho.—Also a town of Mandshuria, in the district and 30 m. N of Ninguta, on the l. bank of the Hoilan, an affluent of the Songari.

**SARI**, a town of Persia, the cap. of the prov. of Mazanderan, 24 m. E of Balfrush, and 80 m. WSW of Astrabad, in N lat. 36° 30'. Pop. about 30,000. It is well fortified and is surrounded by a deep ditch, but both are much dilapidated. It has a palace, the usual residence of one of the royal family, several *medressahs* or colleges, and two or three bazaars; and carries on a considerable inland trade. This town is one of great antiquity. When visited by Hanway, it contained several Parsis temples of circular form and solidly built. Of these only one now exists. It is about 30 ft. in diameter within the walls, and 100 ft. in height. It is open in the roof, and appears to have formerly been surmounted with another superstructure. It is now used as a glass-work. S. has been frequently devastated by the plague. The adjacent country is fertile in soil, and covered with ruins of the various palaces and buildings which Shah Abbas raised in this favourite locality.

**SARIBO**, an islet of the Eastern seas, in Gaspar strait, between the SW point of Billiton and the island of Selio.

**SARIGHEUL**. See **CAILARI**.

**SARIGUAN**, or **SAN CARLOS**, an island of the Ladrone or Marianne archipelago, in N lat. 16° 39' 55", and E long. 145° 56' 25". It is about 15 m. in circumference.

**SARI-KOL**. See article **OXUS**.

**SARINE**. See **SANE**.

**SARINENA**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Huesca. The partido comprises 36 pueblos. The town is 26 m. SSE of Huesca, in a fine fertile plain, near the Alcanadre. Pop. 2,560. It has 2 churches, 2 convents, an hospital, a Latin school, and a public granary. Some linen and woollen fabrics are made in the town, which also carries on an active trade in mules, cattle, and sheep.

**SARIOL**, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Silistria, to the SW of Babadagh.

**SARK**, a small river in the extreme SE of Dumfriesshire. It rises in two head-streams, and has a sinuous course of 10 or 11 m. in a S and a SSW direction to the head of the Solway frith. The greater part of its course is across either a low plain or along the skirts of the Solway-moss of Cumberland. During a comparatively dry summer the stream almost ceases to exist.

**SARK**, an island in the English channel, lying on the coast of Normandy, between Jersey and Guernsey, in N lat. 49° 25', W long. 2° 22'. It contains about 2 sq. m., or 1,400 acres, and 600 inhabitants. This island has a resident 'lord,' who, with his parliament, raises taxes to the amount of 4d. in the pound, and has a regiment of militia of 100 men, with 10 pieces of artillery. It is nearly encompassed by inaccessible rocks; a subterranean carriage-way has been cut through the cliff. The soil



is fruitful, and rabbits and wildfowl abound. Stockings, gloves, and what are called Guernsey jackets, for sailors, are made here; but fishing is the principal employment of the inhabitants. Copper and lead ore are wrought.

**SARKAD**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Bihar, 15 m. WSW of Nagy-Szalonta, and 36 m. SW of Gross-Wardein, in the midst of marshes, on the Gyepes.

**SARKFOOT**, a village and sea-port in the p. of Greta, Dumfries-shire, at the mouth of the Sark,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Springfield and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Annan. The harbour admits vessels of 120 tons.

**SARKHA DESERT**, a desert tract of Mongolia, in the Kalkhas country and prov. of Ouliasoutai, near the confines of Chinese Tartary.

**SARKHOLM**, a small island of Russia in Europe, in the gulf and gov. of Livonia, district and 21 m. SW of Pernau.

**SARLANDINGHE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. and 14 m. SE of Audenarde, cant. and 2 m. W of Grammont, on a height. Pop. 1,627.

**SARLAT**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne. The arrond. comprises an area of 196,303 hect., and contains 10 cant. Pop. in 1831, 109,440; in 1846, 115,947.—The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,042; in 1846, 14,856.—The town is 35 m. SE of Périgueux, at the head of a narrow valley, enclosed by steep hills and watered by the Sarlat, a small affluent of the Dordogne. Pop. in 1789, 3,328; in 1821, 5,529; in 1831, 6,056; and in 1846, 6,382. The streets are narrow and tortuous, and the houses old and ill-built. It has a communal college, a diocesan seminary, an hospital, and a printing establishment; and possesses several paper-mills, manufactories of liqueurs, distilleries of gin, oil-mills, &c., and carries on an active trade in cattle. The environs afford mill-stones, lignites, fullers' earth, manganese, the best truffles in France, and wine. This town, which is noted as the birth-place of Fenelon, owes its origin to a Benedictine monastery, founded, it is said, by Pepin or Charlemagne. During the religious wars it sustained several sieges.

**SARLEINSBACH**, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria and circle of the Muhl, on a height, 23 m. E of Passau. It has extensive linen manufactories.

**SARLO**, or **SALLO** (Nagy), or **WELKE**-SSARLUHY, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bars, 9 m. SSW of Leva, on an affluent of the Gran.

**SARMEDA**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pash. and 36 m. W of Aleppo.

**SARMENSTORF**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 6 m. WSW of Bremgarten. Pop. 1,240. It has a church, noted as a place of pilgrimage.

**SARMIENTO** (Mount), one of the loftiest summits in Tierra-del-Fuego, on the S side of Gabriel channel. Its NE peak, in S lat.  $54^{\circ} 27' 00''$ ; W long.  $70^{\circ} 47' 30''$ , has an alt. of 6,800 ft. above sea-level.

**SARMINGSTEIN**, or **SARLINGSTEIN**, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria and circle of the Muhl, 4 m. E of Grein, on the l. bank of the Danube.

**SARN**, a small river of the Punjab, which has its source in the mountains to the W of the Jelum, and uniting with the Dor, falls into the Indus, on the l. bank, near Torbela.

**SARNAKI**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Podlachia, obwod and 24 m. NNW of Biala, on a small affluent of the Bug. Pop. 280.

**SARNARO**, a market-town of the Papal states,

in the prov. and 20 m. SSW of Macerata. Pop. 4,000. It has a collegiate church.

**SARNE**, **SARNAN**, or **SARNOWO**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 57 m. S of Posen, circle and 12 m. SSW of Kroben, near the r. bank of the Dombrozna. Pop. in 1843, 1,590. It has a manufactory of linen, and an active trade in cattle.

**SARNEN**, a town of Switzerland, cap. of the Obwalden and cant. of Unterwald, 9 m. SW of Stanz, at the N extremity of a lake of the same name, at the efflux of the Aa. Pop. (Cath.), 3,402. It is well-built, has a fine church, a Benedictine abbey, a Latin school, an arsenal, and a gymnasium. It contains several tanneries, a brick-kiln, and a saw-mill.—The lake is 4 m. in length from N to S, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth. It is traversed from N to S by the Aa, which issues from Lake Lungern, and throws itself into Lake Waldstettes.

**SARNESFIELD**, a parish of Herefordshire, 2 m. W by S of Weobly. Area 1,256 acres. Pop. 135.

**SARNIA**, a township of Upper Canada, in the co. of Kent, bounded on the N by Lake Huron, and on the W by the river St. Clair, watered by Rivière-aux-Perches, and containing Lakes Waywanosh and Chipican. Pop. exclusive of Indians, 610.

**SARNIA** (Port), a village of Upper Canada, on the river St. Clair, near its exit from Lake Huron. It is a place of considerable traffic. Pop. 1,334.

**SARNICO**, a market-town of Austrian Lombardy, capital of a district in the prov. and 15 m. E of Bergamo, on the r. bank of the Oglio, at its efflux from Lake Iseo. Pop. 2,800. It is surrounded by an old wall defended by towers. Silk is extensively cultivated in the environs.

**SARNO**, a town of Naples, capital of a cant. in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 14 m. NW of Salerno, at the source of a river of the same name, an affluent of the bay of Naples, and at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 12,000. It is well-built, and has an old castle belonging to the dukes of Sarno, a fine cathedral, adorned with paintings of the best masters, a collegiate-church, two convents, a seminary, an hospital, two paper-mills, and a copper foundry, and in the centre of the town are several sulphureous and ferruginous springs. Silk is cultivated in the environs. The origin of this town is unknown. In the vicinity, near the river, Teia, king of the Goths, was taken and put to death by Narses, one of Justinian's generals; and here also Ferdinand of Aragon was defeated by John of Anjou.

**SARNOIS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Grandvilliers. Pop. 600. It has a cotton-factory.

**SARO**, a headland of the island of Timor, in the Asiatic archipelago, at the NE extremity of the island, in S lat.  $8^{\circ} 21' 6''$ , E long.  $127^{\circ} 20'$ .

**SARONNO**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. and deleg. and 15 m. NNW of Milan, on the Lura. Pop. 2,789. This town is said to be of Jewish origin. Matteo Visconti, 7th lord of Milan, enclosed it with walls, and erected a fortress for its defence, both of which have been destroyed.

**SAROS**, or **SCHAROSCH**, a comitat or administrative prov. of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss; bounded on the N by Galicia; on the E by the com. of Zemplin; on the S by the com. of Abaujvar; on the W by that of Zips, and comprises an area of 1,450 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 234,444, chiefly Slavonians and professors of Romanism. The Carpathian chain which runs along the N confines of this com., sends several lofty ramifications into its interior, and gives rise to numerous streams, of which the most important are the Tarcza, Topla, and Hernath. The NW extremity is watered by the Po

prad. It is extremely cold, but in good exposure the vine and grain are cultivated with success. Of the 461,339 jocks or 260,000 hect. of productive land in the com., 206,844 j. were in 1837 under culture; 46,418 in pasture, on which large numbers of cattle are reared; and 197,855 in forest. The mountains contain mines of gold, silver, iron, and precious stones, especially opals, and sapphires, and salt, and quarries of marble and mill-stone. Woollen and linen fabrics form its chief manufactures. The com. contains 3 towns, of which Eperies is the cap.

**SAROS** (GULF OF), a gulf formed by the Archipelago, on the coast of Rumelia and sanj. of Gallipoli, in Turkey in Europe. It is separated on the SE from the sea of Marmora and the straits of the Dardanelles, by the peninsula of Gallipoli, and is 45 m. in depth. The breadth, which at the entrance between Cape Greinia or Paxi on the N, to Cape Klimickiek on the S, is 21 m., gradually diminishes towards the head of the gulf, in which is a group of islands of the same name. Near these islands, on the coast, are extensive salines.

**SAROS** (NAGY), or **GROSS SAROS**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Saros, 3 m. NNW of Saros, on the r. bank of the Tarcza. Pop. 2,792. It contains the ancient castle of Saros and a school, and has manufactures of cloth and leather.

**SAROSD**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. SE of Stuhl-Weissenburg, in the midst of an extensive plain.

**SAROS-PATAK**. See **PATAK** (NAGY).

**SAROVSKAIA-POUSTINIA**, a convent of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tambov, district and 24 m. N of Temnikov. It occupies the site of an ancient Tartar town named Saraktys, on a mountain, between the Sarova and Salissa, affluents of the Moksha.

**SAROWY**, a division and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir. The div. is generally mountainous, but is said to possess a fertile soil, and to abound with water. Its position also, commanding as it does several strong passes, renders it a locality of considerable importance. The town is 60 m. W of Odeypur. It is the residence of a rajah, and is noted for the manufactory of arms.

**SARPA**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. and district of Astrakhan, in N lat. 46° and E long. 44°; runs N, across the steppes, in which it forms several small lakes; enters the gov. of Saratov, passes Sarepta, and about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a mile below throws itself into the Volga, on the l. bank, 18 m. S of Tzaritzyn, and after a total course of about 240 m.

**SARPIL**, or **SERPUL**, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the prov. of Kurdistan, near the route through the Karina pass, across the Aiagha-Dagh or Mount Zagros into Persia.

**SARRA**, or **SARRAZ** (LA), a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, capital of a circle in the district and 4 m. N of Cossonay, and 12 m. NNW of Lausanne, pleasantly situated in a fertile locality. Pop. 500. Pop. of circle, 1,985.

**SARRABUS**, a district in the SE part of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo-Cagliari, and prov. of Lanusei. It is bathed by the sea, has a marshy soil, and is unhealthy; but it has excellent pasturage, produces grain of inferior quality, pot-herbs, fruit, &c., and the woods abound with game, and the coast with fish. It has a small port, and contains several iron-mines. It comprises 4 villages.

**SARRALBE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, and arrond. of Sarreguemines.—The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,269; in 1846, 14,658. The town is 11 m. S of Sarreguemines, in a fine valley, at the confluence of the Sarre and Alb, at an alt. of 238 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1846, 3,512. It has extensive salt-works, manufactories of steel and steel-ware, linen, paste-board, and artificial flowers, bleacheries, tanneries, and a tile work. This town was formerly a fortress, and belonged to the bishops of Metz. In 1560 it was taken by François-de-Baucaire from Charles III., duke of Lorraine.

**SARRAN**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 4 m. NE of Mauvesin, on the l. bank of the Sarranpion, an affluent of the Gimone. Pop. 900.—Also a village in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Orleans. Pop. 1,180. In the vicinity are quarries of limestone.

**SARRANCE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 6 m. N of Accous, near the l. bank of the Gave-d'Aspe, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,226. It contains quarries of grey marble, and has a paper mill.

**SARRANCOLIN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 5 m. N of Arreau, on the l. bank of the Neste, at the entrance of the valley of the Aure. Pop. 1,114. The town is old and ill-built, and contains a church built by the Templars. It has several paper-mills, and a quarry of fine marble.

**SARRAS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 10 m. N of Tournon, and 8 m. SE of Annonay, on the r. bank of the Rhone, at the confluence of the Couranne. Pop. 859.

**SARRASU**, a town of Upper Guinea, in the kingdom of Ashantee, 9 m. S of Coumassie. The environs are cultivated with care.

**SARRAT**, a parish in Hertfordshire, 3 m. NW by N of Rickmansworth. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 452; in 1851, 613.

**SARRAZAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. NW of Lanouaille, and 21 m. ESE of Nontron. Pop. 1,484. It has an iron-work.

**SARRE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Espelette, and 14 m. SSW of Bayonne. Pop. 2,100.

**SARRE**, or **SAAR**, a river which has its source in the Vosges, at the foot of the Donon, on the confines of the French dep. of Meuse; runs N, waters the E part of that dep., and afterwards enters that of the Lower Rhine; thence flows into the dep. of the Moselle, receives the Albe and the canal of the Salines-de-l'Est on the E, at Sarralbe, and on the r. near Sarreguemines, the Blise; taking afterwards a NNW direction, it enters the Prussian prov. of the Rhine; passes Sarrebrück, Sarrelouis and Sarrebouurg; receives the Nied; and after a total course of 144 m., of which 75 m. are within the confines of France, joins the Moselle, 5 m. SW of Treves. Its waters are beautifully limpid, and abound with salmon, lampreys, and shrimps. The traffic upon it consist chiefly in wood, planks, staves, coal, and salt. During the first French empire, the S. gave its name to a dep. of which Treves was the capital, and which is now comprised in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, and the Bavarian circle of the Pfalz.

**SARREAL**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Tarragona, and partido of Montblanch, in a plain, near the r. bank of the Francoli. Pop. 2,124. It has distilleries of brandy, and manufactories of calico. Alabaster is quarried in the environs.

**SARREBOURG**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe.—The arrondissement comprises an area of 119,055 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 72,546; in 1841, 78,213; and in 1846, 77,749.—The cant. comprises 25 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,770; and

in 1846, 17,793.—The town is 15 m. W of Saverne, on the r. bank of the Sarre, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1789, 1,404; in 1821, 2,122; in 1831, 2,164; and in 1846, 2,517. It is tolerably well-built; and has an hospital, extensive provision stores, manufactories of hosiery and brocade, a paper-mill, several tanneries and breweries, a dye-work, an iron-work and bell-foundry, and a sculptury. This town is one of considerable antiquity. It was ceded to France, by the duke of Lorraine in 1666.

**SARREBRUCK**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 42 m. SSE of Treves, on the l. bank of the Sarre, opposite St. Johann, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 2,700. It has a church, and a Lutheran gymnasium; and contains manufactories of porcelain, alum, tobacco, and cloth, a saw-mill, and iron and steel-works. Its trade consists chiefly in wood and coal. The environs are sandy and well wooded. This town is said to have been founded about the middle of the 10th century, and to have been given by Henry III. to the church of Metz. Subsequently to its passing to the house of Nassau, it was fortified, but in 1676 was taken and reduced to ashes by the Imperialists. The circle comprises 75 sq. m. Pop. 26,069.

**SARREBURG**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 11 m. SSW of Treves, on the l. bank of the Saar, at the confluence of the Leuk. Pop. 1,850. It has an alum-work, and a manufactory of sal-ammoniac. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

**SARREGUEMINES**, or **SAARGEMUND**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Moselle.—The arrond. comprises an area of 149,047 hect., and contains 8 cant. Pop. in 1831, 121,822; and in 1846, 129,221.—The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 20,486; and in 1846, 22,632.—The town is 45 m. E of Metz, and 54 m. NW of Strasburg, on the l. bank of the Sarre, a little above the confluence of the Metz, and at an alt. of 219 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 2,366; in 1821, 3,608; in 1831, 4,189; and in 1846, 5,383. It has a custom-house, barracks, a Capuchin convent now used as a college and justiciary court, and a printing establishment. Of its ancient fortifications, a castle in a dilapidated condition is the only remains. It possesses extensive manufactories of silk, woollens, and linens, satin, gloves, copper-ware, china, starch, glue, soap, and chicory, several breweries, and a tile-work. The trade consists chiefly in grain, timber, and steel-ware. This town, which was formerly named Guemonde, or Gemund, signifying 'confluence,' was one of the strongest places in Lorraine. It was occupied by the Allies in 1814 and 1815. In 1824 it suffered extensively from an inundation.

**SARRELOUIS**, or **SAARLOUIS**, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 32 m. S of Treves, on a peninsula formed by the Saar, and on the l. bank of that river. Pop. 4,380. Its fortifications, erected by Vauban, consist of a hexagon composed of 6 bastions, and fine ramparts planted with trees and entered by two gates. The streets, which are straight and well-built, terminate in a great central square, in which are a church and the government-house. There are besides, three Catholic churches, an hospital, and two barracks. It contains several tanneries, dye-works, a steel-work, manufactories of wire and arms, &c., and in the vicinity are mines of iron, lead, and coal. This town was founded in 1680, by Louis XIV., on the territory which had been ceded to him at the treaty of Ryswyk. It is noted as the birth-place of Marshal Ney. The circle comprises 90 sq. m. Pop. 37,000.

**SARRET**, or **SARRETTJE**, a marche or district of Hungary, in the NW part of the comitat of Bihar. It gives its name to a great marsh extending into the comitat of Szabolcs, and traversed by several branches of the Körös.

**SARRE-UNION**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and arrond. of Saverne. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,379; and in 1841, 16,280. The town is 20 m. NW of Saverne, and 42 m. NW of Strasburg, on the Sarre, by which it is divided into two parts, of which that on the r. is named Saar-Bockenheim or Bouquenom, and that on the l. Neuf-Sarrewerden. Pop. in 1846, 3,756. It has a Protestant consistorial church, a communal college, and the remains of a castle; and possesses manufactories of straw hats, brocades, fustian, calico, colza-oil, nails, bricks, and tiles, several dye-works, tanneries, a metal foundry, and a glass-work.

**SARREWERDEN** (**VIEUX**), a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 1½ m. S of Sarre-Union, at the foot of a mountain near the r. bank of the Sarre. Pop. 592.

**SARRIA**, an ancient town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 5 m. NW of Barcelona, pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill. Pop. 3,673. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, a convent, and contains numerous villas. Calico and blond are its chief articles of manufacture. At the distance of about ¾ of a mile is the royal palace of Bellesquart, frequently the residence of the kings of Aragon.—Also a judicial partido and town in the prov. of Lugo. The partido comprises 167 parishes. The town is 15 m. SSE of Lugo, on the slope of a hill, bathed by a river of the same name. It has two parish-churches, a convent, and an hospital, and contains manufactories of linen. Its trade consists chiefly in grain and salted meat. In the vicinity are several mineral wells. This town is the cap. of a marquise belonging to the house of Reswick.

**SARRIANS**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Carpentras, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. in 1846, 2,876. Hay and saffron are its chief articles of trade. Silk is cultivated in the environs.

**SARRIES**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, and partido of Aoiz; 33 m. E of Pamplona, in the valley of the Salazar, on the l. bank of the river of that name. Pop. 130.

**SARRION**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. SE of Teruel and partido of Mora, in a plain. Pop. 2,070. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, a convent, and several thermal springs.

**SARROLA-ET-CARCOPINO**, a canton, commune, and town of Corsica, and arrond. of Ajaccio. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 2,012; and in 1846, 2,477. The town is 11 m. SSE of Vico, on the slope of a lofty hill. Pop. 550.

**SARRONS**, or **SARROUX**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Correze, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Bort, near the r. bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 1,186.

**SARS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 4 m. W of St. Amand. Pop. 570. It has a spinning-mill.

**SARS (LES)**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Lessines. Pop. 190.

**SARS-LA-BUISSIÈRE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. 861.

**SARSDEN**, a parish in Oxfordshire, 2½ m. SW by S of Chipping-Norton. Area 1,770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 154; in 1851, 188.

**SARS-LA-PRUYÈRE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Mons. Pop. 888.



**SARSINA**, a town of the Papal states, in the legation and 24 m. SSE of Forlì, on the l. bank of the Savio. Pop. 3,000. In the vicinity is a sulphur mine.

**SART**, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Liège. Pop. 2,290.—Also a com., in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Biez. Pop. 238.—Also a com. in Luxemburg, dep. of Jehonville. Pop. 276.—Also a commune in the prov. of Liège, dep. of Liègneux.—Pop. 330.

**SART**, or **SARDEZ**, a village of Asia Minor, 50 m. NE of Smyrna, now a very small and insignificant place, but distinguished as marking the site of the ancient *Sardis*, once the splendid capital of Lydia. The ruins of the ancient city are here confusedly scattered over a verdant plain. There are here also the remains of a castle, apparently of Byzantine times, entirely composed of beautiful fragments of ancient sculpture.

**SART-AVELINES**, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, 18 m. SE of Brussels. Pop. 1,658.

**SART-CUSTINNE**, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, cant. of Genappe. Pop. 219.

**SART-D'AVRIL**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Neville-les-Bois. Pop. 493.

**SARTE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liège, dep. of Huy. Pop. 408.

**SART-EN-FAGNE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Philippeville. Pop. 166.

**SART-EUSTACHE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. 236.

**SARTEANO**, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, comp. of Arezzo, 5 m. WSW of Chiusi. Pop. 2,600. It has a castle and mineral baths.

**SARTENE**, a town of the island of Corsica, 26 m. ESE of Ajaccio. It has a trade in oil, wax, corn, and timber. Pop. in 1846, 3,892.

**SARTHE**, or **SARTE**, a river of France, which takes its rise near Somme-Sarthe, in the dep. of Orne; flows WSW to Alençon; then turns SSE on the frontiers of the dep. of Mayenne, and flows in that direction to Le Mans; then turns SW, and joins the Mayenne, 6 m. above Angers, after a course of 130 m. It is navigable from Le Mans. Its principal affluents are the Vegre on the r.; and the Orne, Huisne, and Loir on the l.

**SARTHE**, or **SARTE**, a dep. of France, comprising the greater part of the ancient prov. of Maine; stretching between the parallels of 47° 32', and 48° 32' N.; and bounded on the N by the dep. of Orne; on the E by that of Eure-et-Loir and Loir-et-Cher; on the S by Indre-et-Loir, and Maine-et-Loir; and on the W by Mayenne. It is nearly of a circular form, and has a superficial extent of 2,470 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 466,888; in 1846, 474,876; in 1852, 473,071. The surface is level, except in the NW, where there are some small hills. The soil is of various qualities, but lime and sand predominate. Luxuriant fields of corn are often found contiguous to barren and neglected heaths, and little more than one half of the surface is arable. The principal rivers are the Sarthe, the Loir, and the Huine. The climate is mild. The chief productions are corn, flax, hemp, wine, and fruit. Iron mines and marble quarries are wrought. Grazing is followed to a considerable extent; but the domestic animals are of inferior breeds. The principal manufactures are coarse linens, sailcloth, hardware, paper, woollens, and leather.—The dep. belongs to the dio. of Le Mans, and the jurisdiction of the *cour royale* of Angers. It is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Le Mans, La Fleche, Mamers, and St. Calais, which is subdivided into 33 cantons and 391 communes.

**SARTILLY**, a town of France, dep. of La Manche, 6 m. NW of Avranches. Pop. 1,450.

**SARTINE ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the N. Pacific, in about N lat. 50° 56', W long. 129° 18'.

**SARTIRANA**, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the district of Lumello, 25 m. W by S of Pavia. Pop. 2,800.

**SARTOROE**, an island on the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 60° 17'. It is about 20 m. in length, and is of irregular outline.

**SARTRONVILLE**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 12 m. N of Versailles. Pop. 1,780.

**SARUKHAN**, a sanjak of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, bounded on the N by the sanjaks of Kars, and Khodavendkiar; on the E by that of Kermian or Kutaba; on the S by the sanjaks of Aidin and Sagla; and on the W by the archipelago, which here forms the gulf of Sandarli. It is upwards of 120 m. in length from E to W, and 75 m. in extreme breadth. Its N part is to a great extent covered by the Kodja-dagh, and in the S are Mount Sipylus and the Kisilga-musa-Tagh. Along the Kodus, which is the chief river, are extensive marshy plains. In the NW is the Grimakli or Pakher-shai. The valleys are extremely fertile, producing fruit, wine, almonds, cotton and silk. Mamka is its principal town.

**SARULE**, a village of Sardinia, 3 m. S of Orani. Pop. 1,400.

**SARUM** (OLD), formerly a city and borough in the p. of Stratford-under-the-Castle, Wilts, 2 m. N of Salisbury. It was successively occupied by Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Normans. As Salisbury increased in importance, Old S. declined, till at length it sunk into insignificance, and now there is not a single house left in or near it. It appears to have been totally deserted about the time of Henry VII., yet till the passing of the reform bill it retained the privilege of returning 2 members to parliament!

**SARUMILLA**, a village of Peru, in the intendancy and 120 m. E of Truxillo, and 45 m. S of Caxamarquilla. It has several silver-mines.

**SARUN**, a district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and NW part of the prov. of Bahar, between the Ganges, Gogra, and Gunduk, comprising an area of 2,560 sq. m. Pop. 1,200,000. It is well-watered, in some places marshy, but is extremely fertile, produces rice, opium, tobacco, wheat, barley, flax, pease, lintseed, and in small quantities cotton. The breed of cattle is said to be equal to that of Gujerat. Its chief town is Chuprah.

**SARUNGKOL**, a village of the Punjab, about 30 m. from the l. bank of the Indus.

**SARVAR**, or **KOLLIBURG**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, 21 m. SE of Güns, near the l. bank of the river of that name. Pop. 1,200. It has a castle, a Catholic church, and a synagogue. It has a manufactory of potash. The first printing-press in Hungary was established in this town in 1526.

**SARVIZ**, a river of Hungary, which has its source in the comitat of Stuhl-Weissenburg, near Kaloz; runs SSE; enters the comitat of Tolna; waters Simon-Toruya and Kölesd, and passes near Szexard and Bátaszék, and after a total course of about 75 m., throws itself into a branch of the Danube, on the r. bank, at Bata. A canal cut for the purpose of draining the marshes runs along nearly its entire length.

**SARYEH**, a town of Arabia, in the Nedjed, 165 m. ENE of Medina.

**SARYKOL** (BOLCHOI), a lake of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the confines of the dis-

tricts of Troitzk and Tcheliabinsk, and 30 m. S of the town of the latter name. It is 9 m. in length from NW to SE, and 8 m. in breadth. A little to the NE is the Maloi Sarykol.

SARZANA, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Genoa, and prov. of Levante, 9 m. E of La Spezia, in a fine valley, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 3,560. It is surrounded by ramparts, and is defended by a fortress situated on an adjacent mountain. It has a cathedral built of Carrara marble, a small college, and a theatre.

SARZEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and arrond. of Vannes. The cant. comprises 3 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,518; in 1846, 10,689. The town is 10 m. S of Vannes, in the peninsula of Ruys, between the Atlantic and the Morbihan, and near the SW coast of the Gulf of Morbihan. Pop. in 1846, 7,165. It has a small port, a custom-house, and sea-baths, and carries on an active trade in wine. The mulberry is cultivated in the vicinity.

SARZEDAS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 11 m. WSW of Castello-Branco, on the l. bank of the Amaceda or Sarzeda, near its junction with the Laca. Pop. 2,450. The environs are fertile, and produce considerable quantities of oil and wine.

SASAMON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. WNW of Burgos, and partido of Castrojeriz, on a hill near the l. bank of the Brulles. Pop. 756. This is a town of great antiquity, and is noticed by Pliny under the name of *Segisamum*. It is traversed by the Roman way from Taragona to Astorga.

SASBACH, or SASSBACH, a parish and village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. of Achern, 17 m. ENE of Strasburg, on a small affluent of the Acher. Pop. 1,240. It is well-built.

SASCHIWERSK, a district and village of Siberia, on the r. bank of the Indigirka, 415 versts from Tabulog. It has formed a useful station for prosecuting the civilization of the Jakuti, Tungusi, and Jukahiri tribes.

SAS-DE-GAND (LE), or SAS-VAN-GENT, a fortified town of Holland, in the prov. of Zeeland, 21 m. SSW of Goes, near the l. bank of the Brackman, a branch of the western Scheldt. Pop. 850. This place was founded by the Spaniards in 1570, and further strengthened by the duke of Parma in 1583. In 1644, it was captured by the Dutch; and in 1747 by the French.

SASERAM, or SASSERAM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, and district of Rhotas, 27 m. NNE of Rotasgor. This place was the favourite residence of Shere-Khan, the Afghan, who after having defeated the Moguls in 1540, mounted the throne of Hindostan, and reigned with great vigour for five years. He was killed at the siege of Callinger in 1545. His body was conveyed to this place, and buried on an island in the middle of a small lake. A magnificent mausoleum was erected by his successor, which is still in good preservation.—Also a town of Agra, 32 m. NW of Narvar.

SASIK, a lake of Russia, in the prov. of Bessarabia, district of Akerman. It is 18 m. in length from N to S, and from 6 to 8 m. in breadth. It receives the Kagalnik on its N side, and discharges itself by a small stream which flows from its SE side, and enters the Black sea a little N of the northern arm of the Danube.

SASINA. See SASSENA.

SASKATCHAWAN, a large river of North America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, in several streams, the two principal of which, denominat-

ed it, North and South branches, after pursuing winding courses to the E, join in about N lat. 53°, and W long. 105°. The N branch rises on the height of land which divides the eastern and the western waters of the continent,—a level isthmus not exceeding 14 paces in width, on which the crystal sources of the Columbia and the S. lie within a few feet of each other at an alt. of between 7,000 and 8,000 ft. above sea-level. The united stream then running NE through Pine-Island lake and Cedar lake, falls into Lake Winnipeg, in N lat. 51° 45'. As far as Cedar lake, the navigation of this river is continually interrupted by falls and rapids; but above that lake it may be considered navigable for canoes to near its sources in the Rocky mountains, without a single portage. On this river several factories have been established by the Northwest company; and its banks and the adjacent grounds are inhabited by the Knistinaux, and various other tribes of Indians, who live by hunting, and whose numbers are in proportion to their precarious mode of subsistence. If the Nelson river which carries the waters of Lake Winnipeg to Hudson's bay, may be regarded as the lower course of the S., the total length of the S., from its sources to the sea, may be estimated at 1,600 m.

SASLAVL, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 87 m. E of Brody, in Austrian Poland.

SASMANNSHAUSEN, a village of Prussian Westphalia, in the co. of Wittgenstein, with large iron works.

SASNI, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. and 42 m. N of Agra, in N lat. 27° 45'.

SASRAM, a small island in the gulf of Siam, near the coast of Cambodia, in N lat. 10°.

SASVAROS. See SZASVAROS.

SASSA, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 5 m. W of Aquila. Pop. 400.

SASSAFRAS, a river of Maryland, which runs W into the Chesapeake, 6 m. S of Elk river, in N lat. 39° 23'.—Also a village of Kent co., near the head of the S., 17 m. S of Elkton.

SASSANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 9 m. ENE of Isernia. Pop. 1,500.—Also a town in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 5 m. SW of La Sala.

SASSARI, a town of Sardinia, the capital of the prov. of Capo-di-Sassari, and of the northern half of the island, situated in N lat. 39° 20', E long. 8° 35', on an elevated plain. It is well-built, and surrounded with a wall. Pop. 24,000. Its environs produce tobacco, wine, oranges, lemons, and other fruit, and silk. It is the seat of the provincial government and courts of justice, as well as of a university erected in 1775; and is likewise the see of an archbishop, and contains a cathedral, and an unusual number of churches and religious houses. The harbour, called Porto-Torre, is situated on the gulf of Sassari, about 10 m. from the town, and communicates with it by means of the Turritano, a small river. The chief exports from this place are grain, oil, cheese, tobacco, and dressed sheep and goat skins.

SASSBACH. See SASBACH.

SASSELLO, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the dio. and 21 m. WNW of Genoa, on the r. bank of the Bormida. Pop. 4,600.

SASSENA, SASINA, or SASSO, a small island of European Turkey, in the Adriatic, at the mouth of the bay of Avlona, and opposite to the town of that name, in N lat. 40° 29' 45'.

SASSENAGE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, on the Furon, 4 m. E of Grenoble. It has long been noted for its cheese.

**SASSENBERG**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 14 m. E of Munster, on the l. bank of the Hessel, an affluent of the Ems. Pop. 1,400.

**SASSENDORF**, a village of Prussian Westphalia, in the co. of Mark, 15 m. NNE of Arensburg. It has important salt-works.

**SASSIN**, or **SASVAR**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Neutra, 33 m. N of Presburg, on the l. bank of the Maira. An extensive cotton manufactory was erected here towards the end of last cent.

**SASSINORO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 12 m. S of Campobasso. Pop. 1,200.

**SASSO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 12 m. SSW of Potenza. Pop. 2,700.

**SASSOFERRATO**, a town of the Papal states, in the duchy of Urbino, 35 m. SW of Ancona, on the l. bank of the Sentino.

**SASSUOLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, near the r. bank of the Secchia, 12 m. SW of Modena. Pop. 3,000. In the neighbourhood is a hill, remarkable for its wells of petroleum, and which frequently throw out sulphureous smoke, flames, and mud, to a great height.

**SASTAGO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Saragossa, near the junction of the Imperial canal with the Ebro. Pop. 1,800. It has important salt works, and also manufactories of soap.

**SASVAR**. See **SASSIN**.

**SATA**, or **SATTA**. See **INDUS**.

**SATADU**, a territory in the E part of Senegambia, to the SE of Bambuk, and NW of Konkodu. A considerable quantity of gold is found in its soil and in the sands of its rivers. It extends chiefly along the E bank of the Falemé, and was formerly a considerable state, but has been reduced by the inroads of the Fulahs.—Its cap., of the same name, is 50 m. SE of Ferbannah.

**SATAGURA**, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the Bukowine, on the Moska, an affluent of the Pruth, 12 m. S by E of Zaleszczuki.

**SATALAN** (CAPE), a cape on the S coast of Borneo, in S lat. 4° 20'.

**SATALDERE**, a river of Anatolia, which falls into the sea of Marmora, 8 m. W of Artaki.

**SATALIA**. See **ADALIA**.

**SATALJE**, a village of Turkey, in Thessaly, 45 m. ESE of Trikala, on a stream which flows into the Salembria on the r. bank, and surrounded by a plain which formed the battle-field of *Pharsalia*.

**SATANAGUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, in N lat. 17° 56'.

**SATANOV**, a town of Russian Poland, 40 m. NNW of Kamenetz, on the l. bank of the Podhorze. Pop. 3,200.

**SATAPA**, a town on the SE coast of Borneo, 69 m. ENE of Banjar-Massin.

**SATERLAND**, a small district of Oldenburg, situated between Vechte and Bremen. It is about 14 m. long, and 6 m. broad. It is composed chiefly of turf bogs, which are separated from the adjacent country by marshes very difficult to traverse.

**SATGONG**, a village of Hindostan, 4 m. W of the Hugli, near the confluence of a branch of the Dummodah. It was the ancient port of Bengal, and is supposed to have been known to the Romans by the title of *Ganges Regia*. In 1592, it was plundered by the Afghans. It is now reduced to a mere village, although many of the ruins yet exist.

**SATILLIEN**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche and arrond. of Tournon. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,450; in 1846, 10,401.—The town is 14 m. NW of Tournon. Pop. 1,870. It has manufactories of coarse cloth and several breweries, and carries on a considerable trade in timber.

**SATIMANGALUM**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. and 48 m. NNE of Coimbatour, on the l. bank of the Bovany. It has a temple of considerable repute, dedicated to Vishnu, and a fortress of some strength, erected in the 17th cent., and taken by the English from the rajah of Mysore in 1792. Cotton is cultivated in the locality and forms the chief article of local manufacture.

**SATISFACTION**, an island of the Louisade archipelago, in S lat. 11° 24', E long. 154° 0' 25'.

**SATIVA**, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Boyaca, prov. and 72 m. NE of Tunga. Pop. 1,000.

**SATLEY**, a chapelry and township in the p. of Lanchester, co. palatine of Durham, 5 m. NE by N of Wolsingham. Pop. in 1851, 287.

**SATOGA**, or **MONTREAL**, a river which has its source in the N part of the state of New York. It flows thence into the Canadian district of Montreal, and throws itself into the St. Lawrence, N of Montreal. It has a total course, in a generally N direction, of about 45 m.

**SATPUR**, a pass of Little Tibet, to the N of the valley of Iskardoli. It is supposed to have an alt. of 12,000 ft. above sea-level.

**SATPURA**, a range of hills in Hindostan, on the N confines of the prov. of Candesh, and S extremity of that of Malwa, and separating the beds of the Tapti and Nerbudda. Their highest summit has an alt. of 2,500 ft. above sea-level.

**SATRIANO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, cant. and 8 m. N of Brienza. It was formerly the seat of a bishopric.—Also a market-town of the prov. of Calabria, in the district and 18 m. S of Catanzaro and cant. of Davoli, on a hill. Pop. 1,800. It suffered extensively from an earthquake in 1783. Silk is cultivated in the environs.

**SATSKOINDELO**, a town of Russia in Asia, in Mingrelia, near the mouth of the Rioni. Pop. 4,500.

**SATSUMA**, a province of Japan, in the island of Kin-siu. It is extremely mountainous, and on its coast are several deep indentations, of which one named Alto-Satsuma, is 30 m. in breadth from E to W, and nearly equal in depth. It has a fertile soil, and produces in great abundance silk, hemp, camphor, and silver. It has extensive manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics, and productive pearl fisheries. Near its centre is a town of the same name.

**SATTARAH**, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejaour and presidency of Bombay. The district, forming a part of the table-land of the Deccan, lies between the parallels of 15° 40', and 18° 30', and has a coast-line of about 20 m. immediately N of the Goa territory. Its area has been recently estimated at 10,222 sq. m., and a pop. of about 1,500,000. The river Kistnah intersects it centrally; the Bimah bounds it on the N; on the S its frontier is defined by the Gutpurba. The chief towns, besides the cap., are Punderpur, Bejaour, Kolapur, and Vingorla. In 1819, the British government placed the rajah Purbab Singh at the head of this state, as a protected chief; but in 1839, it was deemed expedient to depose him on account of his intrigues against the protecting power. His brother, who was then created rajah, having died in 1848 without lineal descendants, the territory was incorporated with the Bombay presidency. Its revenues were estimated in 1851, at £140,000.—The capital, of the same name, is situated in N lat. 17° 42', E long. 74° 12', 60 m. SSE of Punah. It consists of a few houses and huts grouped together under a range of scarped hills, on the W extremity of which stands a strong fort which was taken by the British forces in 1818.

**SATTEL**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant.



and 5 m. N of Schwyz, near the confines of that of Zug, and near the S extremity of the Egeri lake.

**SATTELPASS**, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen and principality of Hildburghausen, and SE of Steinheide. Pop. 120.

**SATTELSTEDT**, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality and 12 m. W of Gotha, on the Hörsel, which is here crossed by a bridge, and at the foot of the Hörselberg. Pop. 450.

**SATTERLEIGH**, a parish in Devon, 4 m. SW of South Molton, on the W bank of the Mole. Area 515 acres. Pop. in 1851, 57.

**SATUR** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 1 m. NE of Sancerre, near the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,808. It affords good wine.

**SATURNIA**, a parish and village of Tuscany, in the emp. of Grosseto, 9 m. N of Manciano, on the Albegna. It has several mineral springs and baths.

**SATURNIN** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. W of Campagnac, in a valley, on the r. bank of the Serre, an affluent of the Aveyron. Pop. 2,211.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Cantal, cant. and 8 m. WNW of Allanche, on the l. bank of the Rue. Pop. 1,271.—Also a town in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 1½ m. SW of St. Amand-Tallende, near the l. bank of the Monne, between that river and the Vayre. Pop. 1,500.

**SATURNIN-LEZ-APT** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vaucluse, cant. and 5 m. N of Apt, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. in 1846, 2,629.

**SATURNIN-DE-SECHAUX** (SAINT), or SAINT SORLIN-DE-SECHAUD, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. E of Saint Porchaire, near the l. bank of the Charente. Pop. 1,482.

**SATZIG**. See SAAZIG.

**SATZKA**. See SACZKA.

**SAU**. See SAVE.

**SAUBERMUTTY**. See SABARMATI.

**SAUBUSSE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Landes, 7 m. SW of Dax, on the r. bank of the Adair. Pop. 1,000. It has a considerable trade in fuel and in rosin.

**SAUCEDA**, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, on a river of the same name, 100 m. NNW of Durango.—The river rises about 20 m. SE of Tinapa, and, joining the Nacas, forms the Palmas.

**SAUCEDO**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Malaga, near the l. bank of the Guadaljorce. Pop. 1,300.

**SAUCEJO** (EL), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ESE of Seville. Pop. 2,526. It has flour and oil mills, and potteries.

**SAUCELLE**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. WSW of Salamanca, near the l. bank of the Duero. Pop. 1,000.

**SAUCES**, a river of Paraguay, which rises in the Pampas; receives in the S part of its course, the waters of several rivers flowing from the E side of the Chilian cordillera; and after running 126 leagues S, turns E, and disembogues itself into the sea in S lat. 40° 42'.

**SAUCHIE** (NEW and OLD), two contiguous villages in the p. and co. of Clackmannan, about 1½ m. N of Alloa. Their inhabitants are principally colliers.

**SAUD-LA-COUSSIERE** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 4 m. NE of Saint-Pardoux-la-Rivière. Pop. 1,800.

**SAUDRE**, a river of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, formed by the union of the Grande S. and the Petite S. near Aubigny. It runs SW; passes Salbris, and falls into the Cher near Romorantin.

**SAUERSCHWABENHEIM**, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 7 m. SW of Mentz, on the r. bank of the Salzach. Pop. 951.

**SAUGATUCK**. See SAGATUK.

**SAUGE** (SANT), a town of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, 18 m. NE of Nevers, in a deep valley environed by wooded mountains. Pop. 2,000.

**SAUGEEN**, a river of Upper Canada, which rises to the N of the Huron tract; runs W; and enters Lake Huron, 60 m. N of Goderich.—Near its mouth is a flourishing settlement of Chippewa Indians.

**SAUGEEN ISLANDS**, a group of small islands in Lake Huron, 18 m. distant from the mouth of the Saugeen.

**SAUGERTIES**, a township of Ulster co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W bank of the Hudson, 45 m. S by W of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 6,216; in 1850, 8,048. The falls of Esopus creek, a tributary of the Hudson, afford valuable water-power to various manufactories, bloomerics, and mills at this place.

**SAUGHE**, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish sea, south of Tremor point.

**SAUGHHALL** (GREAT, LITTLE, and MASSEY), three townships and villages of Cheshire, from 3 to 4 m. NW of Chester.

**SAUGOR**. See SAGOR.

**SAUGUR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY**, a district of Hindostan, forming the SW part of the presidency of Bengal, and comprising the highest part of the table-land of Central Hindostan, in which the Nerbudda, the Sone, and other tributaries of the Jumna and Ganges have their sources. Its cap. of the same name, is 92 m. NE of Bhopal.

**SAUGUES**, a town of France, dep. of Haute-Loire, on the r. bank of the Suezols, 15 m. SW of Le Puy. Pop. 1,800.

**SAUGUS**, a township of Essex co., Massachusetts, U. S., 8 m. SW of Salem. Pop. in 1840, 1,098; in 1850, 1,552.

**SAUJON**, a town of France, dep. of Charente-Inferieure, on the Sendre, 14 m. S by W of Saintes. It has a trade in corn, wine, brandy, and salt.

**SAUK**, a county in the SW part of Wisconsin, U. S., skirted on the S and SE by Wisconsin river. Area 860 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 102; in 1850, 4,371. Its cap. is Adams.

**SAUKIE**, a river of North America, which flows W, and falls into Lake Michigan between the mouths of the Chicago and the entrance of Green bay.

**SAUKOGEL**, a mountain of the archd. of Austria, in the circle of Salzburg. It has an alt. of 7,300 ft. above sea-level.

**SAUKVILLE**, a township of Washington co., in Wisconsin, U. S., 75 m. ENE of Madison.

**SAUL**, a parish of Gloucester, 8 m. NW of Stroud. Area 564 acres. Pop. in 1831, 443; in 1851, 550.—Also a parish in co. Down, 1½ m. NE of Downpatrick. Area 5,272 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,410; in 1851, 1,820.

**SAULCET**, a village of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 2 m. NW of Saint-Pourçain. Pop. 1,000.

**SAULGAU**, a town of Württemberg, 15 m. ESE of Sigmaringen. Pop. 2,000.

**SAULGE** (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of Nièvre, 20 m. ENE of Nevers. Pop. 1,260.

**SAULHEIM** (UPPER and LOWER), two adjacent villages of Hesse-Darmstadt, 2 m. N of Würzburg. Pop. 1,400.

**SAULIEU**, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 36 m. W of Dijon. Pop. 2,862. It is situated on an eminence, and surrounded with a

wall and ditch, and has manufactories of woollens, lace, and cotton yarn. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Vauban, and is a place of considerable antiquity.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. and 5 m. SW of Sains. Pop. 1,300.

**SAULNOT**, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, 6 m. WSW of Hericourt. Pop. 900. There are considerable cotton works here, and a productive salt-brine spring.—Also a town in the dep. of Vaucluse, 18 m. ENE of Carpentras, near the r. bank of the Nesque. Pop. 2,700.

**SAULT**, a town of France, dep. of the Vaucluse, on the small river Nesque, 24 m. WSW of Sisteron. Pop. 1,476.

**SAULT-DE-NAVAILLES**, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, on the Luy-de-Bearne, 6 m. NE of Orthez. Pop. 2,300.

**SAULT-A-LA-PUCE** (RIVIERE DU), a small river of Lower Canada, which flows by a S course into the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Orleans. It is a small stream, descending from the high lands in the rear; and winding through a mountainous and woody country, is entitled to notice for two or three very romantic falls.

**SAULT-DE-SAINTE-MARIE**, a village of Chipewewa co., in Michigan, U. S., 350 m. N of Detroit, on the S side of the rapids of Sainte-Marie. Pop. in 1848, 800; in 1850, 890. Immense quantities of fish are caught and salted here for export to the markets of the west. Vessels come to the foot of the rapids, and the cargoes having been transported about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. by land, are reshipped for further transit. A canal is now being formed to avoid this portage.

**SAULZOIR**, a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Salomes, near the r. bank of the Selle. Pop. 2,200.

**SAUMAISE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 18 m. NW of Dijon. It was the native place of a family of that name, from whom was descended the celebrated Claudius Saumaise, or Salmasius, the literary opponent of Milton.

**SAUMUR**, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 25 m. SE of Angou, on the railway from Tours to Nantes. Pop. in 1836, 11,925; in 1846, 12,566. It stands on the S bank of the Loire, over which it has two bridges, one from the N bank to an island in the middle, the other from the island to the S bank. The latter, consisting of 12 elliptical arches, of 60 ft. span, is one of the finest structures of the kind in France. The principal street, built on a line with this bridge, traverses the greater part of the town, and contains the theatre, the hotel-de-ville, and several other good buildings. The castle, situated on an eminence which commands the town, is a very ancient building, flanked with towers, and is now used as a depot for powder and military stores. The new cavalry barracks and riding-school, are spacious and handsome. The town contains several squares; and the houses being generally built of a very white stone give the whole town an unusually cheerful air. It has some interesting remains of Roman and Celtic antiquities, but its great attraction is the beauty of the surrounding scenery. At a short distance is Pont-Fouchard, a bridge consisting of three large and capacious arches, over a river flowing parallel to the Loire. S. was formerly fortified, and has long been noted for the Protestantism of its inhabitants. In the time of Henry IV. Duplessis Mornay founded here a Protestant academy, which was much resorted to during the 17th cent., but was dissolved by Louis XIV. in 1684. This, and the further effects of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, reduced materially the trade and population of the town: but it has still manufactories of linen, woollens, leather, glass,

saltpetre, iron and copper-ware, and some trade in wine and brandy. S. was the birth-place of the celebrated Madame Dacier.—The arrond. of S. has an area of 146,805 hectares, and comprises 5 cantons. Pop. in 1846, 94,928.

**SAUNDBY**, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 8 m. NE of East Retford. Area 1,373 acres. Pop. in 1831, 104; in 1851, 88.

**SAUNDERS** (CAPE), a cape on the NE coast of the island of Georgia, in S lat. 54° 10'.—Also a cape of New Zealand, on the S coast of the island of Tavai-Poenammoo, in S lat. 45° 57'.

**SAUNDERS'S ISLAND**, an island in the S. Atlantic, in S lat. 57° 49', W long. 26° 44', so called by Cook, who discovered it in 1775. It appeared to be about 8 or 10 leagues in circumf. Its highest summit was covered with snow.

**SAUNDERTON**, a parish in Bucks,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Wendover. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1851, 380.

**SAUQUOIT**, a village of Oneida co., in the state of New York, U. S., 81 m. WNW of Albany.

**SAURA**, a village of the pash. of Diyarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 40 m. SW of Diyarbekir.

**SAURAT**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, 3 m. NW of Tarazon. Pop. 2,565. It has a number of iron mines.

**SAURIERES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 6 m. SW of Champeix. Pop. 500.

**SAUSSIGNAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, 9 m. WSW of Bergera.

**SAUSSURE-EN-VOSGES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, 24 m. SE of Epinal. Pop. 3,000.

**SAUSTHORPE**, a parish in Lincolnshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by N of Spilsby. Area 728 acres. Pop. in 1831, 231; in 1851, 193.

**SAUTERNE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Langon, near the r. bank of the Ciron. Pop. 900. It is famous for the white wine to which it gives name.

**SAUTRON**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, 6 m. NW of Nantes. Pop. 1,000.

**SAUVAGE**. See SAVAGE.

**SAUVAGE'RE** (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 4 m. NW of La-Ferte-Macé. Pop. 2,500.

**SAUVAIN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Saint George-en-Couzan. Pop. 1,100.

**SAUVE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Gard, 27 m. WNW of Nismes, near the r. bank of the Vidourle. Pop. 2,800. It is a place of considerable antiquity. It has silk and woollen factories.

**SAUVE** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 4 m. NE of Tauves, on the r. bank of the Dordogne.

**SAUVETAT**, a town of France, dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 14 m. NE of Marmande, on the r. bank of the Dropt. Pop. 3,000.

**SAUVETAT-DE-GOURE** (LA), a town of France, dep. of Gers, 9 m. SW of Lectoure. Pop. 1,350.

**SAUVETAT-DE-SAVERES** (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 10 m. NW of Valence. Pop. 1,400.

**SAUVETERRE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, situated between the rivers Aveyron and Viaure, 14 m. SW of Rhodéz.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, on the river Allemance, 6 m. N of Fumel. Pop. 1,200. There are considerable iron-works here.—Also a town of France, dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, on the Gave d'Oleron, 9 m. SW of Orthez.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, 3 m. W of Lombes. Pop. 800.

**SAUVEUR** (SAINT), a hamlet of France, in the

dep. of the Aveyron, cant. of Cassaignes-Bégonhis, and commune of Camps-la-Graville. Pop. 2,131.

—Also a commune in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Bourg-Argental, near the l. bank of the Diaume. Pop. 1,825. In the vicinity is a lead mine.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 1 m. SE of Luz-en-Barrèges, on the l. bank of the Gave-de-Gavarnie, on the flank of a steep mountain, which commands Luz, and with which it communicates by a marble bridge, and at an alt. of 842 yds. above sea-level. It is noted for its baths.—Also a commune in the dep. of Haute-Saône, cant. and 1 m. SSE of Luxeuil, on the l. bank of the Brenchin, an affluent of the Lanterne, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,334. It has a manufactory of pottery and a brewery.—Also a village in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 2 m. SE of Marcellin, on the r. bank of the Isere. Pop. 600. It has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics. In the vicinity is a quarry of free-stone.—Also a village in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 10 m. S of Lorquin, near the l. bank of the Vezouze. Pop. 200.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 14 m. NE of Tournai and cant. of Frasnes, in a valley, on a small affluent of the Rounne. Pop. 2,236. It has several oil-mills.

**SAUVEUR-DE-CAROUGES (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 2 m. NE of Carouges, on the Canes. Pop. 1,058.

**SAUVEUR-DE-FLE'E (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. NE of Segre, near the r. bank of the Sasée, an affluent of the Ouden. Pop. 350. It is noted for its slate quarries.

**SAUVEUR-DES-LANDES (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. W of Fougères. Pop. 1,150.

**SAUVEUR-LENDELIN (SAINT)**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Manche, and arrond. of Coutances. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,454; in 1846, 12,804. The village is 7 m. N of Coutances, on the r. bank of the Taute. Pop. 2,091.

**SAUVEUR-LEVAVILLE (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 2 m. NE of Chateaufort-en-Thimerais. Pop. 549. It has manufactories of common cloth.

**SAUVEUR-DE-NUAILLE (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Courson. Pop. 1,100.

**SAUVEUR-EM-PUISAYE (SAINT)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, and arrond. of Auxerre. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,454; in 1846, 12,804. The town is 23 m. SW of Auxerre, in a narrow valley, on the r. bank of the Loing. Pop. 1,282. It is noted for its horses, and has an extensive trade in timber.

**SAUVEUR-LE-VICOMTE**, or **SAUVEUR-SUR-DOUVE (SAINT)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Manche, and arrond. of Valognes. The cant. comprises 18 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,602; in 1846, 13,037. The town is 10 m. SSW of Valognes, on a height, near the r. bank of the Douve, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1846, 2,846. It has an old castle, now used as an hospital, lime, brick, and tile kilns, and a manufactory of pottery; and possesses a trade in wood.

**SAUVIAC**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 2 m. SE of Bazas. Pop. 4,540.

**SAUVIAT**, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 8 m. NE of St. Leonard, at the foot of a mountain, near a small lake. Pop. 756.

**SAUVIER (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 8 m. W of Huriel, on a plateau. Pop. 1,114.

**SAUVIGNE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. E of Toulon-sur-Arroux, on a mountain. Pop. 1,025.

**SAUVIGNY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and cant. of Vancouleurs. Pop. 718. It has several oil-mills, distilleries, &c., and quarries of mill-stone.—Also a village in the cant. and 4 m. N of Condé, in a fine valley, at the foot of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Marne. It is noted for its cherries.

**SAUVIGNY-LES-CHANOINES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. E of Nevers, in a valley near a wood. Pop. 309. It has extensive iron-forges.

**SAUVILLE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges and cant. of Bulgneville, 14 m. from Neufchâteau. Pop. 881. It has manufactories of musical instruments, and of hardware; and carries on an active trade in linen, mercery, hardware, and buttons.

**SAUVY (SAINT)**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Gimont, on the l. bank of the Rats, an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 600.

**SAUWERSTRAIT**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Calcken. Pop. 277.

**SAUX**, or **SAULX**, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. and 8 m. E of Poissons; flows first N; enters the dep. of Meuse; then runs NW, and afterwards WSW, into the dep. of Marne, and, after a total course of 60 m., joins the Ornain, 2 m. S of Heiltz-le-Maurupt.

**SAUXILLANGES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, and arrond. of Issoire. The cant. comprises 16 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,886; in 1846, 14,219. The town is 7 m. E of Issoire, in a marshy locality. Pop. in 1846, 2,234. It has an alms-house, and possesses manufactories of carpenters' tools. It had formerly a celebrated Benedictine monastery, founded by William-the-Pious, duke of Aquitaine in about 912.

**SAUX-LE-DUC**, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. and 5 m. W of Is-sur-Tille, on a hill. Pop. 500. It has a parish-church, and possesses several iron mines and forges. This town, formerly one of importance, was given by Philippe-le-Bel, in 1303, to his eldest son, and, he dying without posterity, passed to Robert duke of Burgundy. Its castle was demolished in 1602 by order of Henry IV.

**SAUZAY-LE-POTIER**, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, 9 m. S of St. Amand-Mont-Rond, in a marshy locality. Pop. 600.

**SAUZET**, a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Marsanne, near the r. bank of the Roubion, on a height commanding a view of the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 958.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Luzich, on an elevated plateau. Pop. 550.

**SAUZE-VAUSSAIS**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres and arrond. of Melle. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,282; in 1846, 12,340. The town is 15 m. SE of Melle, near the l. bank of the Peruze. Pop. 1,629. It has a manufactory of coarse linen.

**SAUZON**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan and cant. of Belle-Ile-en-Mer, 29 m. SSE of Lorient, on the N coast of the island of Belle-Ile. Pop. 1,454.

**SAVA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the



Terra-d'Otranto, district and 21 m. ESE of Trento. Pop. 1,600.

SAVA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon and prov. of Umi, to the N of Lake Biwano-Umi, and 30 m. NE of Meaco.

SAVA, a town of Persia, capital of a balak or district of the same name, 80 m. SW of Teheran, in a fertile plain, watered by several small rivers and canals. It is enclosed by walls and is populous. In the vicinity are the mountains of Tilism and Namek.

SAVAGE ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in Hudson's strait, extending between  $62^{\circ}$  and  $63^{\circ}$  N lat., and between  $65^{\circ} 40'$  and  $70^{\circ} 40'$  W long. It consists of three distinct groups, distinguished as Lower, Middle, and Upper Savage islands. They are inhabited by Esquimaux.

SAVALAN, SEVILLAN, or SAILAN, a lofty mountain of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdijian, 50 m. SE of Ahar, and 25 m. NW of Ardebil. Its alt. has been estimated at nearly 13,000 ft. Extensive beds of lava exist on its N side, and all round the base are hot springs.

SAVAN, a lake in the NW part of Upper Canada, a little to the S of Lake St. Joseph, and 180 m. NNW of Lake Superior. It is about 24 m. in length from N to S, and 15 m. in breadth.

SAVANA-LA-MAR, a town of Haiti, in the dep. of the East, 60 m. NE of St. Domingo, on the S shore of Samana bay. The coast in its vicinity is extremely dangerous.

SAVANAS, or SAVANNAH, a river of Central America, which rises under the parallel of  $8^{\circ} 49'$  N, towards the centre of the isthmus, about 22 m. in direct distance from the Atlantic coast, between Caledonian-head and Carreto bay on the E, and 30 m. from the Pacific coast, near the mouth of the Chiman in Panama bay on the W. It pursues a S course to the N side of Darien harbour, or the upper reach of the gulf of San-Miguel, into which it falls by an estuary which also carries the waters of the river Yglesias to Darien harbour. The range of Tichiche separates the basin of the S. on the E, from that of the Chucunaque, a large affluent of the Tuyra; and a prolongation of this range towards the N divides it from the sources of the Caledonia. On the N, another range separates the head-waters of the S. from those of the Chepo flowing NW. A project for carrying a magnificent ship-canal across the isthmus by means of the S. river and the Caledonia has been pretty fully detailed in the article MIGUEL (GULF OF SAN). Mr. Gisborne reported that the S. is affected by the Pacific tide for 23 m. inland, and that for 7 m. from its mouth in Darien harbour, it had at low tide a depth of 6 fath., and a breadth of nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. He further reported that the ridge of hills which separates the rain-basins of the Caledonia and the S. are situated nearly in the centre of the isthmus, and that when his surveying party crossed them, the height was only 150 ft. above the Atlantic. Subsequent examinations have thrown considerable doubt on the practicability of the scheme advocated by Mr. Gisborne, Dr. Cullen, and several other travellers. In April 1854 Commander Prevost, of her Majesty's ship Virago, with a party of volunteers, ascended the S. in boats for about 22 m. The party then landed with the stores and provisions, which were deposited in a large *ranchito*, and left in charge of a midshipman, with a petty officer and 12 men, well armed. While this depot was forming, Captain Prevost, accompanied by Mr. Kennich, ascended the river in a *piragua*—the smallest kind of canoe—which had to be carried over falls abounding at this point of the river, called Point Chepo. Alternately walking along the banks and

poleing in the canoe, a distance of 3 m. was reached with difficulty, when further progress by water became impracticable. In the month of July the river may be ascended two days' journey beyond this point. After leaving the boats the party proceeded overland in a NNE course, cutting a line through the woods. Soon after the commencement of the journey, it was found advisable to measure the distance with a chain. A considerable river was struck, flowing to the SE, which appeared to be ascended by the Indians, and shots, attributed to Indian hunters were heard in the neighbourhood. Low and swampy ground occurred on both sides of the river, and the route proceeded over an elevation of about 60 ft., bearing NNE, and then crossed a stream running to the eastward. Mahogany, fustic, caoutchouc, and other useful trees, were observed in these woods. Beyond this, the largest river yet seen was reached, running to the E, and 2 ft. deep, the ground being very swampy. Rising land was reached a short distance from the direct track, and a mountain and range of hills was observed to cross the direction of the route. After passing the swamp, an Indian clearing was reached, which had been abandoned, and the clear sky was seen for the first time since leaving the boats, eleven days before. The party continued to cut their way in hope of being in the basin of the Atlantic, when they reached another river, 100 ft. broad, apparently too deep to ford even at this season, and with a current of nearly 3 m. an hour, flowing ESE, which was considered to be the Chucunaque branch of the Tuyra, which holds its course in that direction until it reaches Yavisa, where it bends round to the W, and joins the Tuyra on the r. bank, while the latter river pursues a NW course to the SE extremity of Darien harbour. After passing the river supposed to be the Chucunaque, at a distance of nearly 20 m. in a straight line from the starting point on the S., an attempt was made to discover the Indians; and a depot was formed, and 4 men left in charge, while the rest of the party, more lightly equipped, proceeded onwards. The country beyond the river was broken and hilly, and a distant view of the sea to the NW was reported, with hills on the r., and a river coming from the westward. As the party advanced, the country became more hilly and difficult, until the cordillera appeared to have been penetrated, when it was found necessary to return without completing the object of the expedition. On arriving at the last formed depot, the men were not to be found, the stores and provisions were gone, and the hut apparently ransacked: proceeding homewards in the hope of finding their comrades, the bodies of three of the men were found murdered and lying across their route: no trace of the fourth could be discovered. So toilsome was the journey, that fifteen days were spent in traversing 26 m. through forests matted with creepers and parasites, and so dense that it was impossible to observe the features of the country beyond the path. Every preparation was made to meet the Indians in a conciliatory spirit, but without success.

SAVANILLA, a town and port of New Granada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, prov. and 60 m. NE of Cartagena, at the entrance of one of the embouchures of the Magdalena.

SAVANNA, or JEWS' TOWN, a village of Dutch Guayana, on the r. bank of the Surinam, about 48 m. from Paramaribo. It is inhabited exclusively by Jews, and has a synagogue, and a school.

SAVANNAH, a river of the United States, formed by the union of the Tugalo and Keowee, which have their sources in the NE part of Georgia, and the NW of S. Carolina. It separates S. Caro.

lina from Georgia, and runs SE into the Atlantic by a winding course of 450 m., though only about 250 m. in direct distance. It drains an area of 8,200 sq. m., rich in corn, wheat, rice, rye, potatoes, cotton, timber, cattle, hogs, and horses; and is navigable for large vessels to the town of Savannah, 17 m., and for boats of 100 ft. keel to Augusta, by the course of the river, 230 m. above Savannah. Just above Augusta there are falls; beyond these the river is navigable for small boats to the junction of the Tugalo and Keowee. The flood-tide ascends to about 45 m. from the ocean.<sup>6</sup> The S. is liable to destructive inundations, during which it rises from 30 to 40 ft. above its usual level. The channel of the river is divided into numerous meandering channels, by small marshy islands. Rice-swamps and cotton plantations line its banks. It abounds with alligators. Vessels drawing more than 14 or 14½ ft. cannot, in the ordinary stages of the river, go to sea from the wharves of the city of Savannah; but, after receiving a part of their cargoes, they drop down to Venus-point, 7½ m. below, and then take on board the remainder of their freight from lighters. The bar at its mouth has an average depth of 19 ft. at low water, with a channel of from a ½ m. to ¾ m. in width.

SAVANNAH, a city and port-of-entry of the United States, in Chatham co., Georgia, on the SW bank of the Savannah, 18 m. from its mouth, in N lat. 32° 04' 56", W long. 81° 08' 18". It is 187 m. by railroad ESE of Milledgeville, and is connected by a canal with the Ogeechee, and by various railroads with the interior. It is situated on a dry sandy bluff elevated about 40 ft. above low tide. The city some years since was almost wholly built of wood; but a large proportion of the warehouses and stores, and houses erected since 1820—when the place was ravaged by fire—are of brick. It is very regularly laid out in streets intersecting each other at right angles, and contains 10 public squares, each consisting of 2 acres. The squares and public walks are planted with trees, which contribute not a little to the ornament, comfort, and salubrity of the place. The salubrity of the city has been improved by appropriating to a dry culture those lands in its immediate vicinity which were formerly appropriated to the culture of rice. S. has few manufactures; but is the great mercantile emporium of the state, and a place of much trade. Its staple exports are timber, rice, and cotton. The shipping owned here, in 1850, amounted to 19,981 tons.

The receipts of cotton at the port by the various channels of communication with the interior from 1842 to 1852, were as follows:

	By railroad.	By river and some other sources.	Total.
1842			299,173 bales
1843			243,340
1844	77,437 bales	227,579 bales	305,016
1845	114,641	74,435	189,076
1846	96,532	139,407	235,929
1847	87,524	157,978	245,496
1848	168,718	238,188	406,906
1849	203,725	186,300	340,025
1850	176,031	186,265	312,294
1851	150,866	200,700	351,566
1852	231,210	121,858	353,068

The exports, foreign and domestic, for the four years from 1849 to 1852 were as follows:

	For. ports.	Dom. ports.	Total.
1849	7,163,294 dol.	6,793,088 dol.	13,956,382 dol.
1850	8,726,763	9,774,880	18,501,652
1851	6,211,671	9,531,633	15,743,604
1852	5,003,811	7,006,770	12,009,581

The imports for the same period from abroad bear but a small proportion to the exports, viz:

1849	587,722 dol.
1850	555,995

1851	605,353
1852	357,689

A large increase in the railroad facilities to the cotton regions of the interior of Georgia has taken place, and will further facilitate the intercourse not only with Georgia, but with the neighbouring cos. of Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina. The railroads which now transport cotton to S., are in length 1,053 m. in the aggregate, viz.:

1. The central railroad of Georgia, connecting Macon and Savannah, length,	192 m.
2. Waynesboro' and Augusta road, connecting Augusta with the Central road and Savannah,	53 "
3. The Milledgeville and Eatonton road, connecting these towns with the Central road and Savannah,	39 "
4. The South-Western road of Georgia, connecting the South-Western cos. of the state, with the Central road and Savannah,	50 "
5. The Columbus and Fort valley roads, connecting the city of Columbus and the rich valleys of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers with S., via Macon and the Central road,	71 "
6. The Macon and Western railroad, connecting Atlanta and the middle cos. with the Central road and S.,	101 "
7. The Western and Atlantic railroad, connecting Chattanooga, and a considerable portion of Alabama, Tennessee, and northern Georgia with S., via Macon or Augusta,	140 "
8. The Georgia railroad, connecting Atlanta and the middle cos. of Georgia with S., via Augusta, Waynesboro', and the Central railroad, or via the Savannah river,	171 "
9. The Athens branch of the Georgia railroad,	40 "
10. The Washington,	17 "
11. The Atlanta and La Grange road,	80 "
12. The Rome branch of the Western and Atlantic road,	17 "
13. The East Tennessee railroad, connecting Eastern Tennessee with S.,	82 "
Total length,	1,053 m.

The completion of No. 5 will cause an immediate increase in the receipts of cotton at S. to the extent of 90,000 or 100,000 bales. Companies have been formed for the construction of a road to connect S. directly with the SW part of the state, to be afterwards extended to some point on the gulf of Mexico, and for the extension of the SW road.—The exports of lumber from S. have likewise greatly increased within the last few years. About one-half of the exports from S. are in square timber. For ten years previous to Sept. 1, 1851, the exports to foreign ports were about equal to those coastwise, with one exception. Of the 18,000,000 ft. exported in 1846, over 13 were to foreign ports, and more than 11 to Great Britain. About two-thirds of the exports of 1852 were to foreign ports. Great Britain is the best customer, taking usually about half the foreign exports to her ports direct, besides the large amounts that go to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Several cargoes have been also shipped to Spain for the use of the government docks in that country. The following were the exports of lumber and timber from 1842 to 1852:

Year ending September 1,	1842,	8,390,400 ft.
...	1843,	7,519,550
...	1844,	4,983,251
...	1845,	8,270,582
...	1846,	18,585,644
...	1847,	10,731,888
...	1848,	16,449,558
...	1849,	15,380,200
...	1850,	17,719,100
...	1851,	17,764,300
...	1852,	25,508,500
From Sept. 1, 1852, to Aug. 11, 1853,		30,630,050

The pop. of S. is about 20,500. The following statement will show the pop. as early as 1810, and for successive periods:

Pop. in 1810,	5,195
... 1820,	7,523
... 1830,	7,773
... 1840,	11,214
... 1848,	13,573

Showing an increase in 38 years of 8,378, equal to 161 per cent. The increase during four years since 1848, has been about 6,927, equal to 133 per cent., if compared with the census of 1810, or to 51 per cent., if compared with pop. in 1848. In 1852, the pop. was 18,301.—S. was founded by General Oglethorpe in 1733. In 1788, it was taken by the British troops. In 1819, the first steam-ship, built in the United States, arrived here from New York. In 1820, it was dreadfully ravaged by a fire which destroyed property to the value of 4,000,000 d.

SAVANNAH, a township of Wayne co., in the state of New York, U. S., 160 m. WNW of Albany. In the SE it contains extensive marshes, and near the centre is Crusoe lake. It is intersected by the Rochester and Syracuse railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,718; in 1850, 1,700.—Also a village of Hardin co., in the state of Tennessee, 131 m. SW by W of Nashville, on the E bank of Tennessee river. Pop. in 1840, 250; in 1850, 502.—Also a village of Carroll co., in the state of Illinois, on the E bank of the Mississippi, above the confluence of Plum creek, and at the terminus of the Savannah and Frankfort railway.—Also a village of Andrew co., in the state of Missouri, 3 m. N of the Missouri, and 168 m. NW of Jefferson city. Pop. in 1840, 100.—Also a village of Ashland co., in the state of Ohio, near a branch of Walhonding river, and 70 m. NNE of Columbus.—Also a village of Red river co., in the state of Texas, on White Oak creek of North Fork of Red river, 287 m. NE of Austin city.

SAVANNAH-LA-MAR, a town on the S side of the island of Jamaica, in N lat. 18° 12', W long. 78° 6', with good anchorage for large vessels off its wharf. It was almost entirely destroyed by a dreadful hurricane and inundation of the sea, in 1780.

SAVARY'S ISLAND, an island in the gulf of Georgia, in N lat. 49° 57', about 2 leagues long from E to W, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  league wide.

SAVE, or SAU, the SZDVA-VIZE of the Hungarians, and SAVA of the Illyrians, a large river of the Austrian empire, which rises in Illyria, on the E flank of the Carnic Alps, about 10 m. SW of Villach; flows SE through Styria and Croatia, receiving the Saviza and the Laybach on the r., and the Sän on the l.; after leaving the latter, separates Slavonia from Turkey; and joins the Danube on the l. bank, between Semlin and Belgrade. On entering Croatia, it is joined by the Kulpa, a large tributary; and before leaving that territory, it also receives the Unna. Its other principal tributaries are the Verbas, Bosna, and Drin. Its course, estimated at 530 m., is at first extremely winding; and it frequently overflows its banks, producing great devastations. It is, however, of great importance for the trade of all the countries through which it passes, and is the common medium by which the corn and tobacco of the Bannat and the neighbouring provinces are transported. The scenery on either bank is exceedingly picturesque. The country is finely timbered, wild cattle roam over rich pasture; and game of different kinds—from hares and wild ducks to boars and roe-deer—is found in abundance. A contrast in the condition of the pop. on the two frontiers strikes the traveller as he steams down the S. On the Austrian side are "the forms and show of advanced civilisation with misery and degradation within; on the Turkish little ostentation, but a solid and substantial foundation for welfare laid by the introduction of liberal institutions, while material benefits are abundantly bestowed on the pop." On the Austrian side, a recent traveller writes, "there was no cultivation of any kind to be seen, but herds and flocks were everywhere browsing on their rich pastures, and the uncouth figures of their guardians

of both sexes and all ages—the men with their shaggy capotes hanging from one shoulder and their long guns slung on their backs; the women and half-clad children crouching behind them added a wildness to the picture, which, with the glorious setting of the sun, represented a prototype of Salvatore Rosa's most glowing style." When we glanced at Bosnia, continues this writer, "these general characteristics of all the Slavonian provinces became evidently modified: the villages were less rare, more smiling and prosperous; the houses were almost all plastered and roofed with tiles instead of thin planks, and above all, the places of worship, both Christian and Mahomedan, were more numerous. Gardens appeared round the cottages, and tillage extended to a considerable distance from them. The contrast with Slavonia was most remarkable, as all was still, wild, desolate, and inert on the left bank of the river, although, notwithstanding their political disadvantages, the Slavonians had contrived to give an appearance of well-being to their large towns and villages sadly at variance with the hardships they endure, and which was altogether wanting in Croatia." The shores retain their soft picturesqueness as far as to the approach of Belgrade, where the scenery becomes bolder and more abrupt.

SAVE, a river of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, which flows in a NE course of 65 m. to the Garonne.

SAVELLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 2da, 24 m. NW of Cotrone. Pop. 2,200.

SAVENA, a small river of the Papal states, which rises in the Apennines, near Loiano; passes Bologna; and falls into the Po-di-Prinaro on the r., 9 m. S of Ferrara.

SAVENAY, a town of France, the cap. of an arrondissement in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, 20 m. NW of Nantes. It occupies a fine site, but is a poorly built place, with a pop. of 2,250.—The arrond. has an area of 210,279 hectares, and comprises 11 cants. Pop. in 1846, 123,372.

SAVENDRUG, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 18 m. W of Bangalore. It is situated on the summit of an immense rock, and is surrounded by a thick wood which renders the place very unhealthy. It was considered by the natives as impregnable; but was taken without the loss of a man, by the British, in 1791.

SAVENNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Bourg-Lastei. Pop. 1,400.

SAVENNIE'RES, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 4 m. above the confluence of the Mayenne, and 9 m. SSW of Angers. Pop. 2,769.

SAVENORE. See SHAHNOOR.

SAVENTHEM, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 5 m. ENE of Brussels. Pop. 800.

SAVERDUN, a town of France, in the dep. of Ariege, on the l. bank of the Ariege. Pop. in 1846, 4,117. It is divided into an upper and a lower town; and has two small suburbs. It was the birthplace of Pope Benedict XII.

SAVERIO-DI-BELLA-ISLA (SAINT), a town of Chili, in the prov. of Maule, in S lat. 35° 4', E long. 804° 59'. It was founded in the year 1755.

SAVERNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 20 m. WNW of Strasburg, on the river Zorn, at an alt. of 200 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1836, 5,352; in 1846, 5,738. It has a castle, formerly the residence of the bishops of Strasburg, to whom the town belonged. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade across the Vosges mountains, in woollens, leather, hardware, pottery, copper and



iron ware, and tobacco, which are almost all manufactured in the town. The surrounding country, though mountainous, is highly agreeable and productive in wine.—The arrond., comprising 7 cant., has an area of 130,713 hectares. Pop. 237,944.

SAVIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 2 m. SW of Nola, in a flat but fertile locality. Pop. 4,000. It contains 3 churches. Silk is extensively cultivated in the environs.

SAVIEN-THAL, a valley of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons. It is traversed by the Rabinusa, an affluent of the Vorder-Rhein, and is enclosed by lofty mountains. It affords pasturage to large numbers of cattle. Pop. 770.

SAVIER (SAINT), a summit of the Piz-Beverin range, in the cant. of the Grisons, Switzerland, and near the head of the Savien-Thal.

SAVIERE, or SAVIERES, a river of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy and prov. of Savoy Proper. It issues from the N extremity of Lake Bourget, and, after a course of about 3 m., discharges itself into the Rhône. It has been rendered navigable.

SAVIGLIANO, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, in Piedmont, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Saluzzo, and 32 m. S of Turin, between the Maira and Grana. Pop. 18,700. It is fortified and well-built; and has 4 suburbs, a Benedictine abbey, 4 churches, several convents, a college, an hospital, and an alms-house. It has a fine gate, in the form of a triumphal arch, a large square bordered with arcades, and a general aspect of elegance and neatness indicative of the easy circumstances of the inhabitants. It has manufactories of silk, woollen and cotton fabrics, leather and candles, and carries on an active trade in cattle. This town formed in the first French empire the capital of the dep. of the Stura. A sanguinary engagement took place in its vicinity between the French and Austrians on the 18th September 1799.

SAVIGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 3 m. NE of Auros, in a woody locality, near the l. bank of the Bassane, an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 650.—Also a village in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 5 m. SW of Guitres, near the W bank of the Isle. Pop. 700.

SAVIGNAC-LE-DRIER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. SE of La Nouaille, on the l. bank of the Haute-Vézère. Pop. 300. It has several iron-mines.

SAVIGNAC-LES-EGLISES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and arrond. of Périgueux. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,719; in 1846, 11,493.

SAVIGNANO, a market-town of the Papal states, in the legation and 6 m. SE of Forlì, on the Fiumicino. Pop. 3,854. It is handsomely built, and has several palaces, an hospital, a library, a museum, a theatre, and an academy. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient *Capitum*.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, district and 9 m. WSW of Bovino, and cant. of Castelfranco, on a hill. Pop. 1,568.

SAVIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 1½ m. ENE of Civray, on the r. bank of the Charente. Pop. 1,456.

SAVIGNE-L'EVEQUE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 8 m. NE of Le Mans, on the Coeslon, a small affluent of the Huïne. Pop. in 1846, 2,614. It has manufactories of linen.

SAVIGNE-SOUS-LE-LUDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Le Lude. Pop. 1,428.

SAVIGNE-SUR-RILLE, a town of France, in

the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. S of Châteauneuf-la-Vallière. Pop. 1,059.

SAVIGNIES-LA-POTERIE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 6 m. NW of Beauvais. Pop. in 1841, 705. It has extensive manufactories of earthenware.

SAVIGNONE, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. and 12 m. NNE of Genoa.

SAVIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Baugy, on the l. bank of the Yevrette, and of the Canal-du-Cher. Pop. 550.—Also a village in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 3 m. NW of Cerisy-la-Salle. Pop. 910.—Also a village in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 3 m. SW of L'Arbrèle, on a height to the l. of the Trizonelle. Pop. 1,430. It had a fine Benedictine abbey, which possessed peculiar privileges, and admission to which was restricted to persons of noble birth.—Also a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy, prov. of Carouge, mande, and 15 m. SW of St. Julien, on the NE side of the mountain of Vuache. In its vicinity is a remarkable intermitting spring, which the inhabitants regard with great veneration.

SAVIGNY-SOUS-BEAUNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 3 m. N of Beaune, in a valley noted for its wine. Pop. 1,575.

SAVIGNY-SUR-BRAYE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, and arrond. of Vendôme. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,023; in 1846, 9,077. The town is 14 m. WNW of Vendôme, near the l. bank of the Braye. Pop. in 1846, 3,019. It has extensive nursery-gardens and quarries of fine free-stone.

SAVIGNY-SUR-ORGE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Longjumeau, in a fine valley, on the l. bank of the Orge. Pop. 925. It has a fine castle and several country houses.

SAVIGNY-EN-REVERMONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. SSE of Beaurepaire, near the r. bank of the Vaillère. Pop. in 1846, 2,502.

SAVIGNY-LE-SEC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 8 m. N of Dijon, on a hill. Pop. 1,059.

SAVIGNY-EN-SAVIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 4 m. SW of Léré, on an affluent of the Loire. Pop. 1,560.

SAVIGNY-SUR-SEILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. S of Monteret, on the slope of a mountain, near the r. bank of the Seille. Pop. 1,000.

SAVIGNY-EN-VE'RON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Chinon, near the r. bank of the Vienne, and l. of the Loire. Pop. 1,435.

SAVIGNY-LE-VIEUX, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 9 m. W of Teilleul, near the r. bank of the Devon, an affluent of the Selune. Pop. 1,325. It has a paper-mill, and formerly possessed a fine Cistercian abbey.

SAVIN (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, and arrond. of Blaye. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,583; in 1846, 16,152. The village is 12 m. E of Blaye, on a mountain. Pop. in 1846, 2,046.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Bourgoin, in a marshy locality. Pop. in 1846, 2,434. It produces good red wine.—Also a canton, commune, and town in the dep. of the Vienne, and arrond. of Montmorillon. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,951; in 1846, 10,391. It is noted for its sheep. The town is on the l. bank of

the Gartempe. Pop. in 1841, 1,447.—Also a village in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Argelis, at the junction of a valley of the same name with that of Argelis. Pop. 568. This town is of great antiquity. It had a fortress erected by the Romans, and a Benedictine abbey founded by Charlemagne, and rebuilt by the count de Bigorre.

SAVINAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. WSW of Zaragoza and partido of Calatayud, in a valley, on the r. bank of the Xalon. Pop. 1,800. It has 2 churches, an hospital, a savings' bank, and a palace belonging to the counts of Argillo, and possesses several oil and spinning-mills. The title of the Senoria de Savinan is attached to a small contiguous hamlet.

SAVINES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, and arrond. of Embrun. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 3,128; in 1846, 3,250. The town is 6 m. WSW of Embrun, near the r. bank of the Durance, and at an alt. of 2,512 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,052.

SAVINIEN (SAINT) a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inférieure, and arrond. of Saint-Jean d'Angely. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,577; in 1846, 10,756. The town is 10 m. WSW of St. Jean d'Angely, on the r. bank of the Charente. Pop. in 1846, 3,612. It has a small port, and is noted for its oyster fisheries. It has quarries of fine stone, and an active trade in grain, brandy, and china.

SAVINTZY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SE of Kharkov and district of Izium.

SAVIZZA, or SAVIZA, a river of Illyria, in the gov. and circle of Laybach. It issues from a mass of rocks, which close the entrance of the valley of Sajaziersan, and 20 m. S of Villach; runs E; and after a course of about 24 m. joins the Save, on the r. bank, and 5 m. W of Ratmansdorf.

SAVOCA, a village near the E coast of Sicily, 8 m. NNE of Taormina.

SAVOISY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 9 m. SSE of Laignes. Pop. 700. It has manufactories of combs, bridle-bits, &c.

SAVOLAX, a district of Finland, bounded on the E and S by Russia-proper; on the W by the Finnish prov. of Tavastland. After belonging for many centuries to Sweden, part of this prov., containing Nyslöt and other petty towns, was ceded to Russia by the peace of 1743, the remainder was absorbed by that power in 1809. It is about 200 m. in length, and 100 m. in breadth; but is very scantily peopled, being in a great measure covered with woods, lakes, and marshes. The exports are tallow, butter, dried fish, hides, and furs.

SAVONA, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the Genoese territory, on the coast, 22 m. WSW of Genoa, and 60 m. NE of Nice, in N lat. 44° 18' 57". Pop. 16,200. It is a well-built place, containing a fine cathedral and several churches and monasteries; but the streets are narrow and winding, and badly paved. It had formerly two harbours. One of these, spacious and secure, was filled up in 1528 by the Genoese, to whom it was an object of jealousy; the other is small, and difficult of approach from the accumulation of sand and mud near its mouth. S. was at one time a place of great trade; but, in 1648, an explosion of 1,000 barrels of gunpowder, which had been deposited in the citadel, destroyed the half of the town; and since then it has suffered both from pestilence and war. The principal articles of trade are silk, wool, earthenware, soap, and fruit; heavy iron ware, such as ships' anchors, are manufactured here. S., the Sabota of the middle ages, was the birth-place of the poet Chiabrera, and of popes Sixtus IV. and Julius II.

VI.

In 1745, 16 French and Spanish vessels, laden with military stores, and lying in the harbour, were sunk by the bombs of a British squadron. In 1746 the king of Sardinia took the town; and in 1809, it was seized by the French, who named it the cap. of the dep. of Montenotte. In 1810 and 1811, Pope Pius VII. resided here some time during his dispute with Bonaparte.—The prov. of S. has an area of 304 sq. m., with a pop. in 1850 of 79,748. It is subdivided into the mandamenti of Cairo, Millisemo, Nole, Sassello, S., and Varasse.

SAVONA, a village of Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., 13 m. NW of Corning, on the Buffalo and New York railway.

SAVONNIE'RES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Tours, at the foot of hills, on the l. bank of the Cher, and opposite the island of Berthenay formed by the Cher and Loire. Pop. 1,358. It contains several curious grottoes.—Also a village in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Ancerville. Pop. 300. It has quarries of fine stone.

SAVONNIE'RES-DEVANT-BAR, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Bar-le-Duc, on the l. bank of the Ornain. Pop. 250. It has a dye-work.

SAVOUREUSE, a river of France, which has its source in the Vosges, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 3 m. N of Giromagny; runs S; waters Giromagny and Befort; enters the dep. of the Doubs, and after a course of about 27 m. joins the Allan, on the r. bank near Montbeliard.

SAVOURNIN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 6 m. NW of Roquevaire, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 626. It is built around a castle, and has two fountains. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

SAVOURNON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 5 m. SE of Serre, on the slope of a mountain, near the r. bank of the Channe, an affluent of the Buech. Pop. 738.

SAVOUSURU, a town of Sengambia, in the kingdom of Bambuk, 24 m. SSE of Kumakany, near the l. bank of the Senegal.

SAVOY, in Italian Savoia, a duchy in the south of Europe, forming the NW division of the continental states of the kingdom of Sardinia, and extending between the parallels of 45° and 46° 25' N, and from 5° 37' to 7° 10' E long. It is bounded on the N and NE by Switzerland; on the E and SE by Piedmont and the Valais; on the S and W by France. Its length from N to S is 94 m., its general breadth between 60 and 70 m. Its superficial extent is about 3,794 sq. m.—The surface, covered by the highest Alps, and by immense forests, is in the highest degree bleak and rugged: mountains, precipices, valleys, and forests, are its characteristic features. S. is the region of Mount Blanc, Mount St. Bernard, Mount Cenis, Mount Iseran, Mount Valaisan, and Mount Tourmet, all connected together and forming a stupendous barrier between S. and Piedmont, under the name of the Pennine, the Graian, and the Cottian Alps. The mountains on the side of France are less elevated, and the fall of the waters is in general in a N and W direction. The largest rivers are the Rhone and the Isère. The former river, which forms the boundary on the W, ultimately receives all the streams of S., amongst which are the Guiers, the Dranse, the Arve, the Giffre, the Fier, the Saviere, and the Arc. Besides the lake of Geneva, which divides it on the N from the Swiss cantons, S. contains the lakes of Annecy, Bourget, and Aiguebelle.

The climate is that of the Swiss Alps. The extent of arable ground is small. The plough is of

use only in the valleys; on the high grounds the peasants break up the soil with the pickaxe and spade, and to improve it, carry up mould and manure in baskets from the valleys. Small reservoirs are prepared near the tops of the hills and mountains, from which water is let out at pleasure in spring and summer; while, to prevent the earth from being washed down the declivity, stone walls are erected, so that, by dint of skill and unwearied industry, cultivation is extended over tracts which would otherwise be only a continued surface of naked rock. Though naturally one of the poorest countries in Europe, S. is thus enabled to supply the few wants of its inhabitants. The productions of the valleys are wheat, oats, barley, rye, and hemp. The slopes of the mountains are covered with pasture, and in favourable situations, with vines. Considerable numbers of cattle and sheep are annually driven for sale into Piedmont and the Milanese from this duchy.—The mountains contain mines of iron, copper, silver, and salt; while the forests supply fuel, both for working these, and for domestic purposes.—Manufactures in so thinly peopled a country are in a very primitive state, being confined to coarse linens, leather, paper, hardware, and pottery. The exports are limited to raw produce, such as cheese, butter, hemp, tanned skins, and wool. The transit trade between France and Italy is carried on chiefly across Mount Cenis.—The pop. of S. in 1839, was 564,137; in 1848, 584,802. The Savoyards of both sexes have in general a brown complexion, from frequent exposure to the open air. Their national qualities are those of an uneducated, but at the same time an uncorrupted people—frankness, probity, and credulity. The language in common use is a mixture of French and Italian, the former predominating. The Savoyards quit their native mountains, in the same way as the Welch or the Scottish Highlanders, and pursue a variety of callings, such as those of porters, livery servants, and agents in petty traffic, all indicative of individual activity or ingenuity unconnected with manufactures or pursuits which require either previous education or the employment of capital.—The country is administratively divided into the provinces of Chablais, Faucigny, Genevois, Haute-S., Tarentaise, and Maurienne.—The principal towns are Chambéry, Annecy, Thonon, Rumilly, Moutiers, Bourg-St.-Maurice, and St. Jean.

*History.* The name of Savoy is derived from the Latin *Sa-baudia*. The country was, in Roman times, the abode of a well known tribe of Celtic origin, the *Allobroges*, who were subjugated in the reign of Augustus. It formed a part of the province of *Gallia Narbonensis*, and remained in possession of the Romans during several centuries. After various changes, it was erected, in the beginning of the 11th cent., into a county. In the early part of the 15th cent., the governing count obtained the title of duke, and great acquisition of power by succeeding to Piedmont. The same family continuing to govern the country, acquired the title of king of Savoy in 1719, and at present reign over that island, Piedmont, Genoa, and Savoy. The revolutionary war brought S. under subjection to France at the close of 1792. In 1814, though occupied by the allies, it was ceded to France by the first treaty of Paris; but in the hostilities which followed the return of Bonaparte in 1815, the king of Sardinia took part with the allies, and obtained the restoration of the country of his ancestors, with the exception of a small district, the commune of St. Julian, ceded to the Swiss canton of Geneva.

**SAVOY**, a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 103 m. W by N of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by branches of Housic, Deerfield, and Westfield rivers. Pop. in 1840 915; in 1850, 955.

**SAVOYEUX**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, cant. and 4 m. E of Dampierre, on the r. bank of the Saône. Pop. 320. It has a castle, and fine flour-mills.

**SAVRAN**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. of Podolia, district and 30 m. NE of Balta, on the l. bank of the Bug.

**SAVRUCHSKAIA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 30 m. WSW of Bogoroslav.

**SAVU**, or **SAVOU**, an island of the Sunda archipelago, to the S of Flores, and between Sandelhout on the WNW, from which it is separated by a channel 15 m. in width; and Timor on the ENE. Its N point is in N lat. 10° 25', and E long. 121° 52'. It is about 21 m. in length, and near the coast is generally low, but towards the centre are several lofty summits, which may be seen at the distance of 7 or 8 leagues. Pop. 5,000. It has a generally sandy and barren aspect, but towards the SW it presents considerable fertility, producing rice, maize, sarasin, millet, water-melons, legumes, fruit, sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, and in small quantities indigo. Its principal trees are the palm, cocoa-nut, tamarind, lemon, orange, and mangoe. Buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, asses, dogs, and cats, are here found in great numbers; poultry, and especially pigeons, are abundant. The island is divided into 5 principalities, each of which is governed by a rajah. The men are generally below the middle size, but well-made, active, and vigorous. They wear the hair long, but extract the beard. Their dress consists of two long pieces of cloth of their own manufacture, and dyed blue. Their houses are all of uniform structure, but varying in length from 20 to 400 ft. Their religion is a species of polytheism. This island was first visited by Cook in 1770. The Dutch have on it a fort and small garrison. On the W coast is the bay of Seba, in which there is good anchorage. Between this island and Sandelhout is the best route from Europe through Pitt's passage and Dampier's strait to China in December, January, and February. To the SW of Savu is a small uninhabited islet named New Savu, the middle of which is in S lat. 10° 47' 45", and E long. 121° 11'.

**SAVUTO**, a river of Naples, which descends from the Apennines; runs W along the confines of the provs. of Calabria-Citra, and Calabria-Ultra, and flows into the Tyrrhenian sea after a course of about 18 m.

**SAW**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, about 10 m. S of Chitore. It is surrounded by walls, and contains several handsome pagodas.

**SAWAY**, or **SAWU**, a village on the N coast of the island of Ceram, Molucca archipelago, at the head of a bay of the same name, in S lat. 2° 51', and E long. 129° 6'. The Dutch have a factory here. The bay is 24 m. in breadth, and about 12 m. in depth.

**SAWBRIDGEWORTH**. See **SABRIDGEWORTH**.

**SAWDON**, a township in the p. of Brompton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. WSW of Scarborough. Pop. in 1831, 146; in 1851, 191.

**SAWELL**, a mountain on the mutual boundary of co. Londonderry, and co. Tyrone. It has an alt. of 2,236 ft. above sea-level; and is the culminating point of the great mountain-range which extends along the border of the cos. of Londonderry and Tyrone, from an alt. of about 800 ft., in the vicinity of Garvagh, to an alt. of about 1,000 in the vicinity of Strabane, and which may be regarded as the backbone of the vast congeries of mountains in the upland region of NW Ulster.

**SAWIN**, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 41 m. E of Lublin, and obwod of Kranistaw, near the l. bank of the Uher, an affluent of the Bug. Pop. 370.

**SAWLEY**, a parish and village in the co. of Derby, 8½ m. E by S of Derby, on the N bank of the Trent, which here flows parallel with the Grand Trunk canal, and in the line of the Midland Coun



ties railway. Area of p. 1,915 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,934.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Ripon, Yorkshire, 5 m. SW by W of Ripon. Pop. 450.

SAWOLNINA. See NYSLOTT.

SAWSTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 5 m. WNW of Linton, crossed by the London and Cambridge railway. Area 1,856 acres. Pop. in 1831, 771; in 1851, 1,124.

SAWTRY (ALL SAINTS), a parish in Huntingdonshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by E of Stilton. Area 5,930 acres. Pop. in 1851, 973.

SAX, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Alicante, partido of Villena, at the foot of a mountain, upon which is an old castle. Pop. 2,195. It has a parish church, an hospital, and several convents; and possesses several distilleries of brandy, two paper mills, and numerous oil-mills.

SAXAN, a river of Sweden, which has its source in the N part of the prefecture of Jamtland; enters that of Wester Norrland; traverses Lake Tasioe; and after a course of 120 m. in a generally SE direction, throws itself into the Wangel-elfen, on the l. bank, and 90 m. NW of Hernoesand.

SAXBY, a parish in Leicestershire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by N of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1851, 140.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. W by S of Market-Raisin. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. in 1851, 120.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by S of Barton-upon-Humber. Area 2,322 acres. Pop. in 1851, 278.

SAXE-ALTENBURG. See ALTENBURG.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA. See GOTHA.

SAXE-MEININGEN - HILDBURGHAUSEN, a central duchy of Germany, lying along the banks of the Werra, between the parallels of  $50^{\circ} 13'$ , and  $50^{\circ} 58' N$ , and the meridians of  $9^{\circ} 57'$ , and  $11^{\circ} 54' E$ . On the extinction of the house of Gotha-Altenburg, in 1826, Meiningen received an accession of territory in the principalities of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld, 7 villages in Neustadt, Themar, part of Römhild, Kamburg, Eisenberg, and Kranichfeld, and gave up Kahlenberg and Gauerstadt. The total superficies of the now united duchies of Meiningen and Hildburghausen is 45,75 German, or 972 English sq. m., with a pop. in 1842, of 152,640, and in 1852, of 163,362, nearly all Lutherans.—The W part of the duchy of Meiningen is surrounded by Eisenach, Gotha, Hesse-Cassel, Prussia, Coburg, Hildburghausen, and Bavaria; the E part by Coburg, Hildburghausen, Schwarzburg, and Bavaria. The surface is mountainous, being covered with ramifications of the Thuringian chain and the Fichtelgebirge. The principal rivers are the Werra, which traverses the duchy in a W and NNW direction; the Saale, the Milz, the Rodach, and the Steinach. Agriculture is the principal branch of industry. Wood and wool, cattle, and salt are exported to a considerable amount; and iron-ware, glass, coarse linens, woollens, and cottons are manufactured. The establishments for instruction are good, and a representative constitution was given in 1824. The revenue is said to be about 350,000 florins. Meiningen, or Meiningen, is the capital of this section of the duchy. There are iron and copper-mines.—The principal part of the duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen is bounded on the N by Weimar and Schwarzburg; on the E by Meiningen and Coburg; on the S and SW by Bavaria; on the W by Meiningen; and on the NW by Prussia.—The country is mountainous, lying in and upon the Thuringian forest. The principal river is the Werra. Agriculture is the principal occupation, and some wine is grown. Wood is a staple ware. The establishments for education are particularly good. A constitution was granted in 1815. The

separate revenue is said to be 200,000 fl. Hildburghausen is the capital.—The united duchy holds the 17th rank in the German confederation. Its contingent is 1,150 men. According to the constitution of August 1829, the national representation is by a chamber of 24 members, of whom 8 are nobles, 8 burgesses, and 8 are chosen by the rural districts. The supreme tribunal is the court-of-appeal at Jena. The revenue amounted to 1,208,238 florins in 1843; and the debt to 4,804,632 fl. The duchy is administratively divided into 11 amts or bailiwicks. It possesses 17 upper and 212 elementary schools.

SAXE-WEIMAR, or SACHSEN-WEIMAR-EISENACH, a grand-duchy of Germany, forming part of the possessions of the dukes of Saxony of the Ernestine line, of whom the grand-duke is the chief. It consists of the territories of Weimar, Neustadt, and Eisenach, and of several smaller territories. On the N and NE lies the Prussian province of Saxony; on the E and SE it is surrounded by the principalities of Altenburg and Reuss, and by the Prussian dominions; on the S by the Schwarzburg, Prussian, Gothen, Meiningen, and Bavarian dominions; and on the W by Hesse-Cassel. The territorial surface is 66.28 German sq. m., or nearly 1,425 British sq. m.—The greater part of this country lies in Thuringia, and presents the same physical features, being covered with ramifications of the Thuringerwald and the Rhöngelberge. The principal rivers are the Saale and the Werra, and their tributaries the Elster, the Orla, the Ilm, the Unstrut, the Hörsel, the Felde, the Ulster, and the Strew. Only the latter river belongs to the basin of the Rhine; all the others belong to the Elbe and the Weser.—The soil is of various qualities, but agriculture is skilfully conducted, and the rearing of cattle and sheep forms an important branch of rural industry. Wood forms the staple riches of the country. Coal, salt, iron, and manganese are wrought.

The population amounted to 252,000 in 1843, of whom 80,000 belonged to Eisenach. About 186,000 were Lutherans; the Catholics did not exceed 10,000. In 1847, the pop. was returned at 257,173; and in 1852, at 261,094. All Christian confessions enjoy equal rights. Establishments for education are numerous and well-conducted. In 1827 there were 494 schools, with 32,213 scholars, in this small territory. The university of Jena, founded in 1557, had 60 professors and 411 students, in 1845. There are 3 gymnasias, 3 polytechnic schools, and 69 superior schools. In the earlier part of the present century, the four most distinguished poets of Germany, Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, and Herder, besides Musæus and several other illustrious scholars, lived at Weimar, and shed a glory on the court of the grand-duke far eclipsing that which the splendour of nobility can confer.—The succession goes in the male line. The grand-duke holds the 15th place in the confederacy, with one vote in *plenum*. The revenue in 1826 was 4,913,000 francs, or £204,380, according to Balbi; the debt, 16,291,000 francs, or £688,795. In 1853 the revenue was £230,478. The military force, according to the act of confederacy, is fixed at 2,100. There is no standing army except a small corps of hussars, and a staff, under which the militia, who are always kept in readiness, can be organized in case of need. The late grand-duke, who died in June, 1828, gave a constitution to his dominions in 1816, by which he established equality of rights among the citizens, the freedom of the press, and an elective representation of one chamber, composed of 31 deputies, viz.: 1 from the university of Jena, 1 from an old mediatised lordship, 9 named by noble proprietors, 10 by burgesses, and 10 by the inhabitants of rural dis-

tricts. He was succeeded by his son. The grand-duchy is divided into the two circles of Weimar-Jena-Neustadt and Eisenach, containing 30 towns, 6 boroughs, and 386 hamlets. Weimar, the capital of the grand-duchy, lies 60 m. SW of Leipzig, in a fertile valley watered by the Ilm.—See EISENACH. Jena is a considerable town, 12 m. E of Weimar, on the Saale.

**SAXELBY-WITH-INGLEBY**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. NW by W of Lincoln, watered by a branch of the Witham. Area 4,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 719; in 1851, 1,137.

**SAXELBY**, a parish in Leicestershire, 4 m. WNW of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. 118.

**SAXEMBURG**, a small island of the S. Atlantic, in S lat. 30° 45', W long. 20° 0'.

**SAXHAM (GREAT)**, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. W by S of Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area 1,428 acres. Pop. in 1831, 260; in 1851, 293.

**SAXHAM (LITTLE)**, a parish in Suffolk, 3½ m. W of Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area 1,381 acres. Pop. 191.

**SAXKJOPING**, a town and port of Denmark, in the stift and on the N coast of the island of Laaland, bail. and 6 m. ENE of Marieboe, at the head of a small gulf. Pop. 710. It has a school and an hospital. Grain forms its chief article of trade.

**SAXLINGHAM**, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. WNW of Holt. Area 1,498 acres. Pop. in 1851, 182.

**SAXLINGHAM-NETHERGATE**, a parish in Norfolk, 7½ m. S of Norwich, intersected by the London and Norwich railway. Area 2,111 acres. Pop. in 1831, 666; in 1851, 636.

**SAXLINGHAM-THORPE**, a parish in Norfolk, 8½ m. S by W of Norwich, intersected by the London and Norwich railway. Area 870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1851, 148.

**SAXMUNDHAM**, a parish and market-town in Suffolk, 20 m. NE of Ipswich. Area of p., 1,101 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,048; in 1851, 1,180. The town, which is pleasantly situated in a valley, on a small stream that flows into the Alde, consists chiefly of one street. The houses are in general modern erections.

**SAXONS (LAND OF THE)**, or **LAND-DES-SACHSEN**, one of the three great divisions of Transylvania, forming the south part of the country adjacent to the frontier of Turkey. Its territorial extent is between 3,000 and 4,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 435,022, chiefly Germans, whose ancestors were invited into the country by Geisa II. king of Hungary, in the 12th cent., and came chiefly from the borders of the Lower Rhine, at that time called Saxony. They retain, in considerable part, their ancient language, customs, and laws. Every Saxon is master of the land which he cultivates, and cannot alienate it to any but a Saxon. The chief subdivisions of the territory are the district of Neuf-Sieges or Stuhls on the SW; the Burzenland on the SE; and the Bistritz on the NE. See TRANSYLVANIA.

**SAXONVILLE**, a village of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., on the l. bank of the Sudbury river, and 18 m. W of Boston, at the terminus of the Saxonville branch of the Boston and Worcester railway.

**SAXONY** [FRENCH, *Saxe*; GERMAN, *Sachsen*; ITALIAN, *Sassonia*; LATIN, *Saxonia*], a name which, taken in its most comprehensive sense, denotes a large tract of country in the N of Germany, extending from the Elbe on the E to the Weser on the W, and bounded on the S by the plateau of Bohemia and Franconia. The division of Germany into circles took place towards the close of the 15th cent., when the large tract of country then known vaguely by the name of Saxony, was formed into the three circles of Westphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony. Upper Saxony, or as it might with more propriety have been styled Eastern Saxony, comprised the electorates of Saxony and Brandenburg, the duchy of Pomerania, and a number of small principalities. Lower Saxony, or, as it might have been termed, Western Saxony, had Westphalia and the Rhine to the W, and

Sleswick, with the Baltic, to the N; and comprised the electorate of Hanover, the duchies of Mecklenburg, Brunswick, and Holstein, the free towns of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck with a number of small states.

**SAXONY**, a kingdom of Central Germany, lying between the parallels of 50° 15', and 51° 20' N, formed from the electorate of the same name; but reduced by the congress of Vienna to about half its former size. It is bounded on the N and NE by Prussia; on the SE and S by Bohemia; on the SW by Bavaria; on the W by the principality of Reuss, and by Saxe-Weimar, and Saxe-Altenburg; and on the NW by Prussia. Stein reckons the superficial extent at 273 German, or 5,870 British sq. m.; a more recent admeasurement gives 5,768 sq. m.

*Physical features.*] Towards the frontiers of Bohemia, or the chain of the Erzgebirge, this country has a mountainous aspect; while in the northern parts it is plain and level. Upper Lusatia is also hilly and mountainous. Two-fifths of the entire surface of the kingdom may be described as mountainous; two-fifths as hilly; and the remaining fifth as plains. The chain of the Erzgebirge or Metallic mountains, a branch of the Sudetes, runs in an oblique direction NE and SW along the whole frontier of Saxony, as far as the frontier of Upper Lusatia, where it meets the Riesengebirge or Mountains of Giants. The comparative course of this chain is 130 m. The Riesengebirge divides Saxon Lusatia from Bohemia for the space of 40 m., and is merely a continuation of the same range, under another appellation. Its summits nowhere reach 2,500 ft. of alt. above sea-level. The Erzgebirge declines rapidly towards the Bohemian side, but the descent on the Saxon side is very gradual and gentle. No other mountains occur in the Saxon dominions. The culminating point is the summit of the Fichtelgebirge, near Oberwiesenthal, which has an alt. of 1,242 metres, or 1,358 yds. The lowest point of surface is the level of the Elbe, which rises here at an alt. of about 285 ft. above sea-level. Some of the villages along the banks of the Elbe are built on rocks, rising perpendicularly from the river, and forming a scenery at once romantic and delightful. The mountains consist of granite, horn-slate, gneiss, slate, and porphyry, with some basalt rocks of a conical form. The Elbe, into which all the other streams, except the Neisse, fall,—the Saale, the Pleisse, the Weisse-Elster, the Schwarze-Elster, the Freiberg, and Muldawa, are the chief rivers. The Saale rises at the foot of the Fichtelgebirge, and after running a comparative course of 130 m., falls into the Elbe, 3 m. S of Barby. The Weisse-Elster, or White Elster, rises at the foot of the Erzgebirge, on the S frontier of Voigtland, and running in a direction parallel to that of the Saale, after a comparative course of 110 m., falls into the Elbe near Dessau. The Freiberg-Muldawa rises in the same chain of mountains as the Weisse-Elster; and running in the same direction, joins the latter stream 2 m. below Colditz. The Saxon rivers form many beautiful valleys celebrated for their charming scenery. There are no lakes.

*Soil and Produce.*] The electorate of Saxony was accounted the most productive and fertile in agricultural produce of all the countries of northern Germany; but as the most fertile tracts are now ceded to the Prussian monarchy, the above character must be restricted to such parts of the circles of Meissen and Leipsic as still belong to the king of Saxony. The country between the cities of Meissen and Dresden may vie with the north of Italy in beauty and variety of agricultural produce. Along the banks of the Elbe, from Meissen to Dresden, are many large vineyards; but the wine, though abun-

dant in quantity, is not equal in quality to the Rhenish wine. In 1843, 334,550 hectares, or more than one-fourth of the surface of S.; was returned as arable. The territorial division of the surface was into 1,179,710 properties, held by 215,369 proprietors. The valleys on the r. side of the Elbe are more fertile than those on the l.—The climate is healthy, and the air perhaps milder, especially in the plains of the Muldawa and the Pleisse, than in any other country of Europe in the same latitude. The N and E winds are here broken by the large forests.

*Industry and Commerce.* In no German state, taken as a whole, is there to be found such an amount of productive industry, in proportion to the extent of pop., as in the kingdom of S. The Saxons are an ingenious race; and manufactures of almost every kind are successfully carried on by them, as thread, linens, cottons, printed shawls, calicoes, laces, ribbons, woollens, velvets, carpets, paper, cutlery, pottery, colours, glass and porcelain of remarkable beauty. Wool, in all gradations, from the raw material to the finished cloth, forms a principal feature. The principal seats of the woollen manufactures are Budissou, Zittau, Grossenheide, Oderaue, Langsieditz, Oschatz, and Kirchberg. The number of cloth-spinning mills, in Saxony, in 1841, was 130, with nearly 90,000 looms, besides hand-spinning, which is the winter-occupation of females. The number of machines for weaving cloth was 4,000, producing nearly 160,000 pieces per annum. The prices of cloth were from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard. It is well known that the better sorts of Saxony cloth are equal in quality, if not superior, to any produced in France, Belgium, or England. There were besides about 4,000 machines for Merino and Saxonian thibets, the principal market for which is in North America. Still more extensive is the manufacture of cotton, the principal seats of which are Chemnitz, Plauen, Zschoppau, and Frauenberg. There were, in 1841, 124 cotton mills, with 500,000 looms in this kingdom. The cotton-manufacture of S. has already become of twice the extent that it had reached before the Zollverein union; but its linen and woollen manufactures have not experienced a like increase. The reason for this difference is, that the persons engaged in the latter—which are more ancient branches of industry in Saxony—are so far ‘protected,’ that it is necessary to serve a regular apprenticeship, and to obtain admission into the guilds or corporations established in the manufacturing towns, before any man is allowed to carry on business; while the recently established cotton manufacture is without restriction or regulation of any kind, so that any person who can purchase or hire a loom is at liberty to become a cotton-weaver. An important article of Saxon industry, and often preferred in the transatlantic market to English manufacture, is stockings, in the manufacture of which 20,000 machines were employed in 1842 in the neighbourhood of Chemnitz. The quantity of cotton-hosiery made in Saxony has increased immensely of late, and from its cheapness has not only secured the monopoly of the markets afforded throughout the union, but has also been shipped largely to the United States. Cotton gloves are furnished by the Saxon manufacturers as low as 6 groschen, or 9d. sterling per dozen pairs; stockings at 1 dollar, or 3s. per dozen pairs; and night-caps at 8 groschen, or 1s. per dozen. Stout cotton caps, which are worn by the carmen and common people in that part of Germany, having stripes in six different colours upon a black ground, cost 12 groschen per dozen, or 1½d. sterling each. Cotton-bonnets are likewise largely manufactured for ex-

port to the E. The lace manufactures of S. in quality equal those in France and Belgium, and employ 50,000 hands. The city of Leipsic is the centre of the book-trade of all Germany, and of the wool-trade of S. Every sort of manufacture is carried on at Leipsic; and its three annual fairs are resorted to from every quarter of Germany, and by foreign merchants from different parts of the continent. The pop. of the Erzgebirge is almost entirely supported by mines and manufactures, as the barrenness of the soil is such that it does not produce food sufficient for the inhabitants. Among the other articles of manufacture in S., are paper, musical instruments, porcelain, and turnery-ware. The want of capital, which has hitherto been the chief obstacle to the still greater extension of the cotton and other manufacture in S., would, in time, be remedied by the successful operation of the existing establishments; but the manufacturers, unwilling to wait for so gradual development of their resources, have had recourse to the expedient of establishing joint-stock companies. The total capital of associations of this character amounted in October 1837, to nearly 13,000,000 dollars = £2,000,000,—a large sum for that country, and the greater part of which was furnished by the bankers and other capitalists of Leipsic.

*Mines.* The mines constitute a principal part of the wealth of S.; next to those of Hungary, they are the most productive in Europe, particularly in silver. The silver mines in the vicinity of Freiberg were accidentally discovered in 1180; those of Schneeberg in 1471. The ore, as it generally runs, produces about 1½ ounce of pure silver in the pound. Besides native silver, the mines of S. produce common corneous silver, silver glance, or as it is technically denominated sulphurated silver, and light red and white silver ore. The other metallic minerals are tin, bismuth, manganese, cobalt, wolfram, copper, lead, iron, nickel. The tin of S. is of superior value. The annual product of the silver mines is thought to be rivalled by that of cobalt, which is converted into blue pigment. At Zwickau is found the noted *terra mirabilis*; and at Schneckenstein, near Auerbach, in Voigtland, appears the topaz rock unique in its kind. Jet is also wrought. Kaolin, or fine porcelain-clay, fullers-earth, marble, slate, serpentine, agates, jasper, and black chalcodony occur; but when Busching, and other geographers, add diamonds, jacinths, rubies, and sapphires, they speak in the plenitude of their ignorance, and can only mean limpid and coloured crystals. Coal is abundant.—In the kingdom of S. great attention has been paid to the construction of railways, and in no other part of Germany have they repaid with so much advantage. Leipsic, especially, has beheld its prosperity daily increasing since it was connected by railway with other towns of Germany. The railway from this town to Dresden was opened in 1839. It is 15½ German miles in length, and has two tracks.

*Population, religion, &c.* The pop. of S. was 1,178,802, in 1815. In 1835 it amounted to 1,580,370; in 1843 to 1,757,800; in 1846 to 1,836,433; and in 1852, to 1,987,832. The majority consists of Germans speaking the high German dialect. In Lusatia, and in Meissen, on the r. bank of the Elbe, there are still some descendants of the Wendes who have preserved their own language and manners.—The Lutheran is the established church, although the king himself is Catholic; and by the treaty of Posen, the Catholic religion was placed on equality with the Lutheran. The number of Catholics certainly does not exceed 50,000; there are about 2,000 Moravians, 1,200 Jews, a few Reform-



ists, and a small body of members of the Greek church. As the Saxon people are extremely jealous of their religious liberties, and of the preservation of that faith which they may be said to have first kindled in Europe, the princes of the reigning house have ever cautiously refrained from any interference with the spiritual affairs of the kingdom. These affairs are conducted by 3 ministers who are specially designated as *Ministers in ecclesiasticis*; they are of course Lutherans, and their powers are amply sufficient to protect the Lutheran church from any encroachment on the part of the Catholics.—The academy of Freiberg, instituted in 1765, is the most distinguished school of mineralogy in Europe. The only university in the kingdom, since the cession of the duchy of S., is that of Leipzig, founded in 1409. In 1839-40, it was attended by 925 students; in 1844-5, by 880. Besides 2 royal provincial schools at Meissen and Grimma, there are in S. 12 gymnasias and other superior schools, having 124 teachers, and about 1,700 scholars; and 2,039 national schools, with 2,695 teachers, and 275,000 pupils, the sexes being about equal. The normal schools were 7 in number, in 1831, with 11 teachers, and 223 students. In regard to the national schools, the average number of pupils to one teacher is 102, and to each school 134. A comparison of the whole number of persons receiving education, with the entire population, shows the average proportion of the former to the latter to be about 1 in 6; or 178 in every 1,000 individuals; this is about the average ratio for the whole of Germany. The law of S. is, "that every child shall receive for eight years an uninterrupted and efficient education." The child begins school at 6 years of age, and is not allowed to discontinue at the legal age of 14, unless it obtains a certificate stating that it can read, write, cipher, and is well-acquainted with scripture. No child can be employed in any manufactory, or in any manual labour, before it is 10 years of age. As in Prussia, the Catholics and the Protestants of S. combine their secular instruction, keeping the religious doctrines free to each sect. The school-rate is a property-tax; and if the village be on an estate belonging to a rich landlord, he is obliged to defray all the expenses; if the land around the village be his, he must pay a third of the annual charge. Indeed throughout all Germany the landlords are compelled to support schools and teachers sufficient for the children of their labourers. The two sexes receive a joint instruction; the only isolation being an after-lesson for the girls in strictly feminine requirements, given by a woman—the only lessons women bestow in S. The Saxon Sunday-school is likewise an important element in public instruction. It does not hold the same place as our Sunday-schools, being merely supplemental to the day-school, and not confining itself wholly to ethical and spiritual teachings. It contains scholars from 18 to 50 years of age; and seldom any younger than 15 years of age. It is thus a gratuitous means of instruction to those adults who are less advanced than their neighbours, and a means of improvement to those desirous of further progress. Arithmetic and elementary geometry, geography, history, drawing, both scientific and artistic, grammar in all its branches, writing, and religious instruction, make up the list of subjects taught in a Saxon Sunday-school. The most eminent and able teachers superintend these Sunday morning and evening classes; and the good they effect among the people is incalculable. The normal colleges, with four years' severe training, would not do such things for the people of S. as they have done without the adult Sunday-school. The teachers have the same domestic privileges, as fuel,

pasture, gardens, house rent, &c., in S. as they have in Prussia, with a salary, translated into comparative English value, ranging from £30 to £150 per annum, exclusive of all these advantages.

*Government.*] S. is a constitutional monarchy, and holds the 4th place in the German confederacy, with 4 votes in *plenum*. The crown is hereditary in the Albertine male line; if this should be extinguished in its male descendants, it will go to the Ernestine line, beginning with the house of Weimar. The king exercises the executive power, appoints to all places, and has the right of granting pardon to criminals. In legislation and taxation, the states, assembled in an *Erste* and a *Zweite Kammer*, or a first and a second chamber, have a voice; but, as the ancient constitution has been preserved, these states are composed of heterogeneous elements, and form an amalgamation of corporations of which each commonly represents only itself. Thus the nobility and the burgesses represent merely their own castes, and the peasant—who has no representative—is made to bear the burden of taxation almost alone. The distinction of ranks is strongly delineated in S. The inhabitants are divided into nobility, scholars—under which name all who have a liberal profession, such as ministers and physicians, are included—burghers, and peasants.—The revenue amounted in 1826 to 28,000,000 francs, or £1,151,688; in 1851-2, it was £1,242,258. It is mainly derived from the domains, regalia, and taxes. The debt amounted in 1826 to about 70,000,000 francs, or £3,303,336; in 1852, it was £6,457,000. The interest is regularly paid; and the credit of the government is good.—The army is fixed at 10,000 men, including the *gens d'armes*, or armed police. There is a kind of conscription; but from it the privileged classes are exempted.

*Topography.*] Saxony is administratively divided into 4 provinces called *Kreis-Directions-bezirk*, or circles, which are subdivided into 14 *amts-hauptmannschaft*, and 49 *amtsbezirk*. The circles are DRESDEN, LEIPSIC, SWICKAU, and BAUTZEN. See these articles and that of MEISSEN. There are in the kingdom 137 towns, 27 boroughs, and 3,691 villages. Of the towns, 26 have a pop. exceeding 5,000 souls.

*History.*] The countries now forming the kingdom of S. and the possessions of the Saxon princes, were not originally inhabited by the ancient Saxons, who had their seats between the Elbe and Weser, whence they spread to the Elms and the Rhine. They were in the time of Charlemagne divided into Westphalians, Eastphalians, and Aufrivarians. Charlemagne, after a war of 33 years, subdued them, and forced them to embrace the Christian religion. But in later times Saxony had again its own dukes. Otto I., when he set out on his Italian expedition, named Hermann Billung governor of the Saxon provinces, and afterwards gave him the present provinces of Lüneburg, and some districts on the other side of the Elbe as a duchy. Hermann's male descendants were extinguished in 1106; and after many contests, Bernhard of Ascania, at the end of the 12th cent., had possession of the districts then called the duchy of Saxony. After this period, the name of the duchy was extended to other German territories, and Wittenberg became the principal city of the enlarged duchy. The inhabitants of the countries now belonging to the Saxon princes are mostly of the races of Hermundurians, Sorbes, or Wendes. The first were before the great migration established in Misnia, and Thuringia; their name is lost in history towards the end of the 4th cent., and appears again in that of Thuringians. The mark Misnia had been established by Henry I., of Germany, as a defence against the Slavonians; he placed Saxon colonists here, and built the town of Misnia or Meissen. The Ascanian line became extinguished in 1423 with the death of the elector, Albert III. Frederic the Warlike succeeded the last prince of the Ascanian line in 1423. We pass over the reign of several electors, till we come to that of the elector Frederic III. who succeeded his father Ernest, and by his manly and prudent conduct at the election of the emperor Charles V. obtained the honourable appellation of 'the Wise.' He founded the university of Wittenberg, on the 18th October 1502, where the professors Luther and Melancthon began the Reformation, in which, however, the elector took no other part than to protect Luther from his enemies. He was succeeded in 1525 by his brother John, who introduced the Protestant religion

in all his dominions, and caused his chancellor to read the confession of faith of the Protestant states at the diet of Augsburg. John was succeeded in 1532 by his son, John Frederic, the last elector of the elder Ernestine line, whose history is related in the historical section of our article on Germany. This prince was succeeded by his brother August, whose laws became the basis of the Saxon constitution, and who received and protected numbers of the Flemish Protestants driven from the Netherlands by the tyranny of Alba. His unfortunate interference with theological controversy, however, caused the Crypto-Calvinistic disputes. August was succeeded by Christian I. and Christian II., the latter of whom died in 1611, and was succeeded by his brother John George I., who obtained Lusatia from the emperor Ferdinand as a pledge for the expense of the war carried on against the elector-palatine Frederic V. After his death, the elector having concluded a peace with Austria on the 30th of May 1636, obtained Lusatia as a hereditary fief of the Bohemian crown. John George in 1656 divided his lands among his four sons. The eldest, John George II., succeeded him in the electorate, and was succeeded in his turn by John George III. in 1680; John George IV. succeeded in 1691, and his brother Frederic Augustus in 1694. The latter, after having embraced the Catholic religion, was elected king of Poland in 1697. The expenses of the new king, and his war with Charles XII. king of Sweden, involved the country in debt, and in the peace of Altranstadt in 1706, Frederic Augustus was forced to resign the Polish crown. But Charles XII. having been defeated at Pultawa, he obtained it again in 1709, and maintained it till his death in 1733. His son, Frederic Augustus II. [as king of Poland Augustus III.] reigned from 1733 to 1763, and claimed some of the Austrian states after the death of the emperor Charles VI.; but having made peace with Austria he assisted Maria Theresa against Frederic II. of Prussia. The circumstances and consequences of this alliance are related in the historical section of our article on Prussia. Saxony was, in the peace of Hubertsburg, restored to the king, who had during the war resided at Warsaw. An enormous debt was incurred by this war. The king died in the same year that peace was concluded; his eldest son, Frederic Christian, reigned only a few months, and was succeeded by his son Frederic Augustus. Under the wise and just government of the new elector the country began to recover from its miseries. The claims of his mother on the Bavarian succession led him to an alliance with Frederic II., and in the peace of Teschen he obtained 6,000,000 florins for his claims. An alliance with Prussia against France was dissolved almost as soon as concluded, by the battle of Jena, on the 14th of October 1806. In the peace of Posen the elector entered the Rhenish confederacy, to the army of which he agreed to furnish 20,000 men; assumed, at the direction of Napoleon, the royal title; and obtained the circle of Cöthlen in compensation for some cessions to the kingdom of Westphalia. By the constitution of 21st July 1807, the king was created hereditary duke of Warsaw. The adoption of the royal title produced no change in the constitution of S., neither was the French law introduced into S., as in the other states of the Rhenish confederacy. After the battle of Leipsic, therefore, Frederic remained a prisoner of the allies. At the congress of Vienna it was proposed to incorporate S. entirely with the Prussian states, for which the king was to be indemnified by some insignificant provinces on the Rhine. But the declarations of several European princes, the perseverance of the king himself, and the loudly proclaimed discontent of his people, compelled the allies to renounce their design, and the king of Prussia was obliged to content himself with the half of the kingdom. The king signed this cession in the treaty with Prussia, on the 15th May 1815, and was thereafter allowed to return to his country. The reasons assigned for this partition, accord better with the character generally bestowed upon the spoilers of Poland, than with that regard to justice which the congress at Vienna professed to be guided by. Since that period, many useful reforms have been made in the administration of S.; and the constitution, resting on the representation of the land-stande or States, has been preserved, on the whole, with some changes.

**SAXONY (PRUSSIAN)**, a province of the Prussian states, lying between the parallels of 50° 27' and 53° 5' N.; and bounded by the kingdom of Saxony, and by the territories of Saxe-Weimar, Electoral-Hesse, Saxe-Gotha, Reims, Hanover, Brunswick, and Anhalt. It comprises almost the whole of the cessions made by Saxony at the congress of Vienna, but with these have been incorporated, by the Prussian government, the principalities lying to the N of the duchy of Anhalt, and to the W of the rivers Elbe and Havel. The whole now forms an area of 9,830 sq. m., with a pop., in 1843, of 1,683,906; in 1853, of 1,781,300. It is administratively divided into the 3 *regierungsbezirke* or governments of Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt. The chief town is Magdeburg. This large prov. is in general level, the only hills being part of the Harz, and a detached part of the Thuringian forest, in the SW. The chief rivers are the Elbe and the Weser. The soil varies great-

ly, being in some places, especially in the N, and on the r. bank of the Elbe, dry and sandy, and in others a heavy loam. No part of the Prussian states possesses a more advantageous combination of fertile land and good husbandry, than the tract lying around Magdeburg. There are some large forests, but in the greater part of the country wood is scarce. The principal objects of cultivation, after corn, are hemp, flax, and chicory for making coffee, saffron, anise-seed, and tobacco. Pit coal is found in the mountains of the Harz; porcelain clay in the level ground in the south; copper, alum, cobalt, and iron are also wrought; but the mineral product hitherto most profitable is salt, which is obtained from brine springs by evaporation. The inhabitants are almost all Protestants, except in the little district called the Eichsfeld. They are in general active and industrious.

**SAXTEAD**, a parish in Suffolk, 2 m. NW of Framlingham. Area 1,202 acres. Pop. in 1851, 441.

**SAXTEN**, or **SACHSTEN**, a market-town of Switzerland, 3 m. SSE of Sarnen, on the E bank of the Sarner-see.

**SAXTON'S**, a river of the state of Vermont, U. S., formed by the junction of several streams in Grafton co. It flows E for about 10 m., and joins the Connecticut about 1 m. below Bellows falls.

**SAY**, or **SAYS**, an island of the Nile, in Nubia, in the district of Sukkot. It is 8 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and on the N are two islands of smaller dimensions, with which at low water it is conjoined. It is fertile, and affords large quantities of dates. On its E side is a hill of considerable height. The interior is inhabited by wolves and gazelles. With the exception of an earthen fortress, in which it is said the sultan Selim entrenched himself, it contains no ruins of importance. On its E side is a fine passage.

**SAYALONGA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Malaga, and partido of Torrox, in a fertile locality, near the Mediterranean.

**SAYANSK**, or **SAYANSKIE**. See **ERGIR-TARGAK-TAIGAN**.

**SAYANSKOI**, or **OMAITOUKA**, a fortified town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Yenisei, 60 m. S of Minusinsk, on the r. bank of the Yenisei. It is built of wood, surrounded by a ditch and chevaux-de-frise, and defended by 6 guns. The angles are flanked with towers. It contains 5 barracks, a provision store, and powder magazine.

**SAYATON**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Guadalajara, and partido of Pastrana, on a mountain on the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 480. It has manufactories of charcoal.

**SAYBROOK**, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 42 m. SSE of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, and is bounded on the E by the Connecticut, and watered by Chester, Pettipaug, and Pochoaug rivers. It is generally fertile, and is intersected by the New Haven and New London railway. Pop. in 1840, 3,417; in 1850, 3,848.—Also a township of Ashtabula co., in the state of Ohio, 200 m. NE of Columbus, bordered on the N by Lake Erie, and drained by two small streams. It is intersected by the Cleveland and Erie railway. Pop. in 1840, 934; in 1850, 1,374.

**SAYMBRUMBACUM**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 18 m. W of Madras, in the prov. of the Carnatic and district of Jaghire. In its vicinity is a sheet of water 9 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, partly artificially enclosed. During the dry season it supplies irrigation to a district comprising 32 villages, with a pop. of 5,000 inhabitants.

**SAYN**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle and 6 m. N of Coblenz,

at the confluence of a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Rhine, at the foot of a mountain, on which are the ruins of a castle belonging to the counts of Saye. Pop. 620. It has a cannon foundry.

**SAYPAN**, an island of the Marianne or Ladrone archipelago, N. Pacific. Its N extremity is in N lat.  $15^{\circ} 19' 45''$ , E long.  $145^{\circ} 59' 55''$ . It is about 15 m. in length, and on the W side, at the head of a deep and well-sheltered bay, is a good port named Cantanhitola. This island was one of the most populous of the Marianne group.

**SA-YU**, a river of China, in the prov. of Szechuen, which runs NE, and after a course of about 150 m., joins the Kin-cha-keang.

**SAZAWA**, **CZASZAWA**, or **ZASZAWA**, a river of Austria, which has its source in Bohemia, in Lake Zdarko, in the circle and to the SE of Czaslau; runs first SSE into Moravia; passes Saar, re-enters Bohemia; bends first SSW, then WNW, through the circles of Czaslau, Kaurzim, and Beraun; and after a total course of about 96 m., throws itself into the Moldau, 15 m. below Prague. Przybislau, Deutsch-Brod, and Sternberg, are the chief places on its banks.—Also a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. SSW of Kaurzim, near the l. bank of the river of the same name. It has a mineral spring.

**SAZKA**, **SATZKA**, or **SADSKA**, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow and 8 m. WSW of Podiebrad. Pop. 2,210.

**SBEKKAH**, a village of Tunis, on an affluent of the Sijbka-el-Ludeah lake, and 70 m. SW of Gafsa. SBO. See SEBU.

**SBRZLAW**. See KONIGSAAL.

**SCACKLETON**, a township in the parish of Hovingham, Yorkshire, 8 m. W by N of New Malton. Pop. in 1831, 164; in 1851, 191.

**SCAER**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, and arrond. of Quimperle. The cant. comprises 3 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,468; in 1846, 8,359. The town is 14 m. NNW of Quimperle, on a height near the r. bank of the Issole. Pop. in 1846, 4,156. The steeple of the parish church commands an extensive prospect. Paper is its chief article of manufacture.

**SCAFATI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato Citra, district and 15 m. NW of Salerno, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Angri, on the r. bank of the Sarno, in an unhealthy locality. Pop. 2,500. It has several cotton and linen factories.

**SCA-FELL**, or **SCAW-FELL**, a mountain of Cumberland, at the head of Wastdale, and on the W side of Upper Eskdale. It has four summits, of which that known as Scafell-pike is regarded as the highest summit in England, having an alt. of 3,166 ft. The most southerly summit, known as Scafell, has an alt. of 3,100 ft. The summit rock of the range or mass is a trap-porphry.

**SCAGGLETHORPE**, a township in the p. of Settrington, E. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. E by N of New Malton. Pop. in 1831, 252; in 1851, 275.

**SCALA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 16 m. SE of Rossano, and cant. of Cariati, on a mountain, near the l. bank of the Fiumenica. Pop. 1,300. It has a collegiate church.—Also a town of the same prov., capital of a cant., in the district and 9 m. W of Salerno, and 25 m. SE of Naples, at the foot of a mountain, near the gulf of Salerno. Pop. 1,700. It has a cathedral, 7 parish-churches, 2 convents, and an hospital. In its vicinity are several lead mines. This town is said to have been founded by the Romans in the era of the emperor Constantine, and contains the ruins of a capitol, baths, and theatres.

**SCALA-NOVA**, or **KOUSCHE-ADASSI**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Aidin,

45 m. S of Smyrna, at the head of a gulf of the same name. Pop. 20,000, of whom about 5,000 are Greeks, 100 Armenians, and 200 Jews. The latter reside in a suburb to the N of the town. It lies amphitheatrically on a hill commanding the gulf, and is tolerably well-built. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle, and has a street watered by a stream, and planted with trees. It has several mosques, a Greek church, several bazaars, khans, and public baths. The port is sheltered from the W winds by a small island, surmounted by a tower, and constantly covered with a species of sea-bird, whence it takes its name, which has also been conferred by the Turks upon the gulf and town. This port is one of the most commercial on the coast, and carries on with Susam-Adassi, Egypt, and Salonica, an active trade in corn, rice, wine, flax, linen, &c. In the vicinity are the remains of the ancient *Nepopolis*.—The gulf formed by the archipelago is enclosed on the S by the island of Susam-Adassi or Samos. It is about 18 m. wide at its entrance, and 30 m. in depth. The principal river which flows into it is the Mendere.

**SCALAMBRA (CAPE)**, a headland of the S coast of Sicily, in the prov. and 53 m. SW of Syracuse, and district of Modica, on the Malta channel, in N lat.  $36^{\circ} 46'$ , and E long.  $14^{\circ} 30'$ . To the E of this cape is Port Secca.

**SCALBY**, a township in the p. of Blacktoft, E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. E by N of Howden. Pop. in 1851, 145.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NW by W of Scarborough. The parish contains the townships of Barniston, Cloughton, Newby, Stainton, Dale, and Throxenby. Area 11,935 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,676; in 1851, 1,829.

**SCALDWELL**, a parish in Northamptonshire, 8 m. N by E of Northampton, watered by a branch of the Nen. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1851, 398.

**SCALEA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 37 m. NNW of Paola, on a hill, near the W coast of the gulf of Policastro. Pop. 2,200. It contains 3 churches and a convent.—Also a headland on the gulf of Policastro, 3 m. NW of Scalea.

**SCALEBY (EAST and WEST)**, a parish in Eskdale ward, Cumberland, 6 m. NE by N of Carlisle. Area 3,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 560; in 1851, 596.

**SCALENGHE**, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, prov. and 8 m. E of Pinerola and mande. of Vigoni. Pop. 1,300.

**SCALETTA**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 14 m. SSW of Messina, and cant. of Ali, near the Faro-di-Messina. Pop. 1,000.—Also a headland in N lat.  $38^{\circ} 2'$ , and E long.  $15^{\circ} 29'$ , defended by an old tower, erected into a principality, and forming an appanage of a branch of the house of Ruffo.

**SCALFORD**, a parish in Leicestershire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by E of Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 467; in 1851, 555.

**SCALINATA**, a name by which the communication formed between the upper and lower parts of the island of Capri, in the gulf of Naples, is designated. It consists of a stair of 552 steps cut out of the solid rock, and the summit of which has an alt. of 1,500 ft. above sea-level.

**SCALINO (Pizzo)**, a mountain of the Rhetian Alps, in Lombardy, in the prov. of Valteline, 9 m. N of Sondrio. It has an alt. of 3,300 metres = 3,608 yds. above sea-level.

**SCALLOWAY**, a sea-port village in the p. of Tingwall, Shetland, at the head of Scalloway-bay, on the W coast of the mainland, 6 m. WSW of Lerwick. The village was anciently a burgh, and the cap. of Shetland: most of the great Shetland land-



owners, within seventy years ago, had residences here; but the whole pop., amounting to about 500, now consists of fishermen and their families.

**SCALP**, an extraordinary natural cut through a mountain, 793 ft. in height, on the mutual boundary of co. Dublin, and co. Wicklow, nearly 2 m. N. by W. of Enniskerry, traversed by the road thence to Dublin. Here the opposite hills appear to have been rent asunder by some tremendous shock. The sides of the pass are distant only the breadth of a narrow road from each other.—Also a mountain in the p. of Upper Fahan,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of Muff, co. Donegal. The alt. of its summit above sea-level is 1,589 ft.—Also a chief summit of the Slieve-Bauhtta mountains,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Woodford, in co. Galway. The alt. of its summit above sea-level is 1,074 ft.

**SCALPA**, an island of the Skye group of the Hebrides. It is separated from the E coast of Skye by Scalpa-sound, which in many places is not more than a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. It lies off Loch-Ainort, and is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Raasay. It is of an irregularly oval shape of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  m.; and has the longer axis from NW to SE. Most of its area is occupied by a grassy mountain of uneven summit and rounded outline, displaying much bare rock, yet nowhere marked by asperities or wearing a barren aspect. The sound of S. is a noted rendezvous of the herring-fleet; and it abounds in oysters, some of which, both fish and shell, are black, while others are of a dingy dilated blue colour.—Also a small inhabited island in the Harris district of the Hebrides, at the entrance of East Loch-Tarbet, a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the N, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the S, headland. It measures nearly 3 m. in extreme length, and upwards of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in extreme breadth. It is low and heath-clad; and consists of irregular protuberances of gneiss.

**SCALPA-FLOW**, a large expanse of water among the southern Orkney islands, forming a sort of Orcadian mediterranean. Irrespective of lateral recesses and outlets, it measures about 15 m. in extreme length from N to S; 8 m. in mean breadth; and 45 or 47 m. in circumf. In a general view, it may be regarded as having Pomona on the N; Bur-ray, and S. Ronaldshay on the E; the Pentland frith on the S; the conjoint island of Walls and Hoy on the W; and the small islands of Cava, Rysay, Faray, Calf, Flota, Switha, and Hunda in its bosom. In the extreme NW, it opens by Hoy-sound to the Atlantic ocean; in the NE, it opens by Holm-sound to the German ocean; in the middle of the E side, it opens by Water-sound to the same ocean; and, in the S, it has the island of Swinna near the middle of the line where it becomes identified with the Pentland frith. This isle-begirt sea abounds, in its numerous recesses, with safe roadsteads and fine harbours. The chief is Long-hope, in Walls, quite landlocked, capacious enough for the largest fleet, and possessing good anchorage and sufficient depth of water for the largest ship in the British navy; others are Holm-sound, Floxa-sound, St. Margaret's-hope, and Pan-hope. It abounds with shoals of dog-fish, with haddocks, skate, flounders, and mackerel, and occasionally with herring.

**SCAMANDER**. See **BUNARBASHI-SU**.

**SCAMBLESBY**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. N. by E of Horncastle, on the W side of the Wolds. Area 2,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 413; in 1851, 532.

**SCAMMONDEN**, a chapelry in the p. of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, 6 m. W of Huddersfield. Area 2,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 912; in 1851, 1,067.

**SCAMPSTON**, a chapelry in the p. of Rillington, Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of New-Malton, on a small stream which flows into the Derwent. Pop. 275.

**SCAMPTON**, a parish in Lincolnshire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m.

NW by N of Lincoln. Area 2,147 acres. Pop. in 1851, 228.

**SCANDALI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 9 m. WNW of Cotrone, and cant. of Santa-Severina, on a hill. Pop. 1,150.

**SCANDERUN**. See **ISKANDERUN**.

**SCANDERIEH**. See **ALEXANDRIA**.

**SCANDIANO**, a town of the duchy and 12 m. WSW of Modena, capital of a canton in the district of Reggio, near the r. bank of the Tasinara. Pop. 2,400. It has a castle. It is noted as the birth-place of Ariosto.

**SCANDINAVIA**. See historical section of article **DENMARK**.

**SCANDOLARA-RAVARA**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. ESE of Cremona, and district of Casal-Maggiore. Pop. 1,456.

**SCANGERO**, or **SKANTZURA**, an island of the Archipelago, in the N. Sporades, between Selidromi and Skyro, in N lat.  $39^{\circ} 6'$ , and E long.  $24^{\circ} 8'$ . It is 3 m. in length from N to S, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth.

**SCANNO**, a market-town of Naples, capital of a canton in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, district and 11 m. S of Sulmona, on a hill, in an unhealthy locality, a little to the SE of a small lake. Pop. 2,600. It has two convents. The costume of the women of S. is extremely peculiar, and suggests an Oriental origin, particularly when a white handkerchief is bound round the lower part of the face, concealing all but the eyes and nose. Both the skirt and bodice are of black or dark blue cloth, the former being full, and the waist short; the apron is of scarlet or crimson stuff. The head-dress is a white handkerchief surmounted by a falling cap of dark cloth, among the poorer orders, but of worked purple satin with the rich; and this again is bound round, turbanwise, by a white or primrose-coloured fillet, striped with various colours. The hair is platted with riband; and the ear-rings, buttons, necklaces, and chains are of silver, and in rich families often exceedingly costly. "Everything about S.," says a recent traveller, "is odd and quaint, and unlike any other Italian town." Wool forms the great article of trade between S. and the neighbouring towns, and long files of mules laden with it are constantly passing through the narrow defile towards Sulmona, one of the few outlets from this secluded valley.

**SCANSAÑO**, a market-town of Tuscany, capital of a podesteria, in the prov. and 51 m. S of Sienna. Pop. 800.

**SCANZANO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 13 m. NW of Avezzano, and cant. of Tagliacozzo, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Imell. Pop. 350.—Also a village of the prov. of Naples, in the district and near Castel-a-Mare, in a plain. Pop. 2,000. It consists of three hamlets, and has three churches and a Dominican convent.

**SCAPPOLI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 26 m. NW of Piedemonte, and cant. of Castellone, on a hill. Pop. 720. It has a church and two chapels.

**SCAR**, a mountain in the p. of Derralossory, co. Wicklow, 3 m. N of Laragh, forming a large and prominent part of the E screen of Glenmacanass. The alt. of its summit above sea-level is 2,105 ft.

**SCARA**, an island in co. Kerry, directly in front of Ballinaskelligs bay,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by W of Hogg head. It measures about 7 furl. in length; and is rocky, bold, and lofty.

**SCARBA**, an island in the Hebridean p. of Jura and Colonsay,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of Craignish point on the mainland of Argyshire, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of the island of Jura, from which it is separated by the **CORRIEVRECKAN**: see that article. It measures about

3 m., both in extreme length and in extreme breadth. Most of the area is occupied by a single mountain of an oblong conoidal form, which towers aloft to the height of about 1,500 ft.

SCARBOROUGH, a parish, parliamentary borough, and sea-port, in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 40 m. NE of York. The p. comprises the townships of S. and Falsgrave. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. in 1801, 6,688; in 1831, 8,760; in 1851, 12,915.—The town is picturesquely situated on a bold and rocky slope rising from the N shore of a spacious bay of the German ocean, skirted by a smooth and firm sandy beach. Along the cliffs are many fine modern buildings. The ruins of the ancient castle of Scarborough are prominent objects on a peninsular height near the town; and at some distance are the barracks. One of the principal ornaments of the town is the cliff-bridge, an elegant structure thrown across a small stream running between two dismembered parts of the cliff, and consisting of 4 cast-iron arches, resting on pyramidal piers, 75 ft. above high-water mark. The harbour is considered one of the safest on the English coast. Though a little confined in the entrance, and liable to be warped up with sand in calm weather, it is of easy access even to ships of large burden in spring-tides, the depth of water at the extremity of the pier being then from 20 to 24 ft.: at low-water there are only three or four ft. It is protected by two piers of substantial masonry. One of these sweeps into the sea in a large portion of a circle, and is 60 ft. in breadth at the foundation and 40 ft. in height: the other or old pier is of irregular breadth from 13 to 14 ft., and 1,200 ft. in length. In 1730, the shipping belonging to this port was estimated at 12,000 tons; in 1830, at 28,070 tons; in 1850, at 32,726 tons. The coasting-trade inwards, in 1830, was 272 vessels = 19,347 tons; outwards, 80 vessels = 5,467 tons; in 1850, inwards 249 = 13,541 tons. The gross receipts of customs, in 1835, was £1,188; in 1840, £1,887; in 1850, £3,359. The foreign imports are chiefly Baltic and American timber. The fishery here is still of some importance. Vessels of large burden have been built here, and ropes, sail-cloth, &c., are manufactured. The prosperity of S., both as a port and as a celebrated place of fashionable resort, has been enhanced by an extension to it of the grand railway connections which are revivifying many of even our most respectable towns. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 514; in 1848, 537.—S. spa consists of two springs, the mineral properties of which were discovered in 1640. According to an analysis of the water of these springs, by Richard Phillips, in 1840, the contents of a gallon of the water are as under:—

	North spring.	South spring.
Azotic gas,	6.3 cubic inches	7.5
Chloride of sodium (common salt),	26.64 grains	29.63
Crystallized sulphate of magnesia,	142.68	225.33
Crystallized sulphate of lime,	104.00	110.78
Bicarbonate of lime,	48.26	7.80
Bicarbonate of protoxide of iron,	1.84	41.81
Total contents,	328.42	415.35
Specific gravity of the water,	1.0035	1.0045
Temp., 49° with very little variation.		

The beach is excellently adapted for bathing, and the brine is undiluted by the discharge of river water into it. There are excellent artificial baths in the town, and other accommodations and amusements for its numerous visitors; and on the whole, S. is of more consequence as a watering-place than as a sea-port or a place of trade.—The name of S. is of Saxon origin; but the town is not recorded in Domesday-book. The castle built by William le Gros in 1163,

has been the frequent scene of strife. During the civil war S. was taken by the parliamentary forces. In 1648, both town and castle declared for the king; but on 15th September following the town was recovered, and on 19th December the castle capitulated.

SCARBOROUGH, or GILBERT ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Mulgrave archipelago, North Pacific, extending between 0° and 3° N lat., and between 172° and 174° 20' E long. The principal islands of the group are Hopper, Hale, Gilbert, Knov, Charlotte, and Matthews.

SCARBOROUGH, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 10 m. SW of Portland, bounded on the SE by the Atlantic. It has extensive salt marshes, and is in some parts very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,172.

SCARBOROUGH, the chief town and a port of the island of Tobago, Little Antilles, on the SE coast, in the parish of St. Andrew, and 7 m. ENE of Milford.

SCARCIES (GREAT), a river of Upper Guinea, formed by the junction of the Kolungtung and Kong-karru-kabba, which unite in the Timmanees territory, and after a course, in a W direction, of about 30 m., falls into the Atlantic, about 21 m. N of the embouchure of the Sierra-Leone river. At its mouth is Corteema island. A little to the S of and parallel to this river, is Little Scarceries river.

SCARCLIFF, a parish in Derbyshire, 6 m. NW by N of Mansfield. Area 3,674 acres. Pop. 572.

SCARDA, a small island of Illyria, in the Adriatic, in the circle of Istria, and to the SE of the island of Osero. Its S point is in N lat. 44° 16' 50", E long. 14° 41'.

SCARDONA, a town of Austria, in the ldgh. of Dalmatia, circle and 40 m. SE of Zara, on the r. bank of the Kerka, which is here navigable to vessels of large size, but which, a little above, forms a magnificent cascade. Pop. 1,280. It is enclosed by a wall, and has two forts. It has a small port, and carries on an active trade with Turkey. Under the Romans this town was the cap. of the prov. of *Liburnia*. See also ARBE and ISOLAGRASSA.

SCARENA, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 10 m. NNE of Nice, on the Paglione. Pop. 1,000.

SCARFIZZI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 18 m. NNW of Cotrone and cant. of Strongoli, on a mountain. Pop. 600, chiefly Albanians. It has two churches.

SCARICALASINO, a village of the Papal states, in the prov. of Bologna, on the slope of the Apennines, to the N of Pietramala.

SCARIFF, a rivulet of co. Clare, which issues from Lough Teroig; runs 3½ m. SW to Lough Graney; issuing from that lake, runs 4 m. SSE to Lough O'Grady; and, after reissuing from that lake, proceeds 3½ m. E to the head of Scariff bay, in Lough Derg.

SCARIFF, a bay of Lough Derg, partly in co. Galway, but chiefly in co. Clare. It enters between Aughinish-point on the S, and a small headland immediately E of Mount-Shannon on the N; and penetrates the land 3½ m. W to the embouchure of the Scariff.

SCARIFF, a market-town in the p. of Tomgraney, co. Clare, on the river Scariff, 7½ m. NNW of Kilmaloe. Pop. in 1831, 761; in 1851, 954.

SCARISBRICK, a township in the p. of Ormskirk, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. NW of Ormskirk. Area 7,990 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,109.

SCARLA, or SCHARLTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons and district of the Unter Engadin, watered by a stream of the same name.

which flows into the Inn, 42 m. ESE of Coine. It has mines of lead and silver.

SCARLE (North), a parish in Lincolnshire, 9 m. WSW of Lincoln. Area 1,955 acres. Pop. 595.

SCARLE (South), a parish in Nottinghamshire, 7 m. NE by N of Newark, on a branch of the Trent. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 479; in 1851, 510.

SCARLINO, a village of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, principality and 18 m. ESE of Piombino, a little to the E of a lake of the same name. The lake is 3 m. in length, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth, and discharges itself into the Piombino channel.

SCARNAFIGGI, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, prov. and 3 m. NE of Saluzzo, near the l. bank of the Vraita. Pop. 2,173.

SCARNING, a parish in the co. of Norfolk, 2 m. W by S of East Dereham. Area 3,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 603; in 1851, 637.

SCARP, or SCARPA, an island in the Hebridean p. of Harris, a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of the nearest point of the mainland of Harris. It extends NW and SE, and measures about 3 m. by 2. It consists of one rocky mountain of gneiss, which rises about 1,000 ft. above sea-level.

SCARPANTO, or KOJE, an island of the Archipelago, in the Greek dep. of the Southern Cyclades, between the islands of Candia and Rhodes. Its S point is in N lat.  $35^{\circ} 23' 30''$ , E long.  $27^{\circ} 12' 40''$ . Pop., chiefly Greeks, 2,800. This island is 30 m. in length from N to S, and 7 m. in breadth. It is to a great extent covered with rocky mountains, but is in some parts fertile, producing cotton and fruit. It has mines of iron and quarries of marble. Abdemo, its chief town, is on a bay of the E coast; and on the N coast, at the head of a deep indentation, terminating on the NW on Point Tristomato or Skomako, is a village named also Scarpanto. This island is the *Karpathos* of the ancients.

SCARPATHON, an island of the Archipelago, in the Greek dep. of the Southern Cyclades, near the N extremity of the island of Scarpanto. Its N point is in N lat.  $35^{\circ} 54' 20''$ , E long.  $27^{\circ} 12' 10''$ .

SCARPE, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, a little to the W of the village of Berles, in the cant. of Aubigny; passes the town of that name and Arras; receives the Crinchon; enters the dep. of the Nord; waters Douay, Marchiennes, and St. Amand; and after a total course of about 63 m., joins the Scheldt, on the l. bank at Montagne, on the confines of Belgium, and 8 m. SSE of Tournai. This river has been rendered navigable a distance of 48 m. Charcoal, freestone, lead, copper, salt, wine, brandy, and oil are its chief articles of transit. It is connected by the canal de-la-Sensee on the r. with the Scheldt, and by that of the Deule or de-Douay on the l. with the Lys. Its banks are generally low and marshy, and liable to inundation.

SCARPERIA, a town of Tuscany, capital of a vicariat, in the comp. and 20 m. NNE of Florence, in a pleasant situation. Pop. in 1840, 1,676. It has a neat church and a fine vicarial palace. Iron ware and cutlery are its chief articles of manufacture.

SCARPONNE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Pont-à-Mousson and com. of Dieulouard, in an island of the Moselle. This was formerly an important town and capital of the Saunois. It was sacked in 960 by the Hungarians, but its fortifications existed in the 11th cent. Medals, vases, and other antique remains, are frequently found in the locality.

SCARRINGTON, a parish in the co. of Nottingham, 11 m. E by N of Nottingham. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1851, 230.

SCARCOCK, that part of the great central

mountain-range of Scotland which separates the SW of Braemar in Aberdeenshire from Athole in Perthshire. The chief summits rise to an alt. of 3,500 ft. above sea-level.

SCARSDALE, a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 4 m. S of White Plains. It has an undulating surface, bounded on the W by Broux river, and intersected by the Harlem railway. Pop. in 1840, 225; in 1850, 342.

SCARTAGLIN, a village in the p. of Castle-Island, co. Kerry,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of the town of Castle-Island.

SCARTHO, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 2 m. S by W of Great Grimsby. This p. is included within the parl. boundaries of the borough of Great Grimsby. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1851, 211.

SCARVAGH, a village in the p. of Aghaderg, co. Down, on the Newry canal,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Poyntz-Pass. Pop. in 1831, 220; in 1851, 333.

SCARVAY, an islet 1 m. in circumf., in the sound of Harris,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Aird-Rhenish on the mainland of Harris.

SCATARY, an uninhabited island of the Atlantic, near the E coast of the island of Cape Breton, in N lat.  $46^{\circ}$ , W long.  $59^{\circ} 45'$ . It is 7 m. in length from E to W, and 3 m. in breadth. It was formerly called Little Cape Breton.

SCAUBECQ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Braine-le-Comte. Pop. 717. —Also a com. in the same prov. and dep. of Wannebecq.

SCAUFS, or SCANF, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, in the Haute-Engadine, and 27 m. SE of Coire, on the l. bank of the Inn. Pop. 439. It is noted for its picturesque scenery.

SCAVIG (LOCH), a remarkable inlet of the sea, on the W coast of the Isle of Skye. It is about 4 m. long, and penetrates among the Coolin or Cuchullin mountains. Its flanks are stupendous heights of bare rock, which shoot abruptly up from the bosom of the sea, and, being composed of the mineral called hyperstem, have a singularly dark and metallic aspect. It is inaccessible by land on the N side, and equally so on the S to all but the active and practised mountaineer. The traveller whose object is picturesque beauty, should enter it from Strathaird. A long valley at the head of the bay, enclosing the fresh-water lake Corriskin, displays scenery of kindred character, accompanied with interesting associations. See CORRISKIN.

SCAWBY-WITH-STURTON, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 2 m. WSW of Glandford-Brigg. Area 3,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 942; in 1851, 1,606.

SCAWTON, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W of Helmsley. Area 2,768 acres. Pop. 153.

SCEAUX, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine. The arrond. comprises an area of 23,908 hect., and contains 4 cants. Pop. in 1831, 73,488; in 1846, 123,057. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 24,977; in 1846, 43,249.—The town is 5 m. S of Paris, on the Paris and Sceaux railway. Pop. in 1789, 1,000; in 1821, 1,349; in 1831, 1,439; in 1841, 1,844. It has a fine public promenade, some handsome villas, and a magnificent ball-room, and is the resort of numerous visitors in summer. It formerly had a fine castle and park. It possesses manufactories of earthenware and large cattle markets.

SCEDIE, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 24 m. from the shore of the Arabian sea, and 42 m. SE of Lohia.

SCELLIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Jura, 11 m. N of Lons-le-Saunier, on the Brenne. Pop. 1,466.

SCEPIA-DE-L'ABEJORRAL, a plain of New



Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca and prov. of Antioquia, near Santiago-de-Arma. It contains mines of silver.

SCERNI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 8 m. W of Il-Vasto, and cant. of Gissi, on a hill, in a fertile locality. Pop. 2,000. It has a church and three chapels.

SCEY-SUR-SAONE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saone. The cant. comprises 25 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,188; in 1846, 12,111.—The town is 10 m. WNW of Vésoul, on the r. bank of the Saone, which is here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches, constructed by Louis XIV. Pop. in 1846, 2,043. It has a castle, and possesses a saline spring, several forges and blast furnaces, a tannery, several dye-works, saw, flour, and oil mills, &c. It has a fine port, and carries on an active trade in grain.

SCEY-EN-VARIS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 3 m. W of Ornans, on the r. bank of the Loue, in a valley, commanded by a hill, crowned with the ruins of an ancient Gothic castle. Pop. 436. It has several forges and a wire-mill. This village, which has existed since the 9th cent., gave its name to an illustrious family. Its castle, erected in 1020 by Pierre-de-Scey, was taken twice by the French, under Louis IX.; and in 1636 was destroyed by Weymar.

SCHAAFHEIM, or SCHAFHEIM, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. of Starkenburg, bail. and 8 m. ENE of Dieburg, and 15 m. ENE of Darmstadt. Pop. 1,338, of whom 51 are Jews.

SCHAAFMAT, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Jura chain, on the confines of Bâle and Soleure, 21 m. ESE of Bâle. It is crossed by the road from Oltingen to Aarau.

SCHAAFSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and circle and 10 m. WNW of Merseburg. Pop. in 1843, 1,878.

SCHAAGEN. See SAG.

SCHAAKEN. See SCHAKEN.

SCHABATZ, or BOGUDLEN, a small town and fortress of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Save, 32 m. W of Belgrade.

SCHACHDAG, a summit of the high secondary northern ridge of the Caucasus. It attains an alt. of 13,800 ft. above sea-level. Its geological formation is dolomite.

SCHAEHR. See SAHAR.

SCHÄRDING, a town of Upper Austria, on the Inn, 6 m. S of Passau. It is defended by a strong castle. In April 1809, it was bombarded by the French, and almost laid in ashes.

SCHESBURG, or SEGESVAR, a town of Transylvania, situated near the Great Kockel, 120 m. NE of Temesvar, on a table-land considerably elevated above the river. It is an old town, and has much of a feudal air about it. It is divided into upper and lower town, besides suburbs. The former stands on a hill nearly 250 ft. in height, and is fortified; the latter is built on a plain, and is open. The two together contain 6,000 inhabitants, of whom above two-thirds are of Saxon descent, this being the chief place of one of the districts of the Saxon-land. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans, and have four churches, with a gymnasium. The principal branches of employment are the weaving of linen, and spinning of cotton. The environs produce vines and other fruit. S. was the principal pivot of warlike operations in Transylvania during the late Hungarian revolution.

SCHAFFA, a town of Moravia, 46 m. WSW of Brunn. Pop. 1,200.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the most northern canton

of the Swiss confederation, lying between the parallels of 47° 33' and 47° 32' N. It comprises three distinct portions of territory, of which the largest is wholly surrounded by the grand-duchy of Baden, except in the SE, where the Rhine separates it from Zurich. The second portion lies to the E of the former, and forms like it an enclave in the Baden territories, except where on the S it is separated by the Rhine from Thurgau. The third and smallest portion is bounded on the N by Baden, and on all other sides by the cant. of Zurich. The three portions comprise a territory of only 546 German sq. m., or 116 English sq. m.; with a pop. in 1834 of 32,268; and in 1852, of 35,278, of whom 33,380 were Protéstants, and 1,411 Roman Catholics. The surface, which belongs entirely to the basin of the Rhine is hilly; about one-third is arable; a considerable proportion is covered with forests. The only considerable mountain is the Randenberg, alt. 940 metres = 1,028 yds. The climate is mild. Corn, hemp, flax, fruit, and wine are the chief agricultural productions; iron, gypsum, and coal are wrought. The chief manufactures are cotton goods, steel-wire, leather, and *kirchenwasser* or cherry brandy.—The constitution is thoroughly popular. The *Grosse-rath*, or Grand-council, is composed of 78 deputies, who hold their seats for 4 years, and assemble twice a-year. The *Klein-rath*, or Little-council, forming the executive, is composed of 9 members and 2 burghmeisters, all chosen by the *Grosse-rath*. The cant. is administratively divided into 6 *bezirks* or circles: viz. S., Stein, Thuyngen, Neunkirch, Unterhabau, and Schleithelm. The revenue in 1839 was 58,935 florins. The contingent force of the cant. is 720 men.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the capital of the above cant. is situated on the r. bank of the Rhine, 25 m. W of Constanz, and 24 m. N of Zurich, in N lat. 47° 42'. Pop. 7,050. It is a walled town, and many of the houses are in a very quaint style of architecture. Its public buildings are a castle, a large parish-church, an academy, the town library, the town-hall, and the market-house. The transit trade of this place is considerable, owing chiefly to its situation about 3 m. above the celebrated cataract of the Rhine, which necessitates all goods brought down the river being landed here. Its manufactures of cotton, silk, and leather, are considerable for a small town, and the wine raised in the neighbourhood forms an article of export. A wooden bridge of very ingenious construction, is here thrown across the Rhine, and forms the only channel of communication between this town and the rest of Switzerland. The bridge is 360 ft. in length, and consists of two very wide arches. It was first erected in 1758, after repeated destruction by inundations of its predecessor, a stone bridge.—The cataract or falls of S. are formed by the Rhine, here 300 ft. broad, being precipitated over a ledge of rock, in three successive descents, a height of 70 ft.

SCHAFHEIM. See SCHAAFHEIM.

SCHAGEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 29 m. N by W of Amsterdam. Pop. 1,360. Its vicinity was the scene of military operations between the French and British in 1799.

SCHAGTICOKE, a township of Rensselaer co., New York, U. S., 17 m. N of Albany. Pop. 3,290.

SCHAIDECK, a village of Tyrol, 6 m. NE of Bregenz. Pop. 1,200.

SCHALDT, a town of Bavaria, 9 m. S of Landau, on the Orierbach. Pop. 790.

SCHAKEN, a village of E. Prussia, 15 m. NNE of Königsberg, near the Curische-haff, which gives name to the district in which Königsberg is situated. Here is the usual ferry over the Haff to Memel.—

Also a village in the principality of Waldeck, 2 m. N of Furstenberg.

SCHALE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 33 m. N of Munster, on the r. bank of the Aue. Pop. 1,250.

SCHALFICK, an extensive valley of the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, extending eastward from Coire to Mount Strela. It is watered by the Plessur, one of the most impetuous torrents in the Rhetian Alps.

SCHALKAU, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Itz, 12 m. N of Coburg. Pop. 900.

SCHALKOWITZ (ALT), a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. NW of Oppeln. Pop. 1,250.

SCHALLSEE, or SCHAL-SEE, a lake of the duchy of Lauenburg, partly within the Danish frontier, partly extending into Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is 10 m. in length, but scarcely exceeds 1 m. in breadth; and discharges its waters into the Schwarzwasser, an affluent of the Elbe.

SCHAMS, or SCHAMSERTHAL, one of the principal valleys of the canton of the Grisons, in Switzerland, stretching S from Thuses, and watered by the Farther Rhine. It is about 6 m. in length, but is narrow, and surrounded by lofty mountains.

SCHANCK (CAPE), a cliffy head on the S coast of Australia, forming the W point of the principal entrance into Western Port, in S lat. 38° 30'.

SHANCK (MOUNT), a hill of S. Australia, in about S lat. 37° 54', E long. 140° 50'. It rises at an alt. of nearly 45° to about 600 ft. from a comparatively level country, and attains an alt. of between 800 to 900 ft. above sea-level. It shows three distinct craters.

SCHANDAU, a town of Saxony, on the r. bank of the Elbe, 22 m. SE of Dresden. Pop. 1,000. The environs are very picturesque.

SCHANNIS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, on the r. bank of the river Linth, 10 m. N of Glaris. Pop. 500.

SCHANOLARSKOI, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, on the Irtisch, 48 m. E of Semipalatnoi.

SCHANS (NIEUWE), a village and fortress of Holland, in the prov. and 28 m. E of Groningen. Pop. 530.—Near it, on the S, is Oude S., a village of 240 inhabitants.

SCHANTARSKIIA, three islands off the coast of Asiatic Russia, in the sea of Okhotsk, between the parallels of 55° 15' and 55° 30' N.

SCHARAAZARGUNSKOI, a village of Asiatic Russia, on the Chinese frontier, 128 m. WSW of Selenginsk.

SCHARANS, a village in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, situated in the valley of Domlesch, 9 m. SW of Corrie, on the r. bank of the Albula. From the vicinity of this village there is a road cut through the mountains into the Engadine.

SCHARDING, a village of the archd. of Austria, 9 m. SSW of Passau, on the r. bank of the Inn, opposite Roth. Pop. 2,500. It is well-built, and defended by a castle.

SCHARFENORT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 26 m. NW of Posen. Pop. 500.

SCHARFLING, a village of Upper Austria, on Lake Atter, 10 m. W of Gmunden. Pop. 500.

SCHARHORN, a mountain of the Alps, in the Swiss cant. of Uri, having an alt. of 10,200 ft. above the level of the sea.

SCHARKARSKOI, a village of Asiatic Russia, on the Obi, 72 m. SSW of Beresof.

SCHARMBECK, a town of Hanover, 10 m. N of Bremen. Pop. 1,500.

SCHARNEBECK, a village of Hanover, 6 m. NE of Lüneburg. Pop. 400.

SCHARNHAUSEN, a village of Württemberg, 7 m. SW of Stuttgart, on the Kersch.

SCHARNITZ, a mountain-pass of Tyrol, on the Iser, near the frontiers of Bavaria, 9 m. NW of Innsbruck, the ancient *Porta-Claudia*. It was formerly fortified, and was the scene of several very obstinate actions between the French and Tyrolese, in the insurrection of 1809.

SCHARTEN, a village of Upper Austria, 15 m. SW of Lintz.

SCHARZFELD, a village of Hanover, at the foot of the Hartz mountains, 15 m. S of Goslar. Pop. 850.

SCHASSBURG. See SCHASSBURG.

SCHATTAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 6 m. SSW of Znaym. Pop. 1,770.

SCHATZK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 120 m. N of Tambov, on the Schatscha. Pop. 6,000. It has numerous factories.

SCHATZLAR, or BERNSTADT, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 34 m. N of Königgrätz, at the foot of the Riesengebirge. Pop. 900. It has several spinning-mills, and manufactories of linen and paper.

SCHAUBERG, a hamlet of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, and presidial of Lauenstein. Pop. 30. It has a saw-mill and a dye-work.

SCHAUENBURG, or SCHAUMBURG, a detached province of Hesse-Cassel; bounded on the NE by Hanover; on the SW by Lippe-Detmold and Prussia; on the W by Schauenburg-Lippe. Area 192 sq. m. Its surface is hilly; and is watered by the Weser, and its affluent the Leiria, and several other tributaries. The soil is fertile. A surplus of corn is raised, and considerable numbers of cattle are reared. Pop. in 1840, 35,469, chiefly Lutherans. This territory, which formed the ancient county of S., was definitively annexed to Hesse in 1734.—Its cap. is Rinteln.

SCHAUENBURG-LIPPE, or SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, a German principality bounded on the N and NE by Hanover; on the E and SE by Hesse-Cassel; and on the SW and W by Prussian Westphalia. Its extent is about 210 sq. m. The surface is hilly; but there are no mountains of considerable height. The wooded mountain-ridge of the Bückeberg intersects it on the SE, and the large lake called the Steinhudersmeer chiefly belongs to this principality. The population, amounting to 31,870 in 1847, are mostly Lutherans. A constitution was granted in 1816. The revenue is about 215,000 florins; and the contingent 240 men. The only standing military force is a company of invalids, occupying the little fortress of Wilhelmstein, lying on the Steinhudersmeer, and a small body-guard. The chief town is Bückeberg, the residence of the prince.

SCHAUENSTEIN, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 8 m. WSW of Hof, near the r. bank of the Selbitz. Pop. 600. It has a castle and iron-works.—Also a hamlet of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Schaumburg, 2 m. SE of Obern-Kirchen. It has an extensive glass-work.

SCHAUERLEITHEN, a village of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria, and lower circle of the Wienerwald. Coal abounds in the vicinity.

SCHAUMBURG. See SCHAUENBURG.

SCHAUT, a village of Asiatic Russia, 104 m. WSW of Ufa.

SCHAYVERDRIES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Melden. Pop. 168.

SCHEBESCHEL, SEBESHELY, FELSŐ-SERES, or SERISA, a village of Transylvania, in the Saxon territory, 6 m. SSE of Szaszvaros, in a narrow valley.

SCHACHINGEN, a market-town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, to the NW of Aalen. Pop. 720.

**SCHEEMDA**, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 18 m. ESE of Groningen, cant. and 4 m. NW of Winschoten. Pop. 900.

**SCHEEPHOEK**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Conynbeke. Pop. 183.

**SCHEEPSDAELE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Saint Pierre-sur-la-Digne. Pop. 411.

**SCHEER**, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 11 m. WNW of Saulgau, and 4 m. ESE of Sigmaringen, on the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. in 1840, 920. It is the capital of the county of Friedburg Scheer belonging to the princes of Tour and Taxis, and has a church noted as a place of pilgrimage, and two schools.

**SCHEESTRAET**, a commune of Belgium, in prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Calcken.

**SCHEFFLENZ** (OBER, MITTEL, and UNTER), three villages of the grand-duchy of Baden, and bail. of Mosbach, lying contiguous to each other, and to the NE of Mosbach. Pop. of Ober S., 850; of Mittel S., 700; of Unter S., 950.

**SCHELBE**, a village of Saxony, in Lusatia Proper, near Zittau. Pop. 1,700, chiefly linen weavers.

**SCHEIBENBERG**, a town of Saxony, 18 m. S of Chemnitz. Pop. 1,850. Ribbons, lace, and earthenware are manufactured here. To the N of the town is a steep mountain of the same name, in which mines of iron and manganese are wrought.

**SCHIBS**, a village of Lower Austria, on the r. bank of the Gross-Erlauf, 23 m. WSW of St. Polten.

**SCHIECH-ALI**, the name of a station in Arabia, at which caravans halt on the way from Egypt to Mecca, 12 m. W of Akaba.

**SCHIECH-ZAIAR**, a village of Upper Egypt, on the W bank of the Nile, 15 m. S of Bebe.

**SCHIEDEGG**, a mountain of Switzerland, between the lake of Brienz and the Wetterhorn, on the route from the Grindelwald to Haslethal. Its elevation above the sea is 6,045 Parisian ft. The view from its summit is extremely magnificent, comprehending a number of glaciers, mountains, streams, and lakes.

**SCHIEDINGEN**, a village of Prussian Westphalia, 6 m. WNW of Soest. Pop. 650. An action was fought here between the French and Hanoverians, in 1761.

**SCHIEDT**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 37 m. SSE of Treves. Pop. 550. It has white iron and wire works.

**SCHIEFLING**, a village of Styria, on the Muhr, 10 m. W of Judenburg.

**SCHELDEVINDEKE**, a village of Belgium, in E. Flanders, arrond. and 9 m. SSE of Ghent, near the r. bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 2,117.

**SCHELDT**, or **SCHELDE**, in French **ESCAUT**, a large river of the Netherlands, which rises in a small lake near Beaurevoir, in the French dep. of Aisne; flows in a N direction past Cambray, Bouchain, and Denain, to Valenciennes, where it becomes navigable; from Valenciennes directs its course NNW to Condé and Tournay; receiving the Scarpe on the l.; after which, pursuing a course nearly N, it passes Oudenarde in E. Flanders, and reaches Ghent, where it is joined by the Lys, and by two navigable canals which connect it with Bruges and Sas. From Ghent it winds its course to Antwerp, where it is swelled by the tide into a river 1,600 ft. wide, and 45 ft. deep. At a point 15 m. below Antwerp, it becomes divided into the two branches of the East and West Scheldt or Hond, both of which discharge themselves into the German ocean, after inosculating with the Moese and the Rhine. The S. is of a slow current, and of a small body of fresh water, but in the lower part of its course, becomes of great

importance to navigation from the influx of the tide. The Dutch, to increase the commerce of Amsterdam, kept it long blocked by two forts on opposite sides of the river: its navigation has been free only since 1795. The whole length of its course is about 210 m., of which 60 are in France, 110 in Belgium, and 40 in Holland. Its basin is comparatively small, and bounded by low hills. Its principal affluents are the Haine, the Dendre, and the Rupel on the r.; the Scarpe and Lys on the l. It was the *Scaldes* of the Romans.

**SCHÉLESTADT**, or **SCHLETTSTADT**, a fortified town of France, dep. of Bas-Rhin, situated on a canal that communicates with the Ille, 15 m. NNE of Colmar, and 26 m. SSW of Strasburg. Pop. 8,600. It is covered on one side by marshes which prevent all approach; and on the other is strongly fortified. The houses are poorly built, and the streets narrow and winding. It has three churches, two barracks, a communal college, and a theatre. It has manufactures of tobacco, linen, wire-cloth, worsted caps, stockings, saltpetre, potato flour, vinegar, potash, soap, and earthen-ware. The art of glazing earthen-ware is said to have been invented here. It was confirmed to France at the peace of Westphalia, in 1648. The noble reformer, Martin Bucer, was born here.—The arrond. of S. comprises 8 cants., and an area of 114,642 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 137,131.

**SCHELESTON**, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, 66 m. WNW of Shiraz.

**SCHELETAU**, or **ZELETAWA**, a town of Moravia, 15 m. SSE of Igla. Pop. 900.

**SCHELKEN** (GROSS), or **NAGY-SÉLYK**, a town of Transylvania, in the district of Mediasch, on the l. bank of the Weissé, 8 m. NNW of Hermannstadt.—A little to the N of it is the v. of Klein-Schelken.

**SCHELKLINGEN**, a town of Württemberg, 3 m. SSW of Blaubeuren. Pop. 850.

**SCHELLE**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 7 m. SSW of Antwerp, near the r. bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 1,314.

**SCHELLEBELLE**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 2 m. ENE of Wetteren, on the r. bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 1,800.

**SCHELLENBERG**, a village and military position in Bavaria, 5 m. NNE of Birchesgaden. Pop. of v., 350. There is here a fortified hill to the r. of the road leading to Donawert, famous for the defeat of a corps of Bavarians and French strongly intrenched on it, by the British and Imperialists under the duke of Marlborough, after a sanguinary conflict on 2d July 1704.

**SCHELLENBERG**, sometimes called **Augustusburg**, a town of Saxony, 6 m. E of Chemnitz, between the Flöhe and the Zschoppa. Near it is the old palace of Augustusburg.

**SCHELLGADEN**, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the valley called the Lungau, 10 m. NNE of Gemund, near the r. bank of the Muhr. In the neighbourhood is a mine of gold, and another of arsenic, each on a very small scale.

**SHELLIN**, a town of Hungary, on the Waag, 22 m. N of Comorn. It was taken by the insurgents in 1703, but retaken by the Austrians the following year.

**SCHELLING**, or **TER-SCHELLING**, a flat sandy island of Holland, situated between the islands of Ameland and Vlieland, about 9 m. from the coast of Friesland. It is 15 m. long, and 3 m. broad. In 1799 it was taken by the British. Pop. 2,743.—On its SW extremity is a village called Werter-Schelling. Pop. 1,500.

**SHELLESBURG**, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 91 m. W by S of Harrisburg.



**SCHEMMERBERG**, a village of Württemberg, on the l. bank of the Riess, 3 m. N of Hohenberg. Pop. 350.

**SCHEMNITZ**, or **SELYMECZ-BANYA**, a large mining-town of Hungary, in the com. of Honth, 30 m. N of Ipoly-Sagh, in N lat.  $48^{\circ}28'$ , E long.  $18^{\circ}54'$ , at an alt. of 2,230 ft. above sea-level. Pop., with the suburbs, in 1844, 18,000, of whom the larger proportion are miners. It stands in the midst of picturesque scenery, a few miles from the Raab, and contains a number of good houses and tolerably wide streets, though irregularly built on account of the unevenness of the surface. The mines of S. are the most extensive in Hungary. The extent of ground containing ores, in the immediate vicinity of this town, is calculated at 5 or 6 m. sq., including the town itself, most of which is undermined. The rocks are composed of clay-porphry; the metallic ore is found imbedded in veins of rock, differing from the rest, and consisting chiefly in feldspar. The chief metals wrought are gold, silver, and lead, combined with copper and arsenic. Those ores which contain a small quantity of silver are smelted here, after which the silver is sent to Kremnitz; those which contain a larger quantity are sent at once to the smelting-works at that place. The whole of the works are the property of government; but any individual may open a mine on condition of disposing of the ore to government at a fixed price. It is understood that the produce of these mines has greatly fallen off of late years. S. is a favourable situation for a mining-school, and there has been one of celebrity here founded by Maria-Theresa, ever since the middle of the 18th cent. The course occupies three years; the branches taught are mechanics, mathematics, mineralogy, and drawing of plans and maps, also the care of forests and timber. Of the students, in number from 200 to 300, a part are generally foreigners. There are also here two high schools, and a Roman Catholic, and a Protestant gymnasium.

**SCHENECTADY**, a county of New York, U. S., watered by the Mohawk and Schohariekill. Area 186 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 17,387; in 1850, 19,667. Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the SE side of the Mohawk, 17 m. NW of Albany, in N lat.  $42^{\circ}48'$ , W long.  $73^{\circ}55'$ . Pop. in 1840, 6,784; in 1850, 8,921. It is regularly laid out. Its manufactures consist of flour, paper, cotton goods, iron, leather, and brooms. The Erie canal passes through it. Union college, situated on the E side of the town on a spot of ground considerably elevated, was incorporated in 1794, and is a respectable and flourishing seminary, with 12 professors in 1850, and 266 students.

**SCHENK** (Gross), a town and district of Transylvania, in the province of the Saxons. The town is 9 m. NW of Fagaras. The district lying to the N of the river Aluta, between the districts of Reps and Leschkirchen, contains about 240 sq. m. It is hilly, but produces corn, hemp, flax, and wine.

**SCHENKENFEL**, a town of Austria, in the circle of the Lower Muhl, 3 m. WNW of Freistadt, on a small affluent of the Moldau.

**SCHENKENZELL**, a town of Baden, 22 m. SE of Offenburg. Pop. 1,000.

**SCHENKLENGSFELD**, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Fulda, circle and 7 m. SE of Hersfeld, on the Solz. Pop. 1,226.

**SCHENKURSK**, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district of the same name, in the gov. and 180 m. SSE of Arkhangel, on the Vaga.

**SCHERPDAEL**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 1,528; of com. 309.

**SCHPEPENSTEDT**, or **SCHÖFFENSTEDT**, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, in the district and 12 m. E of Wolfenbüttel. Pop. 2,350. It is well-built; has a poor-house, and possesses manufactories of linen, soap, and leather, several distilleries of brandy, tile and lime kilns, &c. The trade consists chiefly in mercery and cattle.

**SCHERAU**, or **WSZERUB**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 11 m. NW of Pilsen, on a small affluent of the Beraunka. Pop. 1,110.

**SCHERBECQUE**, or **SCHERBECK**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and 1 m. NNE of Brussels, and cant. of Woluwe St. Etienne, near the r. bank of the Senne. Pop. of dep. 3,600. It contains numerous villas; has fine promenades, and is a favourite place of resort to the inhabitants of the capital. It has several iron works, and spinning-factories.

**SCHERHORN**, a mountain of Switzerland, in the E part of the cant. of Uri, and 12 m. ESE of Altorf. It has an alt. of 10,071 ft. above sea-level.

**SCHERMBECK**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 34 m. N of Düsseldorf, and circle of Dinslacken. Pop. 900. It has a castle, a Lutheran, and a Reformed church, and possesses manufactories of cotton and woollen fabrics.

**SCHERMEISEL**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 33 m. ENE of Frankfurt, and circle of Steinberg, near the r. bank of the Postumbach. Pop. in 1843, 296.

**SCHERMER-HORN**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, arrond. and 6 m. ESE of Alkmaer, and cant. of Ryp, in the centre of a triangular-shaped space formed by the Hugsward, the Schermer-Meer, and the Beemster. Pop. 750.

**SCHERNBERG**, or **SCHERENBERG**, a market-town of the principality of Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, in the county and 4 m. SW of Sonderhausen. It has a considerable trade in cattle and pigs.

**SCHERNIK**, or **ZIERNIKI**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 41 m. NE of Posen, regency of Bromberg, and circle of Wongrowitz, on the r. bank of the Welna. Pop. in 1843, 296.

**SCHERPENHEUVEN**. See MONTAIGU.

**SCHERSCHELL**. See SHERSHALL.

**SCHERWILLER**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and 8 m. SE of Villé, at the entrance to the valley of that name, on the Lievre. Pop. in 1846, 2,823. On the adjacent mountains are the castles of Ortenberg and Ramstein.

**SCHERPENZEIL**, a bailiwick of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland. Pop. 1,000.

**SCHERWOUDE**, or **SCHARWOUDE** (Noord and Zuid), two parishes of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, to the N of Alkmaer, and containing respectively 530 and 600 inhabitants.

**SCHERZHEIM**, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and SW of Baden. Pop. 800.

**SCHESCHUPPE**. See SZESZUPPE.

**SCHESLITZ**, or **SCHOSLITZ**, a town of Bavaria, capital of a presidial, in the circle of Upper Franconia, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,050. It has two churches, a school, an hospital, and several breweries. Pop. of presidial, 16,260.

**SCHAUDEK**, a bailiwick and village of the duchy of Anhalt Dessau, to the W of Dessau. Pop. 1,800.

**SCHOURING**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 3 m. WSW of Pfaffenhofen, on the Leck. Pop. 550. It contains two churches, and an ancient abbey in which is a fine church; and has a brewery, and a brick-kiln.

**SCHVEENINGEN**, a market-town of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, in the cant. and 2 m. NW of La Hague, with which it is connected by a

fine road bordered with oak and lime trees, and near the North sea. Pop. 3,000. It is well-built, and forms a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Hague. It suffered severely from an influx of the sea in 1574. In its vicinity are extensive fisheries.

**SCHEYSSINGHEN**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Hal. Pop. 263.

**SCHIAVI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 26 m. SSW of Il Vasto, and cant. of Castiglione-Messer-Marino, on a mountain near the l. bank of the Trigno. Pop. 2,180.

**SCHICHALLION**, a huge isolated mountain, 4 m. SE of Kinloch-Rannoch, or the E end of Loch-Rannoch, in Perthshire. The alt. of its summit above sea-level is 3,564 ft. It stands at the eastern entrance of the district of Rannoch, a little detached from the long ridge of 7 m. breadth at the base, and 3,000 ft. or upwards in mean elevation, which divides Rannoch from the vales of Glenlyon and Fortingal; and, seen on entering the country by any approach from the Lowlands, it has a conspicuous and commanding appearance. Its outline is, on the whole, curvilinear, and has fewer angles and breaks than that of most of the monarch-heights of the Highlands.

**SCHIEDAM**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, arrond. and 4 m. E of Rotterdam, on the Schce, near its confluence with the Meuse. Pop. 10,000. It is well-built, and contains five churches, a bank, a Latin school, &c.; and has extensive distilleries of gin, glass-works, building-docks, rope-works, &c. Its trade consists in pigs, butter, cheese, legumes, and fish, chiefly herring and cod. This town returns a member to the provincial states.

**SCHIEDER**, a village of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, on the Emmer, 12 m. ESE of Detmold. Pop. 2,750. It has a paper and a saw-mill.

**SCHIEFELBEIN**, or **SCHIEVELBEIN**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 14 m. SSW of Köslin, on the r. bank of the Rega. Pop. in 1843, 3,549. It has a castle, and contains manufactories of cloth, serge, paper-mills, breweries, and distilleries.

**SCHIERKE**, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. of Magdeburg, on the Bode, in a deep valley of the Hartz mountains. Pop. 450.

**SCHIERLING**, a village of Bavaria, 6 m. NW of Pfaffenberg, on the Grosse-Laaer. This village was the scene of an obstinate conflict, on the 20th April 1809, between the Austrians under the archduke Charles and the French, generally called the battle of Abensberg. The former were defeated, and, after an ineffectual attempt to check the advance of the French at Ratibon, were obliged to retire, leaving open the road to Vienna.

**SCHIERMOND**, or **SCHIERMONNIK-OOG**, an island of Holland, on the coast of Friesland, to the NE of the island of Ameland, in N lat. 53° 29'. It is 5 m. in length, and about 1 in breadth. Pop. 900.

**SCHIERS**, a district and town of the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, on the Unter Landquart, 11 m. NNE of Coire. Pop. 1,627, Protestant.

**SCHIERSTEIN**, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 4 m. SW of Wisbaden. Pop. 1,100.

**SCHIEVELBEIN**, or **SCHIFFELBEIN**, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Neue-Rega, 17 m. N of Dramburg, and 53 ENE of Stettin. Pop. 2,000.

**SCHIFFBAU**, a village of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, in the reg. of Düsseldorf, near Neersen. Pop. 1,900.

**SCHIFFBECK**, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 4 m. E of Hamburg.

**SCHIFFDORF**, a village of Hanover, in the duchy of Bremen, bail. of Wichland. Pop. 420.

**SCHIFFERSTADT**, a town of Bavaria, 8 m. NNW of Spire. Pop. 2,000.

**SCHILDA**, a village of Prussian Saxony, 8 m. SSW of Torgau, on the Lossbach. Pop. in 1843, 1,547.

**SCHILDBERG**, or **SZIMPERK**, a town of Moravia, 34 m. NW of Olmutz, on the Friesawa. Pop. 1,783.

**SCHILDE**, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. and 10 m. E of Antwerp. Pop. 1,028.

**SCHILDERN**, a village of the archd. of Austria, 8 1/2 m. N of Krems. Pop. 881.

**SCHILDESCHE**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 2 m. SSW of Minden, on the Aa. Pop. 2,200. Here is a convent for ladies of family.

**SCHILLINGSFURST**, a village of Bavarian Franconia, 12 m. W of Anspach.

**SCHILLINGSTADT**, a village of Baden, 44 m. E of Heidelberg.

**SCHILPARIO**, a village of Austrian Italy, 24 m. N of Clusone. Pop. 1,460. There are iron forges here, and iron is mined in the vicinity.

**SCHILT**, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. and 3 m. E of Glaris, having an alt. of 8,855 Parisian ft. above sea-level.

**SCHILTACH**, a town of Baden, on the small river Schiltach, in the valley of the Kinzig, 21 m. SE of Offenburg. Pop. 1,530.

**SCHILTIGHEIM**, a town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, near the l. bank of the Ill. Pop. in 1846, 2,000.

**SCHIMEGHI**, or **SCHUMEGH**, in Hungarian SAMOGY-VARMEGYE, a comitat of Hungary, bounded on the N by the Balaton lake; on the NE by the Sio, which separates it from the com. of Veszprim; on the E by the coms. of Tolna and Baranya; on the S and SW by the Drave, which separates it from Slavonia and Croatia; and on the W by the com. of Szalad. It has an area of 114.6 German sq. m.; with a pop. in 1837 of 215,822, chiefly Hungarians. The Koppany and the Kapos water its E part; the Runja and the Oker its S. The soil is marshy towards the shores of the Balaton. About one-half of the surface is under cultivation. The principal productions are wine, fruit, melons, chestnuts, and flax. The chief place is Kaposvar. It is administratively subdivided into the 5 *marches* of Babocza, Igal, Kaposvar, Marczaly, and Szigetvar.

**SCHINZNACH**, or **SCHINTZNACH**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, near the r. bank of the Aar, 6 m. NE of Aran. Pop. 1,334, Protestant. It is a well-built place, and is celebrated for its mineral baths.

**SCHIO**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Vicenza, on the Timanjo, 15 m. NW of Vicenza. Pop. 6,600. It has some manufacturing establishments, particularly of woollens, and several dye works.

**SCHIPPENBEIL**, a town of Prussia, on the Alle, at its confluence with the Guber, 36 m. SE of Königsberg. Pop. 2,090.

**SCHIPUNOVA**, a town of Asiatic Russia, 88 m. S of Kolyvan.

**SCHIRAZ**. See **SHIRAS**.

**SCHIRGISVALDE**, a town of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, 6 m. S of Budessin, on the l. bank of the Spree. Pop. 1,600. There are paper mills here.

**SHIRMERK**, a village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, 18 m. NE of St. Diey. Pop. 1,050.

**SCHIRVAN**. **SHIRVAN**.

**SCHIRWIND**, a town of Prussian Lithuania, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, at the confluence of the Scheschupe and the Schirwind, a small stream which rising in Poland forms for some miles the boundary between E. Prussia and Poland, 28 m. ENE of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1843, 1,416.

SCHISDRA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 80 m. SW of Kaluga, on a stream of the same name, which falls into the Volga. Pop. 2,500.

SCHISTAB. See SISTOVA.

SCHIUZAR, a village of Syria, in the pash. of Aleppo, on the Orontes, 60 m. S of Aleppo.

SCHKEUDITZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, near the r. bank of the Elster, 8 m. WNW of Leipsic. Pop. 2,050.

SCHKIRE. See SKYROS.

SCHKLOV, a town of Russia, on the Dnieper, 22 m. N of Mohilev. Pop. 2,000. It is tolerably built, but almost all the houses are of wood.

SCHKOLEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, 18 m. SSW of Weissenfels. Pop. 1,600.

SCHLACKENWERTH, or OSTROW, a village of Bohemia, 12 m. NE of Ellbogen, on the Weseritz, a small affluent of the Eger. Pop. 1,300. Iron is wrought in the vicinity.

SCHLADEN, a village of Hanover, 11 m. NNE of Goslar, on the Oker. Pop. 1,030.

SCHLADMING, a town of Austria, in Styria, on the Ens, 45 m. WNW of Judenburg. There are productive mines of copper and iron in the neighbourhood.

SCHLAGENDORF, or NAGY-SZALOK, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, among the Carpathians, 12 m. W of Seben. Pop. 1,000.

SCHLAGGENWALD, SCHLAKENWALDE, or STAWKOW, a mining-town of Bohemia, 12 m. NW of Teyfing. Pop. 3,510. There is a celebrated manufacture of porcelain here. Tin and lead are wrought in the vicinity.

SCHLAN, or SLANY, a town of Bohemia, 18 m. NW of Prague. Pop. 3,576. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch. The inhabitants manufacture stockings and broad cloth, and it has a traffic in wine, corn, and salt.

SCHLANGENBAD, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 8 m. NE of Weisbaden, celebrated for its mineral springs of a temp. of 80°.

SCHLANSTADT, a village of Prussian Saxony, 26 m. SW of Magdeburg. Pop. 1,300.

SCHLAPPANITZ, or LOPENITZ, a town of Moravia, 6 m. E of Brun. Pop. 900.

SCHLATTEN. See ABRUD-BANYA.

SCHLAWA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 50 m. N of Liegnitz, at the SE extremity of a lake of the same name.—The lake is about 6 m. in length from SE to NW, but does not exceed a mile in breadth.

SCHLAWA, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 24 m. SE of Cöslin, on the Wipper. Pop. 2,600. It has a trade in cattle and agricultural produce.

SCHLEBUSCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. SE of Dusseldorf, on the Dünbach, a small affluent of the Rhine. Pop. 700.

SCHLEGEL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 44 m. SSW of Breslau. Pop. 1,580. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

SCHLEIDEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 24 m. SE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1,588.

SCHLEITHAL, a village of France, dep. of Bas-Rhin, 6 m. SE of Wissemburg. Pop. 2,580.

SCHLEITHEIM, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 8 m. WNW of Schaffhausen. Pop. 2,476. Protestants.

SCHLEITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the co. of Reuss, 25 m. S by E of Jena. Pop. 4,600. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton. A Prussian corps sustained a defeat here from the French, on 9th October 1806, a few days before the battle of Jena.

SCHLEMMMA (OBER), a village of Saxony, on the Flossgraben, near Schwarzenberg. Here are large

manufactories of dye-stuffs and other colours, particularly smalts.

SCHLEMMIN, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the bail. of Butzow, with a strong castle on an elevated rock.

SCHLESWIG, or SLESWICK, in Danish, SLESVIG, a province of Denmark; bounded on the N by North Jutland; on the E by the Little Belt and the Baltic; on the S by Holstein, from which it is separated by the river Eyder, and by the Schleswig-Holstein canal; and on the W by the German ocean. The duchy of S. contains a superficial area of about 3,540 sq. m. Its features resemble those of Jutland. Several bays indent the E coast; on the W coast there are numerous sand-banks, in some instances covered with soil, and appearing like islands. The downs are making gradual encroachments on the country, the sand being lifted in great quantities by the NW and W winds, and driven inland so as frequently to obliterate all traces of culture in large districts. These moving sands extend as far as Hoyer, where the *marsch* soil begins, and vegetation is protected by immense sea-dykes often rising to the height of 19 or 20 ft. The interior of the country presents a light stony soil. In the centre lies a slightly elevated ridge of sandy heath, which increases in elevation as it extends northwards. This middle district, called the *heiderucke* or 'heath-ridge,' is occupied by farmers, whose chief business is cattle-breeding. The W side of the ridge slopes gradually to the sea, and terminates in a strip of rich marsh land. The E division of the prov. possesses greater variety of soil, and is termed the *geest* in contradistinction to the *marsch* or marsh-land. It is here that the great dairy farms are situated. "The whole agriculture of the duchies of S. and Holstein, and of Jutland," says Mr. Laing, "is by the abolition of our corn-laws in a transition state. New markets and objects are opened to it. Practically two new counties, S. and Holstein, and a large breeding country, Jutland, have recently been added to England, by the abolition of our corn-laws, and with greater facilities for transporting their produce to London or our manufacturing districts, both in regard to time and expense of conveyance, than are possessed by many of our own best-farmed counties, as for instance Fifeshire or East Lothian, or our breeding counties of the West Highlands. S. and Holstein have become, or are fast becoming, essentially and in their main material interests, a part of England, a conquest made by our corn law policy, as truly as if they had been annexed to the British empire by force of arms. If our corn law abolition was right policy, of which very few now entertain any doubt, the maintaining Denmark in her guaranteed possession of those countries, and preventing their annexation by conquest to Prussia or to the German empire, was a necessary sequence of that policy; and the policy of the late cabinet, under a German influence, in allowing those countries to be overrun, and, but for the bravery of the Danes themselves, conquered by the Prussian and German armies, was as false as it was perfidious and dishonourable. In a few years these countries will be as closely united by all material interests to the British empire as the counties of Essex and Kent. London, and not Berlin, or even Hamburg, is now the nearest and best market for the sale of their only products, and the purchase of all their requirements." The rent paid for a small farm of 60 *tonne*, or about 75 acres, keeping 4 horses, 11 milking cows, 2 young stirks, and 1 calf, 1 swine, 5 sheep, is, according to Mr. Laing, 201 dollars. "The tax on trade," he adds, "and occupations (the only tax paid to the state by the occupant of land before the late com-



motion) was 3 dollars, and poor-rate was 3 shillings, not quite 1d. per tonne. The tenant had also to furnish yearly 10 two-horse carriages, and to keep doors and windows in repair, the landlord making the greater repairs. This rent, amounting in all to 206 dollars, the money payment is about six shillings and three-halfpence per acre. The fields are in nine divisions; and the rotation on them is: 1 in fallow or buckwheat, 1 in winter corn (chiefly rye), 1 in barley, 2 in oats (part laid down with clover), 4 in old pasture grass, of which one field is mowed for hay. This farm keeps two men-servants and two maids; the former received 30 dollars (about £3 6s. 8d.) yearly, the latter 18 dollars (or £2), besides their board. This little farm, being near the town, has an advantage in the sale of milk, &c. It is an example of the ordinary size, rotation of crops, and rents of the class of farmers called *hufners*." The large landed properties are mostly in the hands of mortgagees, the ruin of the nobles to whom they nominally belong being, according to Mr. Laing, in a great measure attributable to our corn laws, which forced them to give up the simpler and less expensive corn husbandry, and to apply their arable land to the production of articles of dairy produce. "That part of the duchy which a traveller must pass in his route from Flensburg to Apenrade is particularly interesting to Englishmen; because," says Dr. Clarke, "the very name of their country, the features of its inhabitants, and many of its manners, were hence derived. It is called *Angeln*; but this word is pronounced exactly as we pronounce England or Engelande. We were surprised at the number of English faces we met; and resemblance is not confined to features. Many articles of dress, and many customs, are common to the two countries. The method of cultivating and dividing the land is the same in both: the meadows bounded by quick-set-hedges, or by fences made of intertwisted boughs, reminded us of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. The natural appearance of the country is also like the south of England; being diversified by numerous hills and valleys, adorned with flourishing woods and fertile fields." The principal rivers are the Eider, the Ripsae, and the Treene. The inland lakes are very numerous; but none of them of any considerable size. The climate is little different from that of Jutland. The richer species of soil is chiefly devoted to pasture.

*Population.*] The inhabitants are a mixture of Danes, Germans, Frises, Angles, and foreign colonists. Their number in 1845, was 320,110. This province is divided into 14 amts or bailiwicks, viz.: Gottorp, Flensburg, Sonderburg with the islands of Alsén and Arroe, Norburg, Avenrade, Haderslaben, Tondern with the islands of Föhr and Sylt, Bredstadt, Husum and Schwadstadt, Lygum, Hütten, Nordstrand, Eiderstadt, Stapelholm, and Femern. The capital, a town of the same name with the duchy, and the residence of the governor, is situated upon the Schley. The town of Flensburg, one of the most important in the Danish dominions, contains a pop. of 16,000 inhabitants, many of whom are engaged in manufactures and commerce. Tönnning, which during the blockade of the Elbe became an important place of commerce, possesses a good harbour and roadstead. The island of Femern, in the Baltic, though not exceeding 50 sq. m. in extent, has one town, one burgh, and fifty villages. The island of Alsén, nearly three times the size of Femern, has many agreeable points of scenery, with well-cultivated fields, and large orchards, and is upon the whole one of the finest islands in the Baltic.

*Government.*] The following are the chief heads of an ordinance regulating the new constitution

for this duchy, after the successful defence of the rights of Denmark against the German party in this duchy:

Sec. 1. The duchy of S. is indissolubly united to the crown of Denmark. The order of succession is fixed in the succession-law of July 31, 1853.

Sec. 2. The legislation of the duchy is in common with that for the whole monarchy, in so far as regards foreign affairs, finance, the army, and the navy; this is also the case with the conscription for the army and the navy, providing horses for the army, and quarters for the forces. When the income of the monarchy does not suffice for the expenses in common, they shall be provided by the duchy out of the funds of the latter, on the scale of 17 per cent. of the whole. The S. consultative estates will have to provide the means, but will not interfere with the sums demanded.

Sec. 4. The Evangelical Lutheran church is the S. land-church. Its property shall not be diminished; the Crown shall supply what may be wanting. Its clergy shall continue to officiate in the schools and poor-law unions.

Sec. 7. All laws, &c. will emanate in Danish and in German. The arrangements respecting the language of the church and the schools continue.

Sec. 10–12. The consultative estates shall consist of 43 members—5 chosen by the clergy, 4 by the nobles, 5 by the large landholders, 10 by the towns, 17 by the lesser landholders, and 2 by the mixed districts. It shall be convened once in every three years, and will remain sitting as long as we may determine. In matters concerning the duchy, the consent of the estates will generally be obtained before any change is made.

Sec. 19, 20. Voters to the estates—(1) Shall be natives or naturalised, or have resided for 10 consecutive years in the monarchy. (2) Shall be 30 years old. (3) Shall be of good character. (4) Shall not be under a guardianship shall not be a private servant; but for the last two years shall have had his own home; and shall have received no poor-law assistance, without having repaid the same. (5) Shall have lived in the electoral district for three consecutive years before the election. (6) Shall, if a large landholder, possess a landed estate, taxed at 50,000 rbd. or upwards. (7) Shall, in a town, possess town property valued at 300 rbd. or upwards, and shall have been a burgher or tradesman two years before the election. (8) Shall, in the country, have landed or farming property taxed at 300 rbd. or upwards, which he shall have possessed for the last two years. (9) Shall, in the mixed districts, besides qualifications 1 and 5, sort under No. 7 or 8. All such electors, if Christians, may be chosen members of the Estates, but only each one in his own district.

Sec. 24. The Danish and German languages can be used at pleasure. All acts of the estates will be drawn up and published in both languages.

"The Danish language and nationality in S., originally extending over the whole country, has," says a well-informed writer, "for centuries been engaged in a struggle for existence against the encroachment of the German element from the south. The pernicious policy of Denmark in former times, in constituting S. as a fief, and parcelling it out among the younger sons or brothers of the reigning sovereign, not only laid the first foundation for all these political complications, which, up to the present moment, have disturbed the peace of the Danish monarchy, but opened the *danneverke*—the old Danish frontier wall against Germany—to the inroad of Germanism in S. The ambitious plans of independence of the S. dukes,—their alliances with the enemies of Denmark, with the counts of Holstein, and with other German princes,—their successful insurrections, and the consequent introduction of German functionaries, language, and habits into S.,—and, after the final union of S. with Denmark, in 1721, the predominant influence of Germans at the courts of the kings of Denmark, coupled with indifference to all national questions when not connected with dynastic interests,—are the causes that led to the spread of Germanism over a part of the duchy, and gave free scope to the Germanising plans of German functionaries in S. In later times this indifference to national questions ceased, and the state of the Danish language in S. attracted attention and awakened sympathies. The question was repeatedly discussed by the Government. In 1739, a royal decree, based on a full investigation of the actual state of things, was published. By this it was ordained that no preacher or school-master should be appointed in S. who was not able

to preach or teach in both languages. In 1810 a new decree was issued, likewise the result of a reviewed and full investigation, decreeing that, whereas the Danish language was spoken in the greater part of the duchy of S., it was his Majesty's will that that language, wherever it was spoken in the duchy, should gradually also be rendered the language of church, school, courts of law, and of all public transactions. These repeated attempts to redress the great wrong done to the Danish language in S. failed, however, entirely. Their execution had been intrusted to German functionaries in S., whose interest and whose convenience it by no means suited to carry into effect the decreed change. At last, in 1847, the year preceding the Danish war, the question again came under serious consideration. In 1846 the Danish government ordered its functionaries in S. to report fully on the state of the Danish language in those districts where it was excluded from church and school. The death of the King, Christian VIII., the great events of 1848, and the war prevented anything being done at that period. After a war which raised the national sentiments of the Danish pop., and which has ended in a successful and gallant defence of their national cause against Germany, the final carrying out of this change, and the placing of the Danish language, in those districts of S. where it is still the common idiom of the people, on a level with the German, as the language of the church and of schools, is a measure which no Danish government could further postpone to adopt. The general sentiment of the nation justly demands that this tardy and incomplete justice should at length be rendered to the Danish cause in S."

**SCHLESWIG**, or **SLESVIG**, the capital of the above duchy, situated at the head or W end of the shallow bay called the Schley, in N lat.  $54^{\circ} 31' 11''$ , E long.  $9^{\circ} 34' 45''$ , 70 m. NNW of Homburg, and about 22 m. from the sea. Pop. in 1847, 11,600. It is a neat and clean, but irregularly built brick town, comprising three distinct sections, the Altstadt or Old town, which lies to the N, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen; the Lølefs, the central part of the town, and embracing the principal street; and the Fredericksburg, with the seat of the governor and the official buildings. The principal buildings are the churches. The cathedral has externally the appearance of a large chapel, having no tower, and its choir, nave, and aisles, all under one roof. It contains the monument of Frederick I. The church of St. Michael is remarkable for its curious ground plan. The harbour is shallow, and the town has no manufactures of importance; but several considerable fairs.

**SCHLETTAU**, a village of Saxony, 2 m. WSW of Annaberg. Pop. 900. Silver, cobalt, and iron are wrought in the vicinity.

**SCHLEUSE**, a river of Germany, which rises on the SW flank of the Thuringerwald, and flows in a W course to the r. bank of the Werra, near Themar.

**SCHLEUSINGEN**, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 32 m. WSW of Erfurt, on the Schleuse. Pop. 2,000. It is the chief place of the Heimeberg territory, a district remote from the rest of the Prussian dominions. It has a gymnasium or college, and manufactories of woollens, paper, and white lead.

**SCHLEY**, **SCHLER**, or **SLEIFORD**, a narrow bay of the Baltic, on the E coast of Denmark, which penetrates the mainland of Schleswig, about 22 m. in an ENE and WSW direction.

**SCHLICHTINGHEIM**, or **SZLICHTINKOWO**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency of Posen, and circle of Fraustadt, between the Landgraben,

the Bartsch, and Oder, and near the frontier of Silesia. Pop. in 1843, 987, of whom about 150 were Jews. This town was founded at the beginning of the 18th century, by the Lutheran refugees of Silesia.

**SCHLIEBEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency of Merseburg, circle and 17 m. ESE of Schweinitz, on the Kremnitz and Schlieben. Pop. 1,500. It has several iron-mines.

**SCHLIENGEN**, a market-town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 5 m. SSW of Mullheim, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. It has a castle. It is noted as the scene of an engagement between the French and Austrians on the 23d Oct. 1796. Pop. 1,100. It has several iron-mines.

**SCHLIER**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 3 m. SSE of Miesbach, at the N extremity of a lake of the same name. The lake is 3 m. in length, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth, and on its banks are the ruins of the castle of Hohenwaldeck.—Also a hamlet of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 4 m. ESE of Ravensburg. Pop. 25. It has an hospital.

**SCHLIERBACH**, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle of the Traun, 2 m. N of Kirchdorf, on the Waschellbach. It has a Cistercian abbey.—Also a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 7 m. WSW of Göppingen. Pop. 1,700.

**SCHLIEWIZ**, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, to the SE of Konitz. Pop. 300.

**SCHLIZ**, or **SCHLITZ**, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of a bailiarge of the same name, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, on the Schlitz, an affluent of the Fulde. Pop. 3,250. It consists of two parts, the town properly so called, situated on a hill, and its suburbs at the base, and has a fine castle belonging to the counts of Schlitz. It possesses extensive manufactories of linen, leather, pottery, paper, distilleries of brandy, breweries, bleacheries, and dye-works.

**SCHLOCHAU**, or **SCHLOCHOW**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 67 m. W of Marienwerder, on a lake. Pop. in 1843, 1,904. It has a synagogue, and contains the ruins of a castle which was founded in the 14th century, and which next to that of Marienwerder, was considered the strongest of the Teutonic order. It possesses manufactories of cloth, and carries on an active trade in linen and corn. The circle comprises 315 sq. m., and contains 24,833 inhabitants.

**SCHLOCK**, a small town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia, district and 24 m. W of Riga on the Aa, and S coast of the gulf of Riga.

**SCHLOPPE**, or **SZLOPPA**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of West Prussia, regency and 129 m. WSW of Marienwerder, circle and 20 m. SW of Deutsch-Crone, on a small affluent of the Pleetzen. Pop. in 1843, 1,693. It has a parish school.

**SCHLOSSBERG**. See **DEVA**.

**SCHLOSSBERG**. See **SASWAR**.

**SCHLOSSE-VIPPACH**, a village of Saxe-Weimar, 12 m. NNW of Weimar, on the Vippach. Pop. 800.

**SCHLOTHEIM**, a town of Upper Saxony, in the co. of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 9 m. NNE of Muhlhausen, on the Rotter.

**SCHLUCH-SEE**, a small lake of Baden, 4 m. NNE of St. Blasie, on the Feldberg, a mountain of the Black Forest, at an alt. of nearly 2,300 ft. above the level of the sea. It discharges itself by the Schwarzbach into the Wutach.—On its N bank is a v. of the same name. Pop. 500.

**SCHLUCHTERN**, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the co. of Hanau, 16 m. SSW of Fulda. Pop. 1,450.

**SCHLUCKENAU**, or **SCHLOTTENAU**, a town of Bohemia, on the borders of Saxony, 30 m. E of Dresden. Pop. 2,800. There are bleaching-fields and print-works here.

**SCHLUSSELBURG**, a town and fortress of European Russia, situated at the spot where the Neva issues from Lake Ladoga, 24 m. E of St. Petersburg, on the l. bank of the river. Pop. of town, 3,500. It has manufactures on a small scale of cotton and porcelain. The fort, built on an island in the river between 300 and 400 yds. long, has been frequently used as a state-prison. The walls are about 50 ft. high, of great thickness, and fortified in the old fashion with turrets and battlements. The passage into the island is by a draw-bridge.—Also a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Weser, 13 m. NNE of Minden, on the l. bank of the Weser. Pop. 950.

**SCHLUSSELFELD**, a village of Bavaria, 12 m. WNW of Hochstadt, on the l. bank of the Reichebach. Pop. 560.

**SCHLUTUP**, a village in the territory and 6 m. NE of Lübeck, on the r. bank of the Trave. Pop. 600.

**SCHMALCALDEN**, or **SMALCALDEN**, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Fulda, at the confluence of two small streams, the Schmalkalde and the Stille, 10 m. N of Meiningen. It is surrounded by a double wall, and has two castles. Pop. 4,500. Its chief manufactures are white lead, paper, and salt. The famous Protestant league of 1531 was negotiated here, and was here also renewed in 1537.

**SCHMALLENBERG**, a town of Prussia, in the duchy of Westphalia, 22 m. SSW of Arensburg, on the r. bank of the Lenne. Pop. 800.

**SCHMALNAU**, a village of Bavaria, in the presidia and 3 m. S of Weiher, on the r. bank of the Fulda. Pop. 665.

**SCHMECHTEN**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Minden, 3 m. SW of Brakel. Pop. 250.

**SCHMEGEN**, or **SZMISZANY**, a town of Hungary, on the Hernath, 12 m. SSE of Kesmark. Pop. 1,100.

**SCHMELZ**, a small river of E. Prussia, which falls into the Curische-haff, at Schmelz.

**SCHMERBACH**, a village of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 12 m. WSW of Gotha. Pop. 500.

**SCHMERIKON**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 26 m. SW of St. Gall, at the efflux of the Linth into the Zurich-see. Pop. 988, Catholics.

**SCHMIDT**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 15 m. ESE of Aix-la-Chapelle, near the l. bank of the Roër. Pop. 340.

**SCHMIDTMUHLN**, a village of Bavaria, in the presidia and 6 m. NW of Burglengenfeld, on the l. bank of the Vils. Pop. 610.

**SCHMIEDEBERG**, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Riesengebirge, 22 m. SW of Jauer, at an alt. of 1,320 ft. above the level of the Baltic. It is a straggling place, about 2 m. in length, in three distinct parts, known as Mark S., Ober S., and Nieder S. Pop. 4,200, chiefly cotton and linen weavers. Its position between lofty mountains, without a fit channel to carry off the redundant waters after thaws or heavy falls of rain, subjects it to dangerous inundations; in 1810 it sustained great injury from this cause.—Also a village of Prussian Saxony, at the confluence of the Elbe and the Mulda. Pop. 1,500.—Also a large village of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, near Weipert, on the borders of Saxony. Pop. 1,300.—Also a town of Saxony, in the bail. and 15 m. SW of Persia, on the Weisentz.

**SCHMIEDEFELD**, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the Henneberg, 6 m. NNE of Schleussingen. Pop. 1,100.

**SCHMIEGEL**, a town of Prussian Poland, 17 m. NNE of Fraustadt. Pop. 2,200, chiefly Lutherans.

**SCHMIEHEIM**, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 4 m. NE of Ebenheim. Pop. 780, of whom a large proportion are Jews.

**SCHMITTEN**, a village of Nassau, in the bail. and 6 m. SW of Ussingen. Pop. 470.

**SCHMOGEN**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, marche and 7 m. SW of Leutschau, near the l. bank of the Hernad. Pop. 1,050.

**SCHMOGRAU**, or **SMOGER**, a village of Prussian Silesia, 31 m. E of Breslau. Pop. 460. The first Christian church in Silesia was erected here in 966. It was then also constituted a bishop's see; but that honour was afterwards transferred to Breslau.

**SCHMOLLEN**, a town of the principality of Altenburg, 57 m. W of Dresden, on the Sprotta.

**SCHMOLNITZ**, or **SZOMOLNOK**, a town of Hungary, situated in a valley among the Carpathians, 12 m. ENE of Rosenau, on an affluent of the Gölnitz. Pop. 5,500. It is the chief town of one of the four mining-districts of Hungary, and has a mint for coining copper money. In the neighbourhood are mines of silver, copper, iron, and sulphur.

**SCHMOLZIN**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 51 m. NE of Köslin, on the r. bank of the Lupen. Pop. 700.

**SCHMOTTSERFEN**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 27 m. SW of Liegnitz, on an affluent of the Bober. Pop. 2,200.

**SCHMUTTER**, a small river of Bavaria, which falls into the Danube at Ingolstadt.

**SCHNACKENBURG**, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Lüneburg, on the Elbe, 72 m. WSW of Hamburg. Pop. 800.

**SCHNAIDT**, a village of Würtemberg, near Schorndorf, 9 m. E of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,600.

**SCHNAIDTHEIM**, a village of Würtemberg, 2 m. N of Heidenheim, on the l. bank of the Brenz. Pop. 1,000.

**SCHNAITACH**, a town of Bavaria, 10 m. ENE of Nuremberg, on an affluent of the Regnitz.

**SCHNAKENBURG**, a village of Hanover, 52 m. ESE of Lüneburg, at the confluence of the Aland with the Elbe. Pop. 800.

**SCHNECKENSTEIN**, a low isolated hill of Germany, in the Saxon Voigtland, remarkable for the stratified disposition of the rock which composes it, and for the topazes contained in it.

**SCHNEEBERG**, a town of Saxony, 53 m. WSW of Dresden, and 7 m. WNW of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 4,400. It is well-built, and has several public schools. It has manufactures of vitriol, and articles connected with the neighbouring mines. The quantity of gold extracted from these is said to have been considerable in former ages. The chief products of the mines are silver, cobalt, bismuth, iron, with some tin and lead.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the presidia and 9 m. NE of Newburg-sur-dem-Walde.—Also a mountain of the archd. of Austria, in N lat. 47° 16', E long. 15° 29', having an alt. of 6,700 ft. above sea-level.—Also a mountain of Bavaria, belonging to the Fichtelgebirge range, 15 m. NE of Bayreuth. Alt. above sea-level, 3,800 ft.

**SCHNEEGEBIRGE**, a mountain-chain of Germany, which separates Moravia from Silesia and the co. of Glatz. It is a part of the Riesengebirge. Its highest point is the Schneeberg, in the co. of Glatz. Alt. 4,800 ft.

**SCHNEEKOPF**, the chief summit of the Thüringerwald, situated in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, 3 m. ENE of Zella. It has an alt. of 2,975 Parisian ft. above the level of the sea.

**SCHNEEKOPPE**, the highest of the Riesengebirge mountains, in Prussian Silesia, 9 m. SW of



Hirschberg, in N lat. 50° 44', E long. 15° 46'. It has an alt. of 4,950 Parisian ft. above sea-level.

SCHNEIDEMUHL, or PILA, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 54 m. W of Bromberg, on the Kaddou. Pop. 4,500. It has manufactures of lace, leather, hats, and woollen cloth.

SCHNEIDHAUSEN, a hamlet of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 18 m. E of Aachen and circle of Duren, on the l. bank of the Roer. Pop. 30. It has a paper-mill and an iron foundry.

SCHNEITTENBACH, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Regen, presidial and 12 m. NE of Arnberg, near the S bank of a small lake. Pop. 580.

SCHNELLEWALDE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 30 m. SW of Oppeln, and circle of Neustadt. Pop. 1,725.

SCHNELLMANSHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony and regency of Erfurt. Pop. 300.—Also a village of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar and N of Kreuzburg. Pop. 300.

SCHNEPFETHAL, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, principality and 8 m. SW of Gotha and bail. of Reinschardsbrunn.

SCHNEY, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 1½ m. N of Lichtenfels, on the Schneynbach, near the r. bank of the Maine. Pop. 7,000. It has manufactories of porcelain and potash.

SCHNIN, or ZNIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency of Bromberg, circle and 3 m. S of Schubin. Pop. in 1843, 1,685.

SCHNITTKIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Gumbinnen and circle of Sensburg. Pop. 130.

SCHÖCKEL, a mountain of Styria, in the circle and 11 m. N of Gratz, in N lat. 47° 11' 50", E long. 15° 27' 40". It has an alt. of 795 toises = 1,694 yds. above sea-level.

SCHÖCKEN, or SKOKI, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen and regency of Bromberg, circle and 11 m. SSW of Wongrowitz, near several small lakes. Pop. 1,008, of whom 400 are Jews. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and a synagogue; and possesses manufactories of cloth and linen.

SCHODACK, a township of Rensselaer co., in the state of New York, U. S., 14 m. S of Troy, and 7 m. S by E of Albany. It has a hilly surface, bounded on the W by the Hudson, and drained by several of its affluents, and intersected by the Hudson river and Western railroads. The soil consists chiefly of clay, loam, sand and gravel. Pop. 3,510.

SCHODACK-DEPOT, a village of Rensselaer co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. SE of Albany, on the Western railroad.

SCHODACK-LANDING, a village of Rensselaer co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the l. bank of the Hudson river, and on the Hudson river railroad, 11 m. S of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 350.

SCHOENECK, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and com. and 3 m. NE of Forbach. Pop. 400. It has a large glass-work and a tile-kiln, and in the environs are several coal mines.

SCHOFFTLAND, or SCHOFTLAND, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau, district and 3 m. W of Kulm, on the r. bank of the Suren. It has manufactories of ribbon and other articles in silk. Pop. 1,243, Protestants.

SCHOFFTARN, a hamlet of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 6 m. NNE of Wolfrathshausen, on the l. bank of the Isar. Pop. 21. It possesses an ancient convent, and has a brewery, a distillery of brandy, and a brick-kiln. In the vicinity are several mineral springs.

SCHOHARIE, a county in the E part of the state of New York, U. S., comprising an area of 621 sq.

m. Its surface contains the main branch of the Catskill range, and is generally mountainous. It is drained by a creek of the same name, and several of its affluents, and is in some parts very fertile. It is intersected by the Newburg and Syracuse railway. Pop. in 1840, 32,358; in 1850, 33,542.—Its capital, which bears the same name, is 28 m. W of Albany. The township, which is in some parts hilly, but generally fertile, is watered by Schoharie and Fox creeks. Pop. in 1840, 5,534; in 1850, 2,588.—The creek has its source in Green co., in the Catskill mountains, and flows N into the Mohawk river in Montgomery co.

SCHOKLAND, an island of Holland, in the W part of the Zuyder-zee, 4 m. from the coast of the prov. of Over-Yssel,—upon which it depends—and opposite the mouth of the Yssel, in N lat. 52° 38', E long. 5° 46'. It is 4½ m. in length from N to S, but is very narrow, low, and marshy. Pop. 640. It affords pasturage to a small number of cattle; but fishing forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. In 1825 this island was nearly totally submerged.

SCHOLEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Königsberg and circle of Heilsburg. Pop. 300.

SCHÖLES, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. SSW of Saatz, on a small affluent of the Strzela.

SCHOLIS, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony and regency of Merseburg, on the Leina, SW of Duben. Pop. 150.

SCHOLLBERG, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, 1½ m. NE of Sargans. It abounds in marble.

SCHOLLBRUNN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, to the NE of Zwingenberg. Pop. 450.

SCHOLLENEN, a valley of Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Uri, a little to the N of the St. Gothard, watered by the Reuss. The most remarkable portion of the St. Gothard road passes up this valley.

SCHOLLKRIPPEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Lower Maine, presidial and 3 m. ENE of Kaltenberg, on the l. bank of the Kahlbach. Pop. 680.

SCHOLTH. See SOLT.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, circle and 8 m. SSE of Landshut. Pop. in 1843, 1,939. It is surrounded by mountains, and has an alt. of 1,500 Parisian ft. above sea-level. It has a custom-house, extensive linen factories, and bleacheries; and carries on an active trade in linen and flax.—Also a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 8 m. NE of Rottweil, on the Schlichem, a small affluent of the Neckar. Pop. (Cath.) in 1840, 1,622. In the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Hohenberg.

SCHOMBERG, SZUMBERG, or SSUMBERG, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 29 m. NNW of Olmutz, on a small affluent of the Tess. Pop. 4,680. It has extensive manufactories of needles, and of linen and cotton fabrics, and several bleacheries.

SCHONACH, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 1½ m. W of Friburg, in the midst of the Schwarzwald. Pop. 910. It has manufactories of white-iron utensils, and of baskets.

SCHONAICH, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 4 m. SW of Boblingen, on the slope of a hill, to the l. of the Aich. Pop. 1,750.

SCHONAU, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, capital of a bail, of the same name, in the circle of

the Upper Rhine, 16 m. S of Friburg, near the r. bank of the Wiese, in a valley of the Schwarzwald. Pop. 1,025. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics. Pop. of bail. 12,270.—Also a town in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bail. and 6 m. ENE of Heidelberg, in the Odenwald on the Steinach. Pop. 1,445. It contains 3 churches, and has extensive manufactories of cloth, a paper and 2 fulling-mills.—Also a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 18 m. SW of Liegnitz, on the slope of a mountain, near the r. bank of the Katzbach, and at an alt. of 300 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1843, 1,138. It contains two churches and an hospital, and has several calico printing-mills and manufactories of hosiery. The circle comprises 42<sup>sq.</sup> m. Pop. 23,659.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 24 m. SE of Deux-Ponts, on the l. bank of the Sur. Pop. 200. It has a manufactory of pottery and several forges.—Also a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 38 m. NE of Königgratz. Pop. 1,300.

SCHONAU (GROSS), a village of Saxony, in the circle of Budissin, 7 m. WNW of Zittau, on the Neisse. Pop. in 1843, 4,707. It is noted for its manufactories of linen, in which, in 1832, 2,500 individuals found employment.

SCHONAU (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the regency of Königsberg and circle of Gerdaunen, containing respectively 300 and 200 inhabitants.

SCHONAU (STEIN), a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, near Bohmisch-Kamnitz. It is noted for its crystal ware.

SCHONAU-VON-DEM-WALDE, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, principality and 8 m. SSW of Gotha, and bail. of Georgenthal. It has manufactories of hair-cloth, and of baskets.

SCHONBACH, or SCHONENBACH, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, to the NW of Urach, on the Brege. Pop. 380.

SCHONBACH (OBER, MITTEL, and UNTER), three villages of Austria, in Bohemia and circle of Elnbogen, containing a total pop. of 2,000 individuals. They have extensive manufactories of musical instruments, and of woollen fabrics.

SCHONBERG, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, to the NE of Kiel. Pop. 1,060.—Also a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 12 m. E of Lubeck, on the Maurice. Pop. 1,400.—Also a village of Saxony, in the circle and bail. of Voigtland, 8 m. NNW of Eger, near the confines of Bohemia, on a mountain. Pop. 500. It has several mineral springs.—Also a village of Austria, in Tyrol, in the circle of the Lower Innthal and S of Innsbruck.—Also a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, to the NE of Hohenstadt. Pop. 3,400. It has manufactories of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics.—Also a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 29 m. SSE of Beraun.—Also a village of Styria, in the circle and 6 m. NNE of Judenburg, on a mountain. It has a copper mine.—Also a town of the arch-duchy of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria, and upper circle of the Mannhartsberg, 9 m. NE of Krems, on the l. bank of the Gross-Kamp.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, presidial and 5 m. SW of Grafenau, at the foot of a mountain of the same name.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 51 m. WSW of Liegnitz and circle of Lauban, on the Rothwasser. Pop. in 1843, 1,229. It has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, pottery and leather.—Also a village in the regency of Marienwerder and NW of Deutsch-Eylau. Pop. 270.

SCHONBORN, a village of Bohemia, 14 m. N of Leitmeritz. Pop. 800.

SCHONBRUNN, a village and palace belonging to the emperor of Austria, about 3 miles SW of Vienna, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 368. It is the usual summer residence of the imperial court. The church, the pleasure-grounds, the park, the botanical garden, and the menagerie, are all deserving attention. Napoleon had his headquarters here in 1805 and 1809.—Also a town of Bavaria, near the Maine, 3 m. SW of Leichtenfels.—Also a village of Bohemia, 32 m. SE of Chrudim.—Also a village of Prussian Silesia, 30 m. SSE of Breslau.

SCHONBUHEL, a town of Lower Austria, on the r. bank of the Danube, 12 m. WNW of St. Polten. There is a mine of graphite in the vicinity.

SCHONBURG, a county of Germany, which belonged to Bohemia till the treaty of Teschen, in 1779, when it was ceded to Saxony, of which kingdom it continues to form a part. It is now comprised in the circle of the Erzgebirge, and has an extent of about 340 sq. m.

SCHONEBECK, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the duchy and 9 m. SSE of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. It is an open, unfortified place, and for its limited pop. of 7,953 in 1843, covers a large space of ground. The inhabitants are employed partly in agriculture, partly in the sale of wood, but chiefly in the manufacture of chemical substances, and of salt from the brine springs of Gross-Salza. Of this article they make not less than 40,000 tons annually, exclusive of Glauber's salt, sal-ammoniac, and other chemical pursuits.

SCHONEBECK (GROSS), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, 12 m. E of Berlin. Pop. 1,100.

SCHONECK, or SKARZEWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. SSW of Danzig, on the Ferse. Pop. in 1843, 2,103. It has manufactories of woollens and linens, and a traffic in wools.

SCHONECK, a village of Saxony, in the Voigtland, 7 m. S of Falkenstein. Pop. 1,866, in 1843. It has cotton-thread mills.

SCHONECKEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. NNW of Treves. Pop. 1,040. Iron is wrought in the vicinity.

SCHONENBACH, a village of Baden, 18 m. E by N of Friburg. Pop. 800.

SCHONENWALDE, a village of Baden, 18 m. ENE of Friburg. Pop. 950.

SCHONENWERD, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 26 m. NE of Soleure, near the r. bank of the Aar. Pop. 556, chiefly Catholic.

SCHONEWALDE, a village of Prussian Saxony, 9 m. ENE of Schwetnitz, on the canal of Kolk. Pop. 800.

SCHONFELD, a town of Bohemia, 18 m. ENE of Egra. Pop. 1,900. In the vicinity are the oldest tin mines in the country.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 27 m. SSE of Potsdam, on the Geila.

SCHONFLIES, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, near the lake of Sonnenburg, 8 m. E of Königsberg, on the Rorke. Pop. 1,760.

SCHONGAU, a town of Bavaria, 37 m. SW of Munich, built on a small hill at the E side of which runs the Lech. Pop. 1,300. It is walled, and has no less than four poor-houses, and seven churches or chapels.

SCHONGRABERN, a village of the archd. of Austria, 9 m. SE of Schratenthal, on an affluent of the Lower Schmeida. Pop. 854. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1805, between France and Russia.

SCHONHAUSEN, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 36 m. NNE of Magdeburg, near the r. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,100.—Also a village and

palace of Prussia, 6 m. N of Berlin. A fine alley lined with linden trees extends all the way from this to Berlin. Pop. 250.

**SCHONHEIDE**, a village of Prussian Silesia, 7 m. SSW of Grotkau. Pop. 850.—Also a large village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 2 m. W of Eubenstock, and 14 m. E of Plauen, near the l. bank of the Mulde. Pop. in 1843, 4,567. It has manufactures of white iron, and tobacco pipes; and part of the female inhabitants embroider fine cottons and gauze for the manufacturers at the neighbouring town of Plauen.

**SCHONHOF**, a village of Austrian Silesia, in the circle of Troppau, on the Luczina.—Also a village of Bohemia, 10 m. SW of Saatz, with a fine chateau of the counts of Czernin.—Also a village of Moravia, 12 m. WNW of Teschen. Pop. 1,200.

**SCHONHOFEN**, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 7 m. S of Hemmau, on the Laber. Pop. 450.

**SCHONHOLZERSWEILEN**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, 12 m. ESE of Frauenfeld. Pop. in 1852, 903, of whom 682 were Protestants.

**SCHONINGEN**, a walled town of the duchy and 24 m. SE of Brunswick, at the foot of the Ehms. Pop. 3,130. It has breweries and brandy distilleries, and a productive saline spring.

**SCHONLANKE**, or **TUSCHOWKA**, a town of Prussian Poland, 15 m. WSW of Schneidemühl, on the river Buckow. Pop. 3,500, of whom 600 are Jews. It has manufactories of broad cloth, and a trade in cattle.

**SCHONLINDE**, a town of Bohemia, 9 m. N of Böhmisch-Kamnitz, on the Kirmabach. Pop. 2,200. Here are extensive bleachfields; and alum is dug in the vicinity.

**SCHONMUNZNACH**, a village of Würtemberg, in the bail. and 10 m. NNW of Freudenstadt, on the Schonmunnz, a small affluent of the Murg. Pop. 150.

**SCHON-SEE**, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 15 m. NE of Neuburg-vor-dem-walde, on the Ascha. Pop. 1,080.

**SCHONSTADT**, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in Thuringia, near Langensalza. Pop. 1,200.

**SCHONSTEIN**, a village of Styria, 15 m. NW of Cilly, on the Packbuch. Pop. 400.

**SCHONTHAL**, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 5 m. SW of Waldmünchen, on the r. bank of the Schwarzbach. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Bohemia, 30 m. NW of Pilsen. Pop. 400.

**SCHONWALD**, a village of Bohemia, 48 m. N by W of Prague, in a valley of the Böhmerwald. Pop. 900.

**SCHONWALDE**, a straggling village of Prussian Silesia, which, with the adjoining village of Peterwitz, forms a succession of houses nearly 4 m. in length, sometimes known as **NIEDER S.** and **OBER S.**, and extending to the town of Silberberg.

**SCHOODIAK**, a river which bounds the prov. of Maine, U. S., on the side of New Brunswick, and runs into the Passamaquoddy bay. It is navigable for ships 25 m.

**SCHOODIC LAKES**, a series of lakes, 12 in number, in Washington co., U. S., Maine. The most easterly of the series, called Big lake, is 9 m. in length, and is connected by a rapid stream of 3 m. across, with Grand lake, which is 15 m. in length, and of great depth. Pocumcus lake, on the SW of the group, is 4 m. in length; and Waboois, 3 m. In a W direction lies Siclabobis, 10 m. in length, and to the N of it Horse-shoe lake. They are all connected by considerable streams; and with the exception of Big and Grand lakes, there is a con-

tinuous boat-navigation through them of nearly 100 m. in extent.

**SCHOOLCRAFT**, a newly organized county in the central part of the N peninsula of Michigan, U. S. Area 2,516 sq. m., watered by the Moristique, White Fish, and Rapid rivers.—Also a township of Kalamazoo co., in Michigan, 64 m. SW of Lansing. Pop. in 1840, 250; in 1850, 1,101.

**SCHOOLEY'S MOUNT**, a village of Washington township, in Morris co., New Jersey, U. S., 43 m. N of Trenton, celebrated for its springs of a temp. of 56° F., which rise in a region abounding with magnetic iron ore.

**SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN**, a ridge of New Jersey, U. S., forming part of a chain, which extends in a NE and SW direction across the state from the Delaware to the Hudson.

**SCHOONHOVEN**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 10 m. NNW of Godmin, on the r. bank of the branch of the Rhine called the Leek, which here receives the Vlist, and forms a good port. Pop. 2,200.

**SCHOORE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Ostend. Pop. 528.

**SCHOORISSE**, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders. Pop. 3,286.

**SCHOOSDORF (OBER)**, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 33 m. WSW of Liegnitz, on an affluent of the Queiss. Pop. 1,500.

**SCHOOTEN**, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp. Pop. 1,525.

**SCHOPFHEIM**, a small town of Baden, on the l. bank of the Wiesen, 14 m. NE of Bäle. Pop. 1,100.

**SCHOPPENSTADT**, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, 15 m. E by S of Brunswick.

**SCHORBACH**, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 3 m. NW of Bitche, on an affluent of the Horne.

**SCHOREL** and **SCHORELDAM**, two villages of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, the first 5 m. NNW, the second 5 m. N of Alkmaar. Pop. 500. They were the scene of some obstinate fighting between the British and Russian allied forces, and the French, in 1799.

**SCHORNDORF**, a town of Würtemberg, on the l. bank of the Rems, 17 m. E of Stuttgart. Pop. 3,815. It is neatly built; and has manufactories of coarse woollens and tobacco. The environs are noted for their fertility, and produce good wine.

**SCHOTEN**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 4 m. NE of Antwerp. Pop. 1,100.

**SCHOTMAR**, a village of Lippe-Detmold, 12 m. NNW of Detmold.

**SCHOTTEN**, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Vogelsberg, 26 m. NE of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. Pop. 1,900. It has manufactories of woollens, hats, and leather, and important cattle fairs.

**SCHOTTWEIN**, a town of Lower Austria, on a small affluent of the Schwarza, at the foot of the Sommering, 42 m. S by W of Vienna. It has paper-mills. In the vicinity are iron mines.

**SCHOUTENS**, an island of Van Diemen's Land, to the S of Freycinet's peninsula, from which it is separated by Geographe strait, forming with it the E side of Oyster bay, in S lat. 42° 25', E long. 148° 23'. It is about 6 m. in length from NW to SE, and 5 m. in breadth. Its southern extremities are Cape Faure and Cape Sonnerat. To the S of the latter is a small group of islands called Taillefor.

**SCHOUTENS**, or **MYSORY**, an island of the South Pacific, to the N of Great bay, New Guinea, in S lat. 0° 55', E long. 136° 23', separated on the S by Jobie strait from an island of the same name.

**SCHOUWEN**, an island of Holland, at the N ex-



tremity of the prov. of Zealand and arrond. of Zierikzee, formed on the N by the Grevelingen, by which it is separated from the islands of Goeree and Over-Flakkee, on the E by the island of Duiveland, from which it is detached by only a narrow canal; on the S by the estuary of the Eastern Scheldt; and on the W by the North sea. It is 17 m. in length from E to W, and 5 m. in medium breadth. Pop. 15,000. It is noted for its madder, and affords also grain, flax, and excellent pasturage. Salting fish, salt-refining, and the manufacture of hydromel, form also important branches of local industry. Zierikzee and Brouwershaven are its chief places. This island was formerly of greater extent.

SCHOVAERT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Nuylen. Pop. 156.

SCHRAMBERG, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 11 m. WSW of Oberndorf, in a deep valley, on the r. bank of the Schiltach. Pop. (Cath.) in 1840, 2,839. It contains a castle belonging to the counts of Bissingen, and several iron forges.

SCHRANPLAU, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 16 m. NW of Merseburg and circle of the Mannsfeld-see, on the Weita. Pop. in 1843, 1,225. It has several tanneries, and in the environs are mines of coal and marble.

SCHRAENTHAL, or SCHRAETENTHAL, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, regency of Vienna, circle and 34 m. NNW of Korneuburg, near a small lake. Pop. 675. It has a castle.

SCHRECKHORN, a lofty mountain in the SW of Switzerland, in the cant. and 40 m. SE of Bern, near the valley of the Grindelwald, in N lat. 46° 35', E long. 7° 21', between the Finsteraarhorn and the Wetterhorn. It rises to the height of 13,492 ft., and its top is consequently far above the limits of perpetual snow. The elevated valleys between it and the neighbouring mountains are covered by glaciers forming part of an immense sea of ice which occupies one of the sides of the S., and runs up almost to its summit. The Aar rises near the base of this mountain.

SCHREIBENDORF, a large village of Prussian Silesia, 4 m. W of Landshut. Pop. 1,000. It is divided into Nieder S. and Ober S.

SCHREIBERSHAU, a village of Prussian Silesia, 65 m. W by S of Breslau, near the l. bank of the Zaacken. Pop. 2,780. There are vitriol works, blast furnaces, and glass works here.

SCHREITLAUGHEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Gumbinnen, circle and E of Tilsit. Pop. 120.

SCHREM, or SCHRIMM, a town of Prussian Poland, on an island formed by the river Wartha, 20 m. S of Posen. Pop. 3,665. It has manufactories of linen and breweries.

SCHREMS, a village of the archd. of Austria, 4 m. ENE of Gmund, on the l. bank of the Launitz.

SCHRIEK, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 19 m. SE of Antwerp. Pop. 1,572. It has flour mills and breweries.

SCHRIESHEIM, a town of Baden, at the foot of the Odenwald, 6 m. N of Heidelberg, on the Kauzelbach. Pop. 2,850. It has vitriol works, and oil and paper mills.

SCHRIITTENHOFEN, or SUTCHUTZ, a town of Bohemia, 26 m. WSW of Prachatitz. Pop. 2,600.

SCHROBENHAUSEN, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the river Paar, 21 m. NE of Augsburg. Pop. 1,700. It stands in a plain, and is surrounded by a marsh. It has a trade in corn and cattle, and manufactories of paper, oil, and potash.

SCHRODA, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 20 m. SE of Posen. Pop. 2,200.

SCHROEPEL, a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 139 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 2,098; in 1850, 3,258.

SCHROK, a village of Baden, near the r. bank of the Rhine, 6 m. N by W of Carlsruhe. Pop. 570. Near this the Austrian army passed the river in July 1744, when they marched to the invasion of Alsace.

SCHROON (LAKE), a lake in Essex and Warren cos., in the state of New York, U. S. It is 10 m. in length, and from 1 to 2 m. in breadth, and abounds in fish.—There is a v. on its banks of the same name, 95 m. N of Albany.

SCHROZBERG, a town of Württemberg, 15 m. SE of Morgentheim.

SCHTSCHIGRY, a town of European Russia, in the gov. and 27 m. ENE of Kursk, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 3,000.

SCHUBIN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. SW of Bromberg, on the Gorzawoke. Pop. 2,648.

SCHUJA, a town of European Russia, in the gov. and 68 m. NE of Vladimir. Pop. 1,500. It has considerable manufactories of soap.

SCHULENY, a village of Moldavia, 12 m. NE of Jassy, on the l. bank of the Pruth. The main body of the Russian infantry crossed the Pruth at this v. in July 1853; whilst their cavalry and artillery crossed at Leona, a village lower down the river, between Jassy and Galatz.

SCHULPERSIEL, a small harbour in the estuary of the Eyder, on the W coast of Denmark.

SCHULS, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 37 m. ESE of Coire. Pop. in 1852, 912, of whom 872 were Protestants. There are mineral springs here.

SCHUMBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. SSE of Chrudim, near the r. bank of the Chrudinka.—Also a town of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste and circle of Istria, 9 m. SSE of Pisino, and 26 m. SW of Fiume, on the l. bank of the Arsa.

SCHUMEG. See SCHIMEGH.

SCHUMLA. See SHUMLA.

SCHUNTER, a river which has its source on the E side of the Elmwald, in the duchy of Brunswick, and to the SW of Helmstedt; runs for some distance along the confines of Hanover; returns into Brunswick; passes the town of that name; and re-entering Hanover, joins the Ocker on the r. bank, a little above Gross-Schwulper, and after a course in a generally WNW direction of about 45 m.

SCHUOLS, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, in Upper Engadine, 39 m. ESE of Coire, on the l. bank of the Inn. Pop. 920. It has a mineral spring.

SCHUPACH, a village of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. and 5 m. N of Runkel. Pop. 600. It has a forge, and a quarry of fine black marble.

SCHUPF, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the bail. and 4 m. NE of Boxberg, on the Umpfer. Pop. 800.

SCHUPFEN, a parish of Sweden, in the cant. of Berne and bail. of Aarberg. Pop. 1,300.

SCHUPFEN, or SCHUPPEHEIM, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 15 m. SW of Lucerne, bail. and 5 m. SSW of Entlibuch, on the r. bank of the Emme, at the foot of the Schnpfenberg. Pop. 2,900.

SCHURGAST, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 14 m. NW of Oppeln, on the r. bank of the Neisse. Pop. in 1843, 698.

SCHURSTIN, a high and bold island off the SW point of Comodo, in S lat. 8° 46', E long. 119° 25'.

SCHURZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. N of Königgratz, near the r. bank of the Elbe.

SCHUSSEN, or SCHUSSACH, a river of Württemberg, which has its source at the village of Schlus-

senried, in the bail. of Waldsee; runs S; traverses afterwards the bail. of Ravensburg and Tettnang; and after a sinuous course of about 39 m., throws itself into the lake of Constanx, 4 m. SSE of Friedrichshafen.

SCHUSSENRIED, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 8 m. NE of Waldsee, near the source of the Schussen. Pop. (Cath.) in 1840, 561. It has a castle, which was formerly an imperial Benedictine abbey, founded in 1183, and suppressed in 1803.

SCHUTSCHAN, or SZUCSAN, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Thurotz, 5 m. NE of St. Martin, near the l. bank of the Vag. It has two churches, a Catholic and a Lutheran, and a synagogue.

SCHUTT. See CSALL-OKOZ.

SCHUTTENHOFEN, or SUTTICZE, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, and circle of Prashin, 14 m. SE of Klattau, on the l. bank of the Wotawa. Pop. 3,000. It contains a church, a capuchin convent, and a poor-house; and has manufactories of cloth and of hosiery.

SCHUTTER, a river of the grand-duchy of Baden, which descends from the mountains of the Schwarzwald, at the SE extremity of the bail. of Ettenheim; waters those of Hohengeroldseck, Lahr, Offenbourg, and Kork; and after a course in a generally NNW direction of about 36 m., joins the Kinzig on the l. bank, near Kehl, and a little above the confluence of that river with the Rhine. Lahr is the chief place on its banks.—Also a river of Bavaria, which has its source in the presidial and 8 m. E of Monheim, and after a course in a generally ESE direction of about 27 m., joins the Danube on the l. bank at Ingolstadt.

SCHUTTERTHAL, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the bail. and 5 m. SSW of Hohengeroldseck, near the r. bank of the Schutter. Pop. 700.

SCHUTTERWALD, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the bail. and 3 m. SW of Offenbourg, near the r. bank of the Schutter. Pop. 1,400.

SCHUYLER, a county in the W part of the state of Illinois, U. S., skirted by the Illinois on the SE, and watered by Sugar Cane and Crooked creeks. Area 334 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 6,972; in 1850, 10,573. Its cap. is Rushville.—Also a co. in the N of Missouri, watered by the North, Middle, and South forks of Fabius river. Area 351 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 3,287. Its cap. is Lancaster.—Also a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, on the N side of the Mohawk, 7 m. W of Herkimer. Pop. in 1840, 1,798.

SCHUYLER'S FALLS, a township of Clinton co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 5 m. W by S of Plattsburg. Pop. in 1850, 2,110.

SCHUYLER'S LAKE, a lake of the state of New York, U. S., 5 m. W of Lake Otsego. It is 9 m. long and 5 m. broad.—Also a village of Otsego co., 74 m. W by N of Albany.

SCHUYLERSVILLE, a village of Saratoga co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W bank of the Hudson, 7 m. E of Saratoga-Springs, and on the Champlain canal. It contains cotton and woollen factories, and iron foundries.

SCHUYLKILL, a county in the E part of Pennsylvania, U. S., watered by the river of the same name and its affluents. Area 660 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 29,053; in 1850, 60,718. Its cap. is Orwigsburg. It contains extensive coal-fields.—Also a v. in the same co., 55 m. NE of Harrisburg.—Also a township in Chester co., Pennsylvania, 70 m. E of Harrisburg, watered by French and Stoney creek. Pop. in 1840, 2,079.

SCHUYLKILL, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which rises in the county of the same name, to the

NW of the Kittatinny mountains, through which it passes into a fine champaign country, and runs SE into the Delaware, 7 m. below Philadelphia. It is 140 m. long, and is navigable for boats 108 m. The Tulpehocken, a navigable stream, flows into the Schuylkill from the W, 1½ m. above Reading. There are falls on the river 5 m. above Philadelphia; but to that town its average tidal depth is from 13 to 14 ft. A canal connects the Swatara with the Tulpehocken, and thus unites the waters of the Schuylkill with those of the Susquehanna.

SCHUYLKILL-HAVEN, a village of Manheim township, in Pennsylvania, U. S., 58 m. NE of Harrisburg, situated immediately below the confluence of the West-Branch with the Schuylkill. Pop. in 1840, 990; in 1850, 2,061.

SCHWAAN, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the l. bank of the Warnow, 12 m. S of Rostock. Pop. 2,030.

SCHWABACH, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Anspach, and circle of Middle Franconia, 9 m. SSW of Nürnberg, on a small river of the same name which divides it into two parts, and falls into the Rednitz, a little below the town. Pop. in 1846, 9,981, among whom were 300 Jews. It is neatly built, and surrounded with walls, and has four gates and four suburbs. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, a colony of French Protestants settled here, and established some manufactories which have progressively increased; the chief are of cotton, pins, paper, tobacco, printing-types, and broad cloth. The environs are well cultivated.

SCHWABEN, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 8 m. NNW of Ebersberg. Pop. 600.

SCHWABENITZ, or SZWABENITZE, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 25 m. ENE of Brünn. Pop. 1,343.

SCHWABMUNCHEN, a town of Bavaria, 14 m. SSW of Augsburg, on the Singold. Pop. 2,423. It has manufactories of woollen and cotton goods.

SCHWABSTEDT, a village of Denmark, in the duchy and 18 m. SW of Schleswig, on the r. bank of the Treen. Pop. 700.

SCHWABWILLER, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 3 m. SW of Soultz-sous-Forêts, near the l. bank of the Sourbach. Pop. 700.

SCHWACHAT, or SCHWOCHAT, a town of Lower Austria, at the influx of the Schwachat into the Danube, 7 m. SE of Vienna. It is a well-built place, of 2,300 inhabitants; and has white iron and cotton-printing works.

SCHWACHAT, or SCHWAMBACH, a river of the archd. of Austria, formed by the union of several streams descending from the Wienerwald a little to the N of Altenmark. It runs ESE, and then NE; and having been augmented by the Triesting on the r., and the Liesing on the l., flows into the Danube, on the r. bank, after a course of 40 m.

SCHWADORF, a town of Lower Austria, 13 m. SE of Vienna, on the l. bank of the Fischa. It has considerable cotton manufactories.

SCHWALBACH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 42 m. ENE of Coblenz. Pop. 390.—Also a v. in the reg. and 30 m. SSE of Treves. Pop. 320.

SCHWALENBERG, a town of the German principality of Lippe-Detmold, 15 m. ESE of Detmold. Pop. 760.

SCHWALITZ, a village of Bohemia, 4 m. ENE of Niemes, in the vicinity of which are extensive iron mines.

SCHWALLUNGEN, a village of the German duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 3 m. N of Wasungen, on the r. bank of the Werra. Pop. 650.

SCHWALM, a river of Germany, which rises on the Vogelsberg, in the NE of the grand-duchy of

Hesse, and joins the Edder, on the r. bank, near Altenberg, after a N course of 55 m.

SCHWAN. See SCHWAAN.

SCHWANASTADT, a village of the archd. of Austria, 9 m. N of Gmunden, near the l. bank of the Agger.

SCHWANBERG, a village of Styria, in the circle and 30 m. WNW of Marburg, on the Sulm. Pop. 600.

SCHWAND, or SCHWANDT, a town of Bavaria, 10 m. S of Nuremberg, on an affluent of the Rednitz. Pop. 600.

SCHWANDEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Glaris, situated at the confluence of the Linth and the Seruft. Pop. with Thon, in 1852, 2,296, Protestants. It is a well-built place, and has manufactures of considerable extent.—Also a village of the cant. of Bern, in the amt of Interlaken. Pop. 240.

SCHWANDORF, a village of Bavaria, situated on the l. bank of the Nab, in a fertile valley, 21 m. N of Ratisbon. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village of Württemberg, 7 m. E of Tuttlingen.

SCHWANEBECK, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, 10 m. N of Quedlinburg, on the Limbach. Pop. 2,040.

SCHWANGAU, a village of Bavaria, in the pre-sidial and 18 m. SSW of Schongau. Pop. 600.

SCHWANSEE, a village of Saxe-Weimar, 9 m. NNE of Erfurt. It derived its name from a lake which has been drained.

SCHWANSFELD (GROS), a town of E. Prussia, 40 m. SSE of Königsberg.

SCHWANZEN, a peninsula of Denmark, in the duchy of Schleswig, lying between the Schley on the N, and the Eckernfiord on the S, two inlets of the Baltic. It has an extent of 90 sq. m.

SCHWARGER, a town of Württemberg, in the bail. and 5 m. N of Brackenheim, on the Leinebach. Pop. 1,800.

SCHWARTZBACH, a river of France, which rises 6 m. E of Bitché, in the dep. of Moselle; and flowing SE, joins the Zintzel, on the l. bank, near Unterhoffen, after a course of 18 m.

SCHWARZA, a river of the archd. of Austria, which rises in the Wienerwald, and flowing SE, and then ENE, after a course of 60 m. joins the Pitten, and forms with it the Leitha.—Also a river of Germany, which rises in the forest of Thuringia, and falls into the Saale between Rudolstadt and Saalfeld, after a NE course of 34 m. At its influx stands a village of the same name. Its principal affluents are the Lichte and the Rinne.—Also a river of Moravia, which rises on the borders of Bohemia, 8 m. W of Ingrowitz, passes by Brünn, and after receiving the Igla, joins the Theya, on the l. bank, near Mischan, after a S course of about 90 m.

SCHWARZA, a town of Prussian Saxony, 8 m. NE of Meiningen, on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Werra.

SCHWARZACH, a river of Bavaria, which rises in a lake on the W flank of the Böhmerwald; crosses the territory of Neuburg-von-dem-walde and Nabburg; and falls into the Nab, after a course of 52 m.—Also another river of Bavaria, which rises to the W of Neumarkt; flows S; and falls into the Altmühl, 6 m. SW of Berngries.

SCHWARZAU, a town of Lower Austria, on the course of the Upper Manhartsberg, 21 m. SW of Krems.—Also a village of the archd. of Austria, 15 m. NW of Glocknitz.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDRSHAUSEN, a principality of Germany, comprising the western or upper part of the county of Schwarzburg; bounded on the N by the Prussian, Weimar, and Gotha ter-

ritories; on the E by Coburg; on the SE by Meiningen; on the SW by Hildburghausen; and on the W by Weimar and Gotha. Some insulated districts appertaining to it, lie towards the NE. The lower part is enclosed in the Prussian prov. of Saxony. The surface of the whole is about 390 sq. m. The surface of the upper part of this co. is mountainous, the lower part is less so. The principal rivers of the upper part are the Gera and the Ilm; in the lower are the Helbe and the Wipper. Agriculture is the principal branch of industry; but there are no manufactures of any extent. In 1817, the pop. was 45,120; in 1846, 56,628, all of whom are Lutherans, except a few Catholics. The ancient house of Schwarzburg possessed in the 11th cent. considerable estates in Thuringia. Count Gunther of Schwarzburg, was, in 1349, elected German emperor. His elder brother Henry kept the county, and from him the present line is descended. Gunther XL. introduced the Lutheran religion into his country in 1541; his sons founded in 1552 the two lines of Sondershausen and Rudolstadt, who obtained in 1697 and 1710 the princely dignity. In April, 1807, they entered the Rhenish confederacy; and in 1815 the German confederacy, in which both together hold, with Anhalt and Oldenburg, the 15th place, but have each one vote *in plenum*. The revenue is about 200,000 florins. There is no regular military. The contingent is fixed at 451 men.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, a principality of Germany, comprising the eastern part of the co. of Schwarzburg, and containing about 450 sq. m. The upper part belongs to the Thuringian forest, and is very mountainous; the lower has only moderate hills. The principal rivers of the upper part are the Saale, the Schwarza, and the Ilm. In the lower part are the Great and the Small Wipper, and the Rotter. The soil is not fertile, but agriculture is conducted with skill; there is also some mining. In 1817, there were 53,940 inhabitants; in 1846 they amounted to 68,891, most of whom are Lutherans. A constitution was granted by Prince Gunther in 1816. The revenue is about 260,000 florins. There is no military, except a small body-guard, and militia. The contingent is 539 men.—Rudolstadt, on the Saale, is the capital. Near the village of Schwarzburg, 9 m. SW of Rudolstadt, on a steep rock, is the old romantic castle of Schwarzburg, the family-seat of the princes of Schwarzburg.

SCHWARZEBERG, a summit of the Riesengebirge, in Prussian Silesia, near the v. of Hendorf, having an alt. of 3,605 ft. above sea-level.

SCHWARZ-ELSTER. See ELSTER.

SCHWARZENAU, a village of Bavaria, on the Maine, 12 m. E of Würzburg. The archduke Charles obtained a victory over the French near this place, on 3d September 1796.—Also a village of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. and 32 m. SSE of Arensburg, on the r. bank of the Eder. Pop. 650.

SCHWARZENBACH, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Lucerne, amt of Sursee. Pop. 189, Catholics.—Also a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 6 m. SE of Hof. Pop. 1,860. It has a place of active manufacturing industry, having woollen and cotton factories, iron forges, breweries, and distilleries.—Also a village of the archd. of Austria, 13 m. WSW of Oedenburg. Pop. 475.

SCHWARZENBACH-AM-WALDE, a village of Bavaria, 11 m. SW of Naila. Pop. 700.

SCHWARZENBECK, a village of Denmark, in the duchy and 12 m. NNW of Lauenburg. Pop. 400.

SCHWARZENBERG, a village of Bavaria, 27 m. ESE of Würzburg, with a chateau belonging to the princes of Schwarzburg.—Also a village of Sax-



ony, 4 m. S of Grunhayn, on the l. bank of the Schwarzwasser. Pop. 1,300.

SCHWARZENBORN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 8 m. E of Ziegenhayn. Pop. 900.

SCHWARZENBRUNN, a village of Saxe-Meinungen, 4 m. NE of Eisfeld. Pop. 250.

SCHWARZENBURG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, 8 m. E of Friburg.—Also a village in the cant. and bail. of Lucerne. Pop. 1,375, Catholics.

SCHWARZENEGG, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 18 m. SE of Bern. Pop. with Unterlangenegg, 1,250.

SCHWARZENFELS, a village of Hesse-Cassel, 17 m. E of Fulda, on the l. bank of the Sinn. Pop. 700. Cobalt is wrought in the vicinity.

SCHWARZHOFEN, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 3 m. NW of Neuburg-von-dem-walde. Pop. 550.

SCHWARZ-KOSTELETZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 6 m. W of Kaurzim. Pop. 1,400.

SCHWARZWALD, or BLACK-FOREST, a range of mountains in the SW of Germany, extending from N to S through the territory of Baden, and part of that of Württemberg, and forming the E boundary of the basin of the Rhine. It consists more of elevated plains or table-land than of insulated peaks; yet several of its mountains, such as the Feldberg, the Belchenberg, and the Kandel, are between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Without equalling in metallic riches the Harz and some other ranges in Germany, this range contains valuable minerals; while its sides are covered with plantations and pasture grounds. With the exception of the streamlets, the Breg and the Brigach, which belong to the Danube, all the rivers having their origin in the S. are affluents of the Rhine, either directly or intermediately by the Neckar. The S. formed the SW extremity of the *Hercynia-Sylva* of the Romans.

SCHWARZWALD, a department or circle of Württemberg, lying adjacent to Baden. Its territorial extent is 86·7 German sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 452,515, of whom 327,725 were Protestants, and 122,933 Catholics. It lies entirely in the Black-Forest, and is mountainous, woody, and more calculated for pasturage than agriculture. It is subdivided into 17 oberamts, and 515 communes.

SCHWARZWASSER, a river of Germany, which rises in the Erzgebirge, near Gottesgab in Bohemia; runs W, and then NNW, and enters Saxony; then turns NW, and flows into the Mulda near Zwickau after a course of 36 m.—Also a river of Western Prussia, which runs S, and then ENE; and passing Schwetz, falls into the Vistula, on the l. bank, after a sinuous course of 70 m.—It is also the name of five rivers of Silesia, three of which flow into the Oder; one 1 m. E of Breslau; another 1 m. E of Maltzsch; a third 3 m. NNE of Wartenberg; the fourth stream joins the Katzbach near Liegnitz; and the fifth joins the Stober near Bielitz.

SCHWARZWASSER, or STRUMIE, a town of Austrian Silesia, 13 m. NNE of Teschen. Pop. 1,300.

SCHWATZ, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the r. bank of the Inn, the capital of a large district comprehending the Lower Innthal, with part of the duchy of Salzburg. Pop. in 1845, 8,000. It is well-built, and has manufactures of cottons, worsted, and wire. In the environs are mines of copper and silver, which in the 16th cent. gave employment to several thousand workmen; the copper mines are still productive, but those of silver hardly defray the expense of working. It was greatly injured by an earthquake in July 1820.

SCHWEDELDORF (OBER and NIEDER), two villages of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Breslau, 3 m. WSW of Glatz, with a joint pop. of about 1,400.

SCHWEDLER, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Zip, 14 m. NE of Rosenau.

SCHWEDT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, on the l. bank of the Oder, 53 m. NE of Berlin. It is neatly built, and has an ancient chateau built in 1580, and a royal palace built in 1778. The town had 6,500 inhabitants in 1846, chiefly Lutherans. Its manufactures consist of tobacco, starch, gunpowder, and leather.

SCHWEICH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 6 m. NE of Treves, on the l. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 1,200.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a principality of Lower Silesia, included in the Prussian reg. of Reichenbach, with a territorial extent of nearly 1,000 sq. m. The surface is partly hilly. It produces corn in large quantities; and large flocks of sheep are pastured on it. The inhabitants manufacture cottons, linen, and woollen, to a large amount.—Also the chief place of the preceding principality, in a pleasant country, 30 m. WSW of Breslau, on the railway to Freiberg, on the l. bank of the Weistritz. Its fortifications are of old date, but were reduced into regular form by the Prussians in 1748. The town is modern, part of it having been burnt down in 1716, and other parts destroyed in sieges in the middle of the 18th century. The inhabitants, 12,700 in number, in 1846, are partly Catholics, but chiefly Protestants. They have considerable manufactures of woollen and linen, and, on a smaller scale, of silk, leather, stockings, soap, and paper. In the disastrous war with Bonaparte, the defence of S. was not in correspondence to the strength of the place, or its former reputation. It surrendered on 7th February 1807.

SCHWEIG. See SCHWEICH.

SCHWEIGERN, a town of Württemberg, 8 m. W of Heilbronn. Pop. 1,800. It is the residence of the counts of Neipperg.—Also a town of Baden, in the principality of Leiningen, 2 m. ENE of Roxberg, on the Umfer. Pop. 1,000.

SCHWEIGHOUSE, or SCHWEIGHAUSEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, near the r. bank of the Moder. Pop. 1,500.

SCHWEINA, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meinungen, 6 m. E by N of Salzgungen, on a small affluent of the Werra. Pop. 900.

SCHWEINAU, a village of Bavaria, 2 m. SSW of Nuremberg. Pop. 1,000, chiefly employed in the manufacture of small articles known as Nuremberg ware.

SCHWEINFURT, a town of Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Main, 23 m. NNE of Würzburg. Pop. 7,326, chiefly Lutherans. It is a walled town, and contains four churches, and a number of public fountains. Its grammar school was founded by the great protector of Protestant Germany, Gustavus Adolphus. The Main is navigable here, and is crossed by two bridges. The environs are fertile in corn, vines, and tobacco. S., founded in the 13th cent., was long a free town of the empire, and was given to Bavaria in 1802.

SCHWEINHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 3 m. SE of Aschaffenburg, on a small affluent of the Main. Pop. 1,050.

SCHWEINIZ, a village of Prussian Silesia, 5 m. WSW of Grunberg, on the Schwarze-Elster. Pop. 1,213 in 1843.—Also a village of Bohemia, 14 m. SSE of Budweis. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Prussian Saxony, 16 m. N of Torgau, on the Elster. Pop. 1,050.—Also a small river of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, which falls into the Spree.

**SCHWEINSBERG**, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the bail. and 4 m. SSE of Kirchhain, near the r. bank of the Ohus. Pop. 750.

**SCHWEINWART**, or **SCHWEINBARTH**, a town of Lower Austria, on the r. bank of the Weidenbach, 20 m. NE of Vienna.

**SCHWEIZ**, or **SCHWYZ**, a central canton of Switzerland, lying between the parallels of 46° 56' and 47° 13' N, contiguous to the lakes of Zug and Luzern; and bounded by the cantons of Zug, Zurich, and St. Gall on the N; by Glaris on the E; by Uri and Unterwalden on the S; and by Luzern on the W. Its extent, including some additions made to it since 1803, is 350 sq. m. It is surrounded and intersected by Alpine mountains, between which are a few valleys. The Rigi in the SW corner, has an alt. of 5,905 ft. Prægel in the SE, is above 5,500 ft.; and Mythe or Mytten, situated between the two, has an elevation of 4,598 ft. The surface belongs to the basin of the Rhine, and is watered by the Aa, the Sihl, the Muotta, the Lonth, and the Waggithal. The Waldstetten-see touches it on the SW; and the lake of Lauerz lies in the interior. The soil and climate are fitter for pasturage than for tillage, and the chief wealth of the inhabitants consists in cattle and the produce of the dairy. Nearly one-third of the surface is covered with wood. Manufactures are almost unknown; cotton-spinning, introduced since the end of the 18th cent., is carried on to a limited extent. Pop. in 1837, 40,650; in 1852, 44,168, of whom only 155 were Protestants. German is the vernacular language. The public revenue is small, and arose formerly from payments made by foreign powers for leave to levy soldiers within the canton. In 1837 it amounted to 26,894 florins. The cant. is divided into 7 *bezirke* or circles, which are subdivided into 27 communes. The government is conducted by a *gross-rath* or Great council of 108 members chosen by the people for 6 years; and the executive power is lodged in the hands of a *kantonsrath* of 36 members, presided over by a *landamman*. The military contingent is 600 men; the *landsturm* is estimated at 6,000. It was here, in the beginning of the 14th cent., that the standard of Swiss liberty was first erected, and this petty canton had the honour of giving name to the confederation. The inhabitants under Aloys Redong made a spirited but unavailing resistance to the French in 1798, and suffered severely in 1799, when Switzerland became the theatre of military operations.

**SCHWEIZ**, the chief town of the preceding canton, is delightfully situated, in a valley, about 2 miles from the lake of Lowerz, at the foot of the Myttenberg, 17 m. E of Luzern, at an alt. of 554 yds. above sea-level. Pop. including that of several adjoining villages and scattered houses, 5,200. It contains a large church, and a council house, but no other public edifices of interest. A Jesuits' college was founded here in 1837. Several of the private dwellings are good, but the inhabitants were long in recovering the losses caused by the military operations of 1798 and 1799.

**SCHWEIZERLAND**. See SWITZERLAND.

**SCHWELM**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the co. of Mark, on a river of the same name, and on the line of the Elberfeld railway, 9 m. SW of Hagen, and 22 m. E of Düsseldorf. Pop. 2,300. In the town and neighbourhood are manufactures of iron, steel ware, cotton stuffs, linen, and silks; and in the vicinity are large bleachfields.

**SCHWENDI**, a village of Württemberg, on the Roth, 12 m. S of Wiblingen. Pop. 740.

**SCHWENNINGEN**, a village of Württemberg, 3 m. E of Villingen, near the source of the Neckar.

Pop. 3,771, a large proportion of whom are engaged in the manufacture of wooden clocks which are largely exported.

**SCHWERDORF**, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, on an affluent of the Nied, near the Prussian frontier. Pop. 320.

**SCHWERIN**, the capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situated on the W side of the lake of Schwerin, 35 m. SE of Lubeck, on the line of railway from Hamburg to Wismar. Pop. in 1845, 17,185. It is surrounded with a rampart, and is divided into the Old town, the Schelfe or New town, and the Vorstadt or suburbs. The grand ducal palace is situated on an island in the lake, which is fortified, and communicates with the town by a draw-bridge. The chief buildings are the high church, formerly a cathedral, two other Lutheran churches, a Catholic church, a poor-house, an orphan-house, an infirmary, and a synagogue. The pop. amounts to 8,500, almost all Lutherans. Here are several public offices for the business of the grand-duchy, but the manufactures are trifling. Brewing and distilling are carried on to some extent. In 1759, this town was taken by the Prussians, after a bombardment, and laid under a heavy contribution. In 1806 it was occupied by the French.—The lake of S., 13 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, receives the Elde on the S, and discharges itself, by the Stör, into the Baltic at Wismar.

**SCHWERIN**, or **SKWIERZYNA**, a small town of Prussian Poland, 11 m. N of Meseritz, on the Warthe. Pop. in 1843, 5,678, of whom nearly a third were Jews.

**SCHWERINSBURG**, a well-built town of Prussian Pomerania, 8 m. SSW of Anklam, with a magnificent castle and gardens, belonging to one of the dukes of Schwerin.

**SCHWERSENZ**, a town of Prussian Poland, 6 m. E of Posen. Pop. in 1843, 3,013, of whom 1,200 were Jews.

**SCHWERTE**, or **SCHWIERTE**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the co. of Mark, on the Ruhr, 36 m. ENE of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1843, 2,174.

**SCHWETZ**, or **SWIECIE**, a town of West Prussia, on the Vistula, at the confluence of the Schwarzwasser, 3 m. N of Culm. Pop. 3,100. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, and earthenware, and a traffic in wool and grain.

**SCHWETZINGEN**, a town of Baden, 6 m. W by S of Heidelberg, on the Leimbach, in a fertile and beautiful district. Pop. 2,860. It has a palace which formerly belonged to the electors palatine, and was their usual residence during the 18th cent. The adjacent gardens and pleasure-grounds are very beautiful.

**SCHWETZKAU**, or **SWIECZCHOW**, a small town of Prussian Poland, 9 m. ENE of Fraustadt. Pop. 1,400.

**SCHWIEBERDINGEN**, a village of Württemberg, in the bail. and 6 m. WSW of Luisburg, on the r. bank of the Glens. Pop. 1,300.

**SCHWIEBUS**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 42 m. ESE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. 4,800. Its principal branch of industry is the manufacture of woollens.

**SCHWIELOCH-SEE**, a small lake of Prussia, in Lower Lusatia, 12 m. NE of Lubbin, chiefly formed by an expansion of the river Spree. It is only 4 m. long, and 2 m. broad.

**SCHWINDRATZHEIM**, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 2 m. E of Hochfelden.

**SCHWINGE**, a river of Hanover, in the duchy of Bremen, which rises near Bremervörde, and falls into the Elbe near Stade, after a NE course of 22 m. It is also joined to the Elbe by a canal.

SCHYNDEL, a village of Holland, in N. Brabant, 8 m. SE of Bois-le-Duc.

SCHWYZ. See SCHWEIG.

SCIACCA, or XACCA, a seaport on the SW coast of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazzara, in N lat.  $37^{\circ} 30'$ , at the foot of Mount Santo-Calagero. Pop. in 1831, 12,670. It has a good appearance from a distance, but is wretchedly built. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains large subterranean granaries, under the direction of government, for warehousing corn for export. Its other articles of export are oil, honey, soda, saltpetre, and anchovies. On the E side of the town are warm springs strongly impregnated with sulphur, whence the ancient name of the place, *Thermæ, Selinunticæ*.

SCIAK, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 48 m. S of Scutari, and district of Cavaya.

SCIOLI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 41 m. SW of Syracuse, and district of Modica, near the l. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 9,650. It has a college, and contains manufactories of woolen fabrics and leather.

SCIE, or SCEYE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Seine Inferieure, which has its source in the cant. and 3 m. E of Tôtes; runs N; and after a course of about 20 m., throws itself into the British channel, in the bay of Portville, 2 m. W of Dieppe.

SCIEKOCINY, or SZEZEKOCINY, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 44 m. N of Cracow, and obwod of Kielce, on the Pilica. Pop. 950.

SCIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, and district of Cosenza, on a height, near the r. bank of the Savuto. Pop. 5,650. It consists of seven detached parts; and contains 2 collegiate and 7 parish churches, several chapels, 2 convents, an hospital, and several other charitable institutions. The environs are very fertile, and produce in great abundance grain, wine, silk, &c. This town originally bore the name of *Syllanum*, from the Roman general by whom it was founded.

SCIGLIO, or SCILLA. See SCYLLA.

SCILENDI, or CALA SCILENDI, a bay of the W coast of the island of Gozzo, Ionian sea.

SCILLY, a fishing village of co. Cork, forming a suburb of the town of Kinsale. Pop. in 1831, 814; in 1851, 776.

SCILLY ISLANDS, a group of islands at the W extremity of the English channel, 30 m. WSW of the Land's end, belonging to the co. of Cornwall. In fine weather they are easily discernible from the coast of Cornwall, appearing like a cluster of cliffs, or fragments of ruined castles. The entire group consists of about 140 islets and rocks, occupying a space of about 44 sq. m.; but 6 only of them are inhabited; viz. St. Mary's, Trescan, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, Sampson, and Brehar. The aggregate superficial area is 5,770 acres. Pop. in 1821, 2,614; in 1831, 2,465; in 1841, 2,582; in 1851, 2,627. The climate is mild, the extremes of winter and summer being here moderated and equalised by the influence of the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing, and in the manufacture of kelp. Cattle are fed on most of the islands. The capital is Hughtown on the island of St. Mary. The S. islands appear to have been known to the ancients, at a very remote period, under the name of the *Cassiterides*. Diodorus, Strabo, Solinus, and other writers, relate that the Phœnicians, and after them the Carthaginians and Greeks, traded hither for tin, of which metal these islands are described as possessing many extensive and valuable mines. "These islands," says Strabo, "are ten in number, and lie contiguous to each other. One of them is desert and uninhabited; the others are peopled by a race of men who wear black garments, and a long robe

reaching down to their heels, and bound about their waists, and who walk about with long staves, resembling the furies of tragedians. They have mines of tin and lead, which, together with hides, they exchange for earthenware, salt, and brass work." After the conquest of Britain, they seem to have been used by the Romans as a place of confinement and exile for state-criminals. Athelstane, king of the West Saxons, subdued them in the 10th cent. During the civil wars of Charles I. they became of considerable importance. The property of these islands was bestowed by Athelstane, on certain monks of the Carmelite order, and passed through various successive hands, until in 1552 they were leased to the family of Godolphin, and they are now held by the duke of Leeds.

SCILLY ISLANDS, a group of islands, in the S. Pacific, to the W of the Society islands, in S lat.  $16^{\circ} 28'$ , and W long.  $155^{\circ} 30'$ .

SCINDE. See SIND.

SCIO, a township and village of Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U. S., 15 m. S of Angelica. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Genesee river, and by branches of the Alleghany. The soil is chiefly clay and loam, and is heavily timbered. The township is intersected by the Erie railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1,156; in 1850, 1,924.—Also a township and village of Washtenau co., in the state of Michigan, 45 m. SE of Lansing, on the Michigan Central railroad. It has an undulating surface, and is watered by Huron river and by Honey and Mill creeks. The soil consists of sandy loam and clay, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1850, 1,195.

SCIO, CHIO, or SKJO, an island of the Grecian archipelago, the ancient *Chios*, lying off the coast of Asia Minor, from which it is separated by a channel, 20 m. in length, and 7 m. in breadth, 50 m. W of Smyrna. It lies between the parallels of  $38^{\circ} 8'$ , and  $38^{\circ} 30' N$ ; and is 30 m. in length from N to S, and from 10 to 18 m. in breadth. It is composed of high, and in many places rugged and rocky limestone mountains; but these, by the industry of the inhabitants, have in many places been rendered very productive. The plain, extending for some leagues round the town of S., is celebrated for its extraordinary beauty and fertility. The greater part of the mountains consists of a red-coloured marble streaked with white. It is watered only by a few streams, scarcely more than mountain-torrents; but there is a number of fine springs, and water is readily obtained by digging. The corn raised is not sufficient for the consumption of the island; and the herbage is so scarce, that the cattle are fed upon the cotton shrub, after the cotton is gathered, and the dried leaves of the vine are preserved for their winter food. The evergreen oak, the pine, the wild mastic tree, and the carub, are indigenous; the mulberry and cotton are both cultivated to a great extent. One production almost peculiar to S. is mastic, with which it almost exclusively supplies Constantinople. This gum is obtained from a large shrub, sometimes 15 ft. high, bearing a small red berry. In July, the natives puncture the rind with an instrument resembling an awl; in three days the gum begins to run, and in eight days it becomes hard enough to be taken up. The turpentine of S. is considered of very superior quality. The chief trade of the island consists in the export of dried fruits, preserves, salt, and manufactured damask, and other silks, to carry on which a large quantity of raw silk is imported. The wine of this island was celebrated in antiquity; but though still good, and made here in considerable quantity, it is not sufficient for the consumption. A great quantity of figs, lemons, and oranges are exported. The pop.



was long considerable in proportion to its extent. Pocock reckoned it at 100,000; Olivier, at 110,000; Turner, at 150,000; but the inhabitants having joined the revolt in 1822, the Turks so devastated the island, that at the end of July in that year, there remained only 900 of the inhabitants. It is now estimated at 60,000. The number of towns and villages in the island amounts to about 50.—The capital, of the same name, is situated on a shallow bay on the E coast, in N lat. 38° 22' 30". There is here a good road for large shipping, and a mole which forms a tolerable harbour into which vessels can enter when they are unloaded. The castle, a large Venetian fort, has been used as a place of confinement for state prisoners from Constantinople, but is now in a state of ruin. To the E of the present city is the *Palacio-castro*, or old town, chiefly inhabited by the lower rank of people. The town is built of stone and brick, and though the streets are narrow, it contains many handsome houses, built in the Italian or Genoese style, and is cleaner than is usual in this country.

SCIOLZE, a village of Sardinia, in the div. and prov. and 9 m. NE of Turin, on a hill. Pop. 1,030.

SCIONZIER, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Faucigny, 7 m. ESE of Bonneville, near the l. bank of the Arve. Pop. 1,713. It has a pottery, a tile-kiln, and a tannery.

SCIORTINO, a town of Sicily, capital of a mande., in the prov. and district and 17 m. NW of Syracuse, on a mountain. Pop. 6,000.

SCIOTA, a village of Clinton co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the Plattsburg and Montreal railway, 15 m. N of Plattsburg.

SCIOTO, a river of the state of Ohio, U. S., which has its source in Hardin co.; flows first ESE, and afterwards S, through Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, and Scioto counties; and after a total course of about 160 m., of which 130 are navigable, throws itself into the Ohio, at Portsmouth, by an embouchure 150 yards in width. Its principal affluents are the Darby, Deer, and Paint creeks, on the r., and on the l. the Whetstone or Olentangy. A portage about 3 m. in length connects it with the Sandusky, an affluent of Lake Erie. The country through which it flows, in some parts is mountainous, but extremely fertile.—Also a county in the S part of the same state, comprising an area of 600 sq. m., bounded on the S by the Ohio, watered by Scioto and Little Scioto rivers and their branches, and intersected by the Ohio canal, the Scioto, and Hockin Valley and Iron railroads. It has a hilly surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 11,192; in 1850, 18,423. Portsmouth is its chief town.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the same state, on the W side of Scioto river. Pop. in 1840, 877.—Also a township of Jackson co., in the same state. Pop. in 1840, 931.—Also a township of Pickaway co., in the same state. Pop. in 1840, 904.—Also a township of Ross co., in the same state. Pop. in 1840, 1,377.

SCIPIO, a township of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. S of Auburn, bounded on the E by Owaseo lake, and drained by Salmon creek, an affluent of Cayuga lake. The surface is undulating and the soil highly fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,255; in 1850, 2,135.—Also a township of Meigs co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 940.—Also a township of Hillsdale co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 634.—Also a township of Seneca co., in the same state. Pop. 1,556.

SCIPSILAR, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 72 m. NW of Gallipoli. It is the *Scapto-Hilla* of the ancients, in the vicinity of which were mines of gold.

SCISCIANO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 2 m. WSW of Nola, in a plain. Pop. 1,100. It contains 6 churches.

SCITUATE, a township of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 26 m. SE by S of Boston, bounded on the NE by Massachusetts bay, and on the S by North river, on which, at its mouth, it has a small but good harbour, in N lat. 42° 12' 17", W long. 70° 43' 15". Pop. in 1840, 3,886; in 1850, 2,149.—Also a township of Providence co., in the state of Rhode island, 12 m. W of Providence. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Pawtuxet river and its branches. Pop. in 1850, 4,582.

SCLAFANI, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 38 m. SE of Palermo, district and 15 m. SSE of Termini. It has several mineral springs.

SCLAGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Bousval. Pop. 314.

SCLAVOCHORIO, a village of Greece, in the Morea, 6 m. SSE of Mistra, in the midst of an olive plantation. It contains some remains of antiquity, and is supposed to be the *Amyclæ* of the ancients.

SCLAVONIA. See SLAVONIA.

SCLAYN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, on the Maas. Pop. of dep. 1,437; of com. 757.

SCOGGIO-GRANDE, an island of the Brioni group, of which it is the largest, on the coast of Illyria, and in the circle of Istria, in the Adriatic, to the W of Fasana. It is very irregular in form, and is 5 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth. On its E coast is a village of the same name.—A little to the NW of this island is Scoglio-Minore.

SCOLE, or OSMONDESTON-THORPE, a parish in Norfolk, 20 m. SW of Norwich, in the line of the Eastern Counties railway. Area 821 acres. Pop. in 1801, 300; in 1831, 617; in 1851, 682.

SCOLTENNA, a river of the duchy of Modena, which has its source in the Apennines, and falls into the Panaro.

SCOMBI, or STIRNATZA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 9 m. W of Monastir; enters Albania; passes Koridga; traverses Lake Matiki; and after a considerably circuitous course in a generally W direction of about 150 m., throws itself into the Adriatic, on the confines of the sanj. of Scutari, and 5 m. W of Pekini. It is the *Panyasus* or *Genesio* of the ancients.

SCOMPAME'NE, a canton of France, in the dep. of Corsica and arrond. of Sartine. Pop. 2,532. La Serra is its capital.

SCONE, or SCOON, a parish in Strathtay, Perthshire; bounded on the W by the Tay, which divides it from Perth and Redgorton. Its superficial extent is about 6,000 acres. The Tay, till it comes abreast of Seone palace, is shallow and rapid; but afterwards it is stemmed by the tide, and becomes deep and placid. The modern village of S. stands about 2½ m. N of Perth, and ¾ m. E of the Tay, opposite the mouth of the Almond. It consists for the most part of neat and substantial houses. Pop. in 1792, 466; in 1851, 1,439. At Stormontfield is an extensive bleachfield. Two Druidical circles occur near the E boundary. Pop. of p. in 1801, 1,670; in 1831, 2,268; in 1851, 2,381. Ancient S., though as a town or village it has ceased to exist, teems with interest as to its historical associations. From an early age till a period succeeding the union of the Scottish and the English crowns, it was first regularly and afterwards occasionally, the distinguished scene of the royal coronations. A celebrated stone, of many reputed virtues in a dark age, and still an emblem of royal state, and part of the furnishing of a coronation at Westminster, was, in

834, brought hither from Dunstaffnage by Kenneth II., and flung a special though imaginary magnificence over the place, till it was seized by Edward I. and carried away to England. All the Scottish princes, from Kenneth II. till John Balliol, were attracted by the stone to receive their crown at Scone. Charles II., when on his expedition into Scotland, was, on January 1st, 1651, the subject of the last Scone coronation; and he made the occasion memorable by the facility with which he seemed to gulp down "the Solemn League and Covenant of Scotland," and the cool nonchalance with which he afterwards disgorged it in the face of a fond and confiding people who had hailed him as "a covenanted king." S. is called by some writers the ancient capital of the Picts; but, whether called so in sheer fable, or in the way of fiction founded on fact, it most probably acquired its pristine fame as the seat of a Culdee establishment. An abbey which rose on the ruins of the Culdee college was founded in 1114 by Alexander I., and this abbey enclosed the famous stone of coronation, and witnessed the crowning of the later Scone-Saxon kings. On ground which may or may not have been the site of the ancient royal palace, or of part of the buildings of the abbey, stands the modern palace of Scone, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, who represents the old family of Stormont.

SCONONDOAH, a village of Verona township, Oneida co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the N side of a river of the same name.

SCONSER, a hamlet and ferry-station on the E coast of Skye, on the S side of the entrance of Loch-Sligichan, 9 m. SE of Portree, and 23 m. from the ferry of Kyle-Rhea.

SCOONIE, a parish in Fifeshire, forming the W side of the bay of Largo, and at the estuary of the river Leven. Pop. in 1831, 2,556; in 1851, 3,115.

SCOPA, a district and village of Sardinia, in the div. and 38 m. NW of Novare, and prov. of Valsesia, on the l. bank of the Sesia.—The district comprises 15 communes, comprehending the whole of the Valle-Piccola and the Valle-Grande from the confluence of the torrent Sermenta with the river Sesia. In most of these remote communes the inhabitants are of German origin, and speak that language. A very limited number of the men are employed in the mines of Alagna; a few are occupied as smiths, chiefly in making the small musical instruments called the *zampogne*, for which this part of the country is celebrated, and which are exported to various parts of the world; but at least three-fourths of the male pop. migrate to Switzerland, Savoy, France, and Germany; while the women perform the agricultural labour of the country.

SCOPELO, an island of the Archipelago, in the Greek dep. of the Northern Sporades. Its central point, forming the summit of Mount Delphi, is in N lat. 39° 8' 37", E long. 23° 41' 35". It is 12 m. in length from NW to SE, and 6 m. in breadth, is well-cultivated, and produces wine, oil, and fruit. Pop. 12,000. On the SE coast, on a small bay, is a town of the same name, 90 m. N of Athens. It is built partly in a plain, and partly on a height projecting into the sea. Pop. 5,000. It has numerous churches and several convents.

SCOPIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 18 m. SW of Trawnik, on a steep mountain, near the r. bank of the Verbitza. Pop. 1,300. It has a castle. The environs are well-cultivated. See also USKUP.

SCOPITO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 8 m. WNW of Aquila, at the foot of a steep mountain. Pop. 550. It has two churches.

SCOPWICK, a parish in Lincolnshire,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N of Sleaford. Area 3,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 278; in 1851, 413. On Scopwick heath are several ancient earthworks.

SCORBE-CLAIRVAULT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 5 m. E of Lencloître. Pop. 1,594.

SCORBROUGH, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Beverley. Area 1,329 acres. Pop. in 1831, 79; in 1851, 90.

SCORDIA, a small town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 34 m. NE of Syracuse.

SCORFF, a river of France, in the dep. of the Morbihan, which has its source in the cant. and 3 m. N of Guéméné; turns first SW, then S; waters Pont-Scorff; and after a total course of about 42 m., joins the Blavet on the r. bank.

SCORRANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 10 m. SE of Teramo, on a steep hill. Pop. 630. It has two churches.—Also a town of the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, district and 20 m. ENE of Gallipoli, on a hill. Pop. 1,300. It has two convents.

SCORTICO, a navigable canal of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina, which has its source in the Adigetto, at Villa-Nova, and joins the canal Bianco, near Il-Paolin, a distance of 4 m. It connects the navigation of the Adige and Po.

SCORTON, a township in the p. of Catterick, Yorkshire, 5 m. E of Richmond, on a branch of the Swale. Pop. in 1831, 492; in 1851, 485.

SCOTBY, a township in the p. of Wetheral, Cumberland,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E by S of Carlisle, on the line of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Pop. 475.

SCOTCH-PLAINS, a village of Westfield township, Essex co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on the E side of Green-brook, and on the New Jersey Central railway.

SCOTCH-TOWN, a village of Wallkill township, Orange co., in the state of New York, U. S., 107 m. SSW of Albany, consisting in 1840, of about 15 dwellings.

SCOTFORTH, a township in the p. of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Lancaster, on the Lancaster and Preston railway. Pop. 693.

SCOTHERN, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. NE of Lincoln. Area 2,500 acres. Pop. in 1851, 572.

SCOTIA, a village of Glenville township, Schenectady co., in the state of New York, U. S., 18 m. NW of Albany, on the N side of Mohawk river. Pop. in 1850, 200.—Also a village of Pope co., in the state of Arkansas, 69 m. NW of Little Rock, on the N bank of Arkansas river. Pop. in 1840, 40.

## SCOTLAND,

That part of the island of Great Britain which lies to the N of the river Tweed. It is everywhere bounded by the sea, except on the SE, where it is joined to England. On the N it has the North sea and the Pentland frith, which separate it from the Orkney isles; on the E, the German ocean; on the W, the Atlantic; and on the S, the Deucalionian or Irish sea and the Solway frith. The mainland extends from the Mull of Galloway, its most southern point, in 54° 38' N lat., and 4° 52' W long., to the Far-Out-Head of Cape Wrath, in 58° 37' N lat., and 5° 1' W long.; and from Peterhead, in 1° 40' W long., to Ardnamurchan point in 56° 45' N lat., and 6° 8' 30' W long. Its greatest length is about 280 m., and its greatest breadth 160 m.; but the form of this part of the island of Great Britain is so irregular, and the coast is so deeply indented by large arms of the sea, that it is difficult to mark with precision its average dimensions. Between Alloa on

the frith of Forth, and Dumbarton on the Clyde, the breadth is only 32 m.; and between Loch Broom and the Dornoch frith, it is only 24 m.

*Superficial area.*] Different admeasurements of the area of Scotland have been made. The first col. in the subjoined table, taken from the first volume of Thomson's *Annals of Philosophy*, was constructed from Arrowsmith's large map of Scotland, by Mr. Jardine and Sir George Stuart Mackenzie; but is only to be regarded as an approximation to exact admeasurement. Some calculations assign 29,600 sq. m. of area to this division of the island and its dependent islands; and others only 28,896 sq. m.

Counties.	Sq. Miles.	English Acres.
Aberdeen,	1,934.50	= 1,238,080
Argyle,	{Mainland, 2,212.84	1,416,898
	{Islands, 785.65	502,816
	{Water, 32.11	20,554
Ayr,	1,042.01	666,886
Banff,	632.60	404,864
Berwick,	478.52	306,258
Bute,	153.98	98,547
Caithness,	{Land, 737.79	472,186
	{Water, 6.45	4,128
Cromarty,	{Land, 258.88	162,451
	{Water, 8.57	5,485
Clackmannan,	52.55	33,632
Dumfries,	1,271.40	813,696
Dumbarton,	{Land, 246.17	157,549
	{Water, 32.54	20,826
Edinburgh,	387.49	247,994
Elgin,	472.02	302,093
Fife,	521.44	333,722
Forfar,	977.97	625,901
Haddington,	290.96	186,214
Inverness,	{Mainland, 2,726.65	1,745,056
	{Islands, 1,035.00	662,400
	{Water, 83.79	53,626
Kincardine,	400.91	256,582
Kinross,	{Land, 83.83	53,752
	{Water, 77.07	49,325
Kirkcudbright,	814.51	521,286
Lanark,	993.61	635,910
Linlithgow,	134.27	85,933
Nairn,	196.65	125,856
Orkney,	{Land, 313.75	200,800
	{Water, 9.15	5,856
Shetland Islands,	516.62	330,637
Peebles,	347.10	222,144
Perth,	{Land, 2,330.80	1,511,392
	{Water, 33.58	21,491
Renfrew,	232.49	148,794
Ross,	{Mainland, 2,033.98	1,301,747
	{Islands, 561.17	359,149
	{Water, 39.42	25,229
Roxburgh,	725.81	464,518
Selkirk,	265.91	170,182
Stirling,	532.33	340,691
Sutherland,	{Land, 1,865.53	1,193,939
	{Water, 37.86	24,230
Wigton,	442.78	283,379
Total,	{Land, 29,510.87	18,888,894
	{Water, 360.13	230,758
Total,	29,871.00	= 19,119,652

The subjoined admeasurement of the area of the counties and comparative distribution of their urban and rural population, is taken from the census returns of 1851.

Counties.	Area in statute acres.	Population in towns.	Population in country.
Aberdeen,	1,260,625	91,419	120,613
Argyle,	2,083,126	17,680	71,618
Ayr,	650,156	106,140	83,718
Banff,	439,219	11,635	42,536
Berwick,	309,875	8,135	28,162
Bute,	109,375	8,241	8,367
Caithness,	455,708	9,630	29,079
Clackmannan,	29,744	10,972	11,979
Dumbarton,	189,844	26,655	18,448
Dumfries,	722,813	25,577	52,546
Edinburgh,	254,300	208,217	51,218
Elgin or Moray,	340,000	15,104	28,855
Fife,	322,031	76,928	76,618
Forfar,	568,750	134,686	56,578
Haddington,	185,937	9,880	26,506
Inverness,	2,723,501	15,115	81,385

Kincardine,	252,250	5,319	29,279
Kinross,	49,531	4,195	4,729
Kirkcudbright,	610,734	13,200	29,921
Lanark,	631,719	407,317	122,852
Linlithgow,	64,375	11,990	18,745
Nairn,	137,500	3,401	6,555
Orkney and Shetland,	988,873	8,410	54,123
Peebles,	226,488	1,982	8,756
Perth,	1,814,063	43,461	95,199
Renfrew,	150,000	126,950	34,141
Ross and Cromarty,	2,016,375	13,375	63,332
Roxburgh,	460,938	18,439	33,203
Selkirk,	170,313	5,964	3,845
Stirling,	295,875	42,765	43,472
Sutherland,	1,207,188	599	25,194
Wigton,	326,736	14,298	29,091

29,047,462

*Seas.]* The German ocean, where it washes the mainland of S., is closed up on the E side by Denmark, the entrance to the Baltic, and Christiansand in Norway. The North sea and the German ocean, where they girdle the N and W shores, are—as we shall afterwards see—thickly occupied by archipelagoes, and both tamed in the fury of their billows, and to a considerable extent stripped of their superincumbent vapours, by numerous and boldly screening islands, before they reach the main shore; from the same circumstance too, or owing to currents, whirlpools, shoals, rocks, variable winds, and intricacy of channel, among the girdlings of the islands, or between them and the mainland, these seas are not a little difficult and dangerous of navigation; and, owing to the gulleys and narrow sounds, which serve like funnels for the wind between high grounds, and to the great number and magnitude and power of the rocky or mountainous obstructions which are presented to the breeze and the tide; these seas likewise exhibit in the frequent storms of winter, or amidst a gale on the longest and far extending day of the hyperborean summer, scenes of awful sublimity. The Irish channel, where it washes the mull of Kintyre, looks up the frith of Clyde, and sweeps along the Rhinn of Galloway from Carswell-point to the mull of Galloway, contained on its W or SW side by the entrance of Belfast loch and the Irish coast, is 13 m. broad at the mull of Kintyre, and 21 m. at Portpatrick, and may be viewed as having an average breadth along Wigtonshire of 24 or 25 m. At the point where it expands into the Irish sea, or immediately off the mull of Galloway, the tides, which come in one slow and majestic current across the Atlantic, which encounter the long obstruction of the island of Ireland, and which, sweeping round the ends of that country, enter the space between Ireland and Great Britain by the opposite inlets at the mull of Kintyre, and at St. George's channel, run against each other, and produce, even in calm weather, a tumbling, trougly sea, which no landsman loves to traverse. Resulting from the same causes, the tidal currents in the adjacent parts of the Irish sea, and above all in the Solway frith, are the most curious in the world. The Irish sea, where it washes Galloway, looks direct S to the Isle of Man and the N coast of N. Wales; and the Solway frith, from the line 22 m. wide where it commences between Balmae-head at the entrance of Kirkcudbright bay and St. Bees-head in England, to the narrow point where it terminates at the mouth of the Sark, is all the way flanked on the English side by Cumberland, and is overlooked at intervals on its English shore, by the towns of Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, and Bowness. The penetrations which the great encircling marine waters of Scotland make in the shape of gulfs, bays, friths, and what are called lochs, are numerous. Belhaven-bay, between Dumbur and Whitberry-head in Haddingtonshire, though a comparatively small marine inlet, is the only noticeable one on the E coast S of the Forth. The frith of Forth divides all Fifeshire, a detached part of Perthshire, and part of Clackmannanshire on the N, from all Lothian, East, Mid, and West, and part of Stirlingshire on the S; and it makes several interior indentations, the chief of which are Aberlady-bay in East-Lothian, Musselburgh-bay in Mid-Lothian, and Inverkelthing and Largo-bays in Fifeshire. St. Andrew's-bay, at the mouth of the Eden, cuts Fifeshire into two peninsules, the larger on the S, and the smaller on the N. The frith of Tay divides Forfarshire on the N from Fifeshire on the S, and afterwards penetrates considerably into Perthshire. Lunan-bay makes but a small and segmentary indentation on the coast of Forfarshire. Montrose basin is a curious landlocked lagoon behind the town which gives it name. The Moray frith is greatly the broadest gulf in Scotland, having part of Aberdeen, all Banff, Elgin, and Nairn, and part of Inverness on one side; and Cromarty, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness on the other; and measuring in a line, which may be considered its mouth, from Kinnaird's-head to Duncansby-head about 76 m. Spey-bay makes a comparatively short and slender incision between Banff and Elgin. Burgh-head-bay forms a noticeable expansion between Elgin and Nairn. The Beaully frith, opening from the inner extremity or angle of the Moray frith, penetrates, first SW and then W, between Nairn and Inverness on the one side, and Ross and Cromarty on the other; and it sends off from its S side, near the town of Inverness, the navigation of the Caledonian canal. Cromarty frith, opening with a narrow entrance from the Moray frith a few miles N of the mouth of the Beaully frith, describes a demi-semicircle to the town of Dingwall, and forms the best harbour on the E coast of Great Britain, and one of the finest in the world. The Dornoch frith extends westward between Ross and



Sutherland. Wick-bay makes a large semicircular indentation, on the E coast of Caithness, immediately N of Noss-head. The Pentland frith—strictly a strait or sound—intervenes between the mainland and the Orkney archipelago; forms the marine highway, in the extreme N, to vessels going round Scotland; and, on account of its powerful tidal currents, and its rugged and broken coasts, is of difficult and very perilous navigation. Thurso-bay broadly indents the middle of the N coast of Caithness. Lochs Tongue, Eribole, and Durness, make sharp, considerable incisions, at rapid intervals, on the N coast of Sutherland. Lochs Inchard, Laxford, Assynt, Eynard, Broom, Little Broom, Greinord, Ewe, Gair, Torriden, Kishorn, Carron, Ling, and some others, curiously cleave into fragments the W coast of Sutherland and Ross. The Minch, a broad sound or little sea, intervenes between the mainland at Sutherland and Ross, and the archipelago of the Long Island; and the Little Minch, a much narrower sound, intervenes between that archipelago and the group of Skye. The Kyle and the sound of Sleat—the former a confined and winding strait, and the latter gradually expansive—separate Skye from the mainland along the coast of Inverness. Lochs Hourne, Nevis, and Nuagh, opening off from these straits, run eastward into the mainland. The sound of Mull, a narrow strait, extends SE between Morvern in Argyshire and the island of Mull. Loch Linnhe, a large and long sound, stretches N and S between Lorn in Argyshire and the island of Mull; and is thickly sprinkled with islands and islets belonging to the Mull group of the Hebrides. Lochs Eil, Leven, Crinan, and Eive, branch away from it, and run far into the interior,—the first leading the way from the west to the navigation of the Caledonian canal. The sound of Jura, extending N and S, intervenes between the district of Knapdale and the island of Jura; and the sound of Isla, extending in the same direction, forms a narrow stripe between Jura and Isla. The frith of Clyde, previously to its being ramified into a labyrinth of straits and sounds and curiously elongated bays, rolls, in its great gulf of waters, its little interior sea, between the long peninsula of Kintyre, on the W and the coast of Ayrshire on the E; and, in its higher waters, it encloses the various parts or islands of Buteshire, cleaves southern Argyshire into a series of wildly Highland and singular peninsule, makes a considerable cleft in Dumbartonshire, and, as to its main channel, divides the cos. of Argyre and Dumbarton from those of Ayr and Renfrew. Loch-Ryan and Luce-bay invade Wigtonshire on a line with each other, and on opposite sides,—make such a mutual advance as to leave a comparatively narrow isthmus between their inner extremities,—and divide the Rhinns of Galloway from the rest of Wigtonshire. Wigton-bay makes a long inroad between the two great political divisions of Galloway. Fleet, Kirkcudbright, and Auchencarn bays, and the estuary of the Urr, indent the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. The estuary of the Nith divides, for a considerable distance, the stewardry of Kirkcudbright from the county of Dumfries.

*Surface.* Scotland, as to its mainland, is naturally and very distinguishably separated both into two and into three great divisions. The two great divisions are the Highlands and the Lowlands. The three great divisions are, the Southern, lying S of the friths of Forth and Clyde, and of a great valley which connects them, and now traversed by the Forth and Clyde canal; the Central, lying N of this line, and S of the Glenmore-nan-albin, or great Glen of Caledonia, occupied by a chain of slender lakes, and now traversed from the Beaully frith to Loch-Linnhe by the Caledonian canal; and the Northern, lying N and NW of the Glenmore-nan-albin.

Though the S division is all comprehended in what are called the Lowlands, and contains much champaign country, or many of the districts which obtain in Scotland the name of plains, it contains very little level ground except in the alluvial tracts,—the luxuriant and the richly screened Scottish 'haughs' and 'holms,'—along the courses of the greater rivers. Its S extremity, comprising all Wigtonshire except a belt on the N, is strictly neither mountainous nor lowland,—a remarkably tumulated expanse,—a sea of hillocks, very thinly crested with wood, and wearing the changeful hues of constant hesitation between wilderness, green pasture, and arable cultivation. Along the N of Wigtonshire, but chiefly in the adjacent portions of Kirkcudbrightshire and Ayrshire, from the head of Wigton-bay on the east, to the sea at Loch-Ryan, and to the frith of Clyde opposite Ailsa-Craig, commences a very broad and far-stretching system of mountains which are often called the Scottish

Southern Highlands, and which form the grandest feature of the southern district of the country. This system extends in a broad phalanx of spurs and ridges cut by gorges and glens, quite across the kingdom in the direction of NE by E, to the Cheviots on the boundary of Roxburghshire, and there passes on to Northumberland. It attains its highest altitudes about mid-distance in the country, and thence sends off huge spurs northward to the great bend of the Clyde round Tinto, NNE to the abrupt stoop of the Pentland-Hills, a few miles S of Edinburgh, and NE to the termination of the Moorfoot-hills in the vale of Gala-water. Their alt. in the central masses, averages nearly 3,000 ft. above sea-level, and, in other parts, varies from 700 or 800 ft. to a little upwards of 2,000 ft. The great plain, or rather champaign country, which lies between them and the Solway frith, exhibits on the E a considerable expanse of level ground,—in the centre, an agreeable variety of flats, and gentle hilly ridges,—and in the W, an irregularly tumulated surface. Greatly the boldest variety in this quarter, is the ridge of the Criffel-hills, which lifts a grand summit in the immediate flank of the Solway, at the mouth of the estuary of the Nith, and thence runs inland in a considerable ridge of 10 or 12 m. The broad spurs toward Edinburgh and Gala-water fill all Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire; they are quite as irregular as the great main line, not so bold, more softly dressed, and forming over a considerable space a hugely undulated expanse of verdure. As they become identified with the Moorfoot-hills in the south of Mid-Lothian, they lose much of both their greenness and their altitude. After the intervention of the vale of the Gala, they rise suddenly up in a broad and very moorish ridge, which takes the name of the Lammermoor-hills, occupies the N part of Berwickshire, and the S part of East-Lothian, and extends in a direction N of E to the German ocean at St. Abb's-head. An irregular triangle, formed by the east end of the main line of the Southern Highlands, and the spurs onward to the coast of the Lammermoors, constitutes the basin of the parent-stream and the affluents of the Tweed. Intervening between the South Highlands and the friths of Forth and Clyde, the great champaign grounds of Lothian and Strathclyde extend from sea to sea, the former a hanging plain, declining to the N, and picturesquely variegated with hill and rising ground, and the latter a great valley opening broadly out from among the glens and vales of the Highlands, stretching westward in agreeable undulations, which decline on both sides to a line along the centre, and becoming pent up in the west between the Lennox-hills and a ridge in Renfrewshire. The water-shed between these two great champaign districts is everywhere very slightly marked, and contains less hill, and greatly less boldness and variety, than several ridges or congeries of heights in the interior of Lothian. An insulated range, vacillating in character between hill and mountain, commences behind Greenock, at the W end of the valley of the Clyde, and runs S to the hill of Knockgeorgan, 700 ft. high, about 3 m. N of Ardrossan bay. Mistie-Law, near the middle of the range, rises 1,558 ft. above sea-level. From the heights N of Ardrossan, the high land or water-shed, makes a circular sweep to the south, with the concave side to the west, enclosing in a sort of amphitheatre the great hanging plain of Ayrshire, frequently, but very slightly, tumulated, containing much level ground, and, in its S part, several bold heights, and having a prevailing declination to the W. This water-shed, after leaving the insulated chain from Greenock to Ardrossan, is for a long way of very

inconsiderable elevation; and where it forms the boundary-line between Strathclyde or the vale of Avon, and the plain of Ayrshire, it is so low as to admit, from some points on the E bank of the Clyde in the centre of Clydesdale, not more than 120 or 160 ft. above sea-level, a view of the heights of Arran, distant 50 m. in the frith of Clyde; but over its southern half it becomes identified, for some distance, with the water-shed of the main line of the Southern Highlands, and then sweeps W to the sea, immediately on the l.<sup>e</sup> bank of the outlet of Girvan-water. The extreme north of the southern division of Scotland, or that which forms the middle part of the common boundary between it and the central division, is a strath or belt of low land, stretching along the south base of the Lennox-hills, from the head of the estuary of the Forth between Grangemouth and Stirling, to a point a little above the head of the estuary of the Clyde, between the village of East Kilpatrick and the vicinity of Glasgow. This strath is identical, at its W end, with the valley of the Clyde; in the chief of its central part, it forms a detached district of Dumbartonshire; and in its W end, and the rest of its central part, it constitutes the plain of Stirlingshire. So low and slightly variegated is its surface, that a glance at its appearance and position brings conviction of its having once lain under water, and formed a natural sea communication, or continuous frith, between the eastern and western marine waters of Scotland.

The Lennox-hills, which skirt the central division of the kingdom between the Forth and the Clyde, extend from Stirling to Dumbuck, immediately above Dumbarton, in the direction of WSW. Along their N side, a moorish descent terminates, over the western half, in a narrow and richly variegated vale, chiefly traversed by the river Endrick, and partly declining to Loch-Lomond, and the channel of its superfluous stream the level,—and over the eastern half, in a flat broad belt of carse-ground, which is very sinuously watered by the river Forth, and which, after sweeping past a narrowed and pent-up part at Stirling-castle, becomes identified with the plain of Stirlingshire. The mountains beyond extend over a vast region; occupy, with their intervening vales and lakes, the whole of the middle and western portions of the central division of Scotland; and press closely on the whole flank of the Glenmore-nan-albin. One of the highest summits of the region, as well as of all Scotland, is Bennevis, 4,380 ft. above sea-level. The boundary of the most mountainous part of the region extends SW from this monarch-height to Ben-Cruachan, on the S side of Loch-Etive; it runs thence SE to the mountains of Arroquhar on the E side of Loch-Long, one of the most northerly branches of the frith of Clyde; extends thence eastward to Benlomond, at the sources of the Forth; thence passes on in the direction of ENE to Benledi, on the W side of the fresh-water lake Loch-Lubnaig; thence diverges to the enormously-based Beniglo, in N lat.  $56^{\circ} 50'$ , and W long.  $3^{\circ} 40'$ ; runs thence due E to the lofty ridge of Lochan-nagar, nearly in N lat.  $57^{\circ}$ , and W long.  $3^{\circ}$ ; extends thence N, to the water-shed between the sources of the river Deveron and those of the Avon, an affluent of the Spey; thence passes on westward to the N extremity of Loch-Ness; and thence extends SW along the flank of the whole of Glenmore-nan-albin to Bennevis. All the country comprehended within these boundaries, excepting Strathspey and a few deep glens, lies probably at a minimum of 1,000 ft. above sea-level; and embosoms multitudinous scenes of grand and magnificent beauty, and of alternately savage and pic-

turesque sublimity, besides many tracts which afford rich pasture, and not a few which are finely and productively feathered over with forest. Large tracts of continuous mountains lie on all sides, except the NW, immediately beyond the boundaries we have indicated, and form, jointly with the great territory within these boundaries, the upland district of the central division of Scotland; but though equally inhospitable, they are much inferior in mean height, and, in general, have less boldness, angularity, and rockiness of surface. The greatest range of the whole region cuts it from W to E into not very unequal parts, forms all the way a water-shed between streams respectively on the N and on the S, has a breadth of from 12 to 25 m.; runs at no great distance S of the 57th parallel; extends from Bennevis by Loch-Ericht, and along the N boundary of the cos. of Perth and Forfar, to Mount Caerloch in Kincardineshire, and thence sends off two hilly ridges to the coast, one terminating at Stonehaven, and the other at Girdleness. It thus bristles up as a stupendous rampart from sea to sea, sends up many summits 3,000 ft. above sea-level, has probably a mean alt., W of Caerloch, of 2,500 ft., measures in length from Bennevis to Girdleness about 100 miles, and, besides carrying the great north mail-road over the east end of its forking hilly ridges, is pierced in three places with gorges or passes which admit the transit of military roads. Another range commences in the vicinity of Loch-Lydoch, several miles from the S side of the former range, in W long.  $4^{\circ} 35'$ , and runs SW to Bendoe, and thence southward, by the mountains of Arroquhar, along the W side of Loch-Long and the frith of Clyde, to a soft and gentle termination at Toward-point, the E peninsular headland of the district of Cowal. This range is not more than 50 m. in length, and, in Cowal, not more than 6 m. in mean breadth, and considerably less than 2,000 ft. in the average height of its summits; but, N of Arroquhar, it is from 12 to 15 m. broad, sends up numerous summits to the height of nearly 3,000 ft., and forms a water-shed between the streams which flow respectively to the German and the Atlantic oceans. The section of the mountain or Highland district lying E of this range, and S of the great central range from Bennevis to Caerloch, somewhat nearly resembles in outline the figure of a quadrant, and contains many elevations, such as Benlomond, Benvennu, Benledi, Benvoirlich, Benlawers, and Schichallion, which rise about 3,000 ft. or upwards, and in one instance even 4,000 ft. above sea-level. Its mountains are in some cases isolated; but, in general, they run in lateral spurs or offshoots eastward from the S and N range, and more or less parallel with the great central range. Between the most northerly of these flanking screens of the glens, and the great E and W central mountain-range, extends the vale of Rannoch, traversed along the E by the tumultuous river Tummel, and occupied on the W by Loch-Rannoch; and from the W end of this lake, past the northern termination of the great range, away SW to the spurs of Bencruachan, extends the moor of Rannoch, lying about 1,000 ft. above the level of the sea, a dismal wilderness occupying an area of about 400 sq. m. The section of country S and SW of this, N of the peninsula of Knapdale and Kintyre, and W of the north and south mountain-range, measures about 40 m. by 25, and with the exception of the stupendous mass of Bencruachan and some attendant heights, is a series of table-lands, elevated from 500 to 700 ft. above sea-level, separated by narrow and deep glens ploughed up by water-courses, and covered partly with heath and grass, and partly with moorish soil and bog

The long narrow peninsula of Knapdale and Kintyre, extending nearly 50 m. S, with a mean breadth of about 7 m., rises at its S extremity to an alt. of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level, but elsewhere is moderately and even gently hilly. From the N side of the great central range, at a point NNW of Beniglo, a range upwards of 30 m. in length, and about 10 or 11 m. in mean breadth, goes off in the direction of N by E, to the stupendous mountain-knot of the Cairngorm heights—according to some authorities, the loftiest in Britain—and there forks into two branches, the one extending NE, and lowering in its progress, along the right flank of the upper basin of the Deveron, and the other, under the name of the Braes of Abernethy, running N between the vale of the Avon and the valley of the Spey, to the terminating and lofty heights of Cromdale. This range, except near the N end of its divergent branches, is unpierced by any road or practicable pass; and, from the Cairngorm group to its junction with the great central range, has a mean alt. of probably about 3,000 ft. In the triangle, the two greater sides of which are formed by the Glenmore-nan-albin, and the western moiety of the great central range, stretches NE, a range 30 m. in length, and considerable in breadth, called the Monadh-Leadh mountains. These heights commence at their SW end, in the Corryarrack mountains, 18 m. NE of Bennevis: they divide in their progress into two branches, which enclose the upper basin of the Findhorn, and terminate nearly due SE, from the frith of Beaully entrance of the Caledonian canal; and they possess an extreme alt. above sea-level of not much more than 2,000 ft. The S side of the E end of the great central range from Caerloch to Beniglo, and the ends facing the SE and E, of the lateral offshoots of the great range, have a broad fringe of shelving upland, which, in a general view, may be described as descending in tiers, or as forming a declination by successive gradients to the Lowlands. This fringe—mountainous on the inner side, and merely hilly in the exterior—varies in breadth from 3 to 8 m. toward the S, and from 6 to 12 m. toward the N; it is everywhere chequered or striped with glens and vales, bringing down the roaring and impetuous streams cradled among the alps to the champaign country below; it exhibits, as seen from a distance, a magnificently varied breastwork thrown round the Highlands; and it encloses in its glens and vales a surpassing rich assemblage of scenery, a vast aggregate area of picturesque and romantic forest, and not a small proportion of arable ground. Along the whole SE side of this far-stretching declivity, from the Forth, between the vicinity of Stirling to the vicinity of Aberfoil, to the German ocean at Stonehaven, a distance of about 80 m., extends the plain of Strathmore, or the Great valley, from 1 to 16 m. in breadth, over the most part from 6 to 8 m., and almost everywhere level, and in fine cultivation. This fine strath sends off to the German ocean at Montrose, a short one of kindred character; farther N it becomes narrowed, and assumes the name of the Howe of Mearns; and at the point where it is crossed by the river Tay, it looks down a transverse valley watered by that stream; but over nearly all its length it is flanked along its SE side by ranges of heights, which, in some places, almost vie with the Grampians along the NW side, and in others wear the aspect of soft and gentle hills. The most considerable range, called the Ochils, extends from a point 2 m. from the river Forth, and about 4 m. from Stirling, in the direction of ENE, to the frith of Tay; it is 24 m. in length, and has a mean breadth of about 12 m.; and it is loftiest toward the

Forth, and attains an extreme alt. of 2,300 ft. above sea-level. Another range, called the Sidlaw-hills, is continuous of the Ochils, except for the intervention of the valley of the Tay; it rises abruptly up a little below Perth, in a picturesque height of 632 ft. above sea-level, and extends to a point some miles S of Montrose, sending up, over the earlier half of its progress, numerous summits upwards of 1,000 ft. in alt., and afterwards forming naturally moorish terraces, which now are either arable, or, for the most part, clothed with wood. South-eastward of the Ochils, all the way to the German ocean, the surface is rich in the calm and soft beauties of landscape, and exhibits an interminable blending of valley, slope, and gentle hill; its boldest variety being an isolated table-ridge, a few miles from the Ochils, 4 m. in length, and shooting up at the extremities into beautifully outlined summits, respectively 1,466 and 1,721 ft. high. Eastward from the S end of the Sidlaws, and along the N shore of the frith of Tay to the vicinity of Dundee, stretches the Carse of Gowrie, a level expanse of wheat-bearing soil, unsurpassed in strength and richness. The surface elsewhere between the Sidlaws and the sea, is partly diversified with the soft low heights called Laws, and partly consists of sandy downs, but in general is a waving, well-cultivated plain. N of the great central mountain-range from Bennevis to the German ocean, and E of the strictly Highland region, some high hilly ridges run eastward to near the sea, and send aloft numerous summits of mountainous aspect and alt. The country lying to the NE, and terminating in Kinnaird's-head at the entrance of the Moray frith, has plains, which in some instances, run 10 or 12 m. inland from the sea, and swell into hills, most of which are beautifully verdant, while some are ploughed to the summit, and all, with one exception, rise less than 600 ft. above the level of the sea. The country lying along the Moray frith to the NE end of the Glenmore-nan-albin, has a breadth between the Highlands and the sea of only from 12 to 18 m.; its level ground along the sea-board runs 9 m. inland in the vicinity of the Spey, but elsewhere is seldom more than 2 m. broad. Its interior district is traversed seaward by lofty offshoots of the mountain region beyond; and its sea-board on the Beaully frith is a barren moor,—the famous moor of Culloiden. The Glenmore-nan-albin extends NE and SW, in a straight line from sea to sea. It is 60 m. in length from Loch-eil to the Beaully frith; and it is principally occupied by three long stripes of fresh-water lake, aggregately upwards of 37 m. in length.

The northern or third great division of Scotland, with the exception of two comparatively small portions, is all Highland. One of the low tracts consists of the peninsula respectively N and S of the Cromarty frith, and of a tract round the head of that frith from 2 to about 4 m. in breadth, which unites them. The southern peninsula, seaward from an isthmus which nowhere rises more than 50 ft. above sea-level, swells on its W side into a flat-backed height, which, with a mean breadth of 2 m. extends N to the coast. The N peninsula, though much and roughly variegated with high moorish grounds, and lifting up in one place a bold rampart on the coast, is crossed by the fine plain of Fearn stretching from Tain to the most northerly bay of the Cromarty frith; the other level though somewhat variegated district, comprehends about four-fifths of the whole of Caithness. The mountain region, while vast in area and multitudinous in feature, exhibits such masses and congeries of heights, and is so undistributed in ridges or ranges, that only a longer description than the patience of most readers could



endure would serve to depict it. Its greatest elevation extends across nearly its centre, from Ben-Wyvis on the E, to Loch-Torridon on the W, and sends aloft its summits from a base lying at probably 1,500 ft. above sea-level. On the N side of this line, or toward Cape-Wrath, the elevation decreases more than on the south, or toward the peninsula of Morvern. On its W side occur most of those long and narrow indentations of the sea noticed in the sections on the coasts and the marine waters; remarkable for rendering so desolate a region inhabitable, and especially for their being of a class which occurs elsewhere only on the coasts of Norway, Greenland, Iceland, and the hyperborean country around Hudson's Bay.

The following is a list of the principal elevations in Scotland; chiefly taken from the survey of Generals Roy and Mudge:—

	Feet.		
Alva Hill, Stirlingshire, . . . . .	1,600	Glaisholren-Bein, Argyshire, . . . . .	1,920
Auchinleck, Dumfries-shire, . . . . .	1,500	Goatfell, ( <i>in Arvan</i> ), Bute . . . . .	2,840
Bein Ardianich, Perthshire, . . . . .	3,500	Gumscleugh, Peebles-shire, . . . . .	3,200
Bein Ima, or Cobler, Argyshire, . . . . .	2,389	Hangingshaw Law, Selkirkshire, . . . . .	1,780
Beinerturk, Argyshire, . . . . .	2,170	Hartfell, Dumfries-shire, . . . . .	2,300
Beinglo, Perthshire, . . . . .	3,725	Hell's Cleugh, Peebles-shire . . . . .	2,100
Beinmore ( <i>in Mull</i> ), Argyshire, . . . . .	2,980	Kell's Range, Gallowayshire, . . . . .	2,659
Belrinnes, Banffshire, . . . . .	2,747	Kerloch, Kincardineshire, . . . . .	1,890
Ben Lul, or the Calf, Argyshire, . . . . .	3,651	Kirkcubbin, Edinburghshire, . . . . .	1,700
Benabour, Aberdeenshire, . . . . .	3,640	Kloachnabane, Kincardineshire, . . . . .	2,370
Benachaly, Perthshire, . . . . .	1,800	Knock, Banffshire, . . . . .	2,500
Benanambrian, Argyshire, . . . . .	2,720	Knock-dolliaff, Ayrshire, . . . . .	1,950
Benaven, Aberdeenshire, . . . . .	3,920	Knock-Dow, Do. . . . .	1,554
Benchoachan, Perthshire, . . . . .	3,600	Knock-Nounan, Do. . . . .	1,540
Bencholzie, Perthshire, . . . . .	2,922	Larg, Wigtonshire, . . . . .	1,758
Bencloch, Perthshire, . . . . .	2,420	Lead Hills, ( <i>Village</i> ), Lanarkshire, . . . . .	1,564
Benderig, Perthshire, . . . . .	3,550	Lowthers, Lanarkshire, . . . . .	2,150
Beneagan, Banffshire, . . . . .	1,582	Macdui, Aberdeenshire, . . . . .	4,362
Beneatan, Argyshire, . . . . .	2,306	Mealfourvie, Inverness-shire, . . . . .	3,060
Benlawers, Perthshire, . . . . .	4,015	Millenwood Fell, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	2,000
Benedl, Perthshire, . . . . .	3,039	Minchmoor, Peebles-shire, . . . . .	2,000
Benlomid, Stirlingshire, . . . . .	3,176	Morven, Aberdeenshire, . . . . .	3,100
Benmore, Perthshire, . . . . .	3,980	Mount Battock, Kincardineshire, . . . . .	3,465
Bennahua, Argyshire, . . . . .	2,515	Muirfoot Hills, Edinburghshire, . . . . .	1,850
Bennevis, Inverness-shire, . . . . .	4,370	Noath, Banffshire, . . . . .	1,830
Bennochie, Perthshire, . . . . .	2,000	Pap of Caithness, Caithness-shire, . . . . .	1,929
Benreishpoll, Argyshire, . . . . .	2,661	Paps of Jura, Argyshire, . . . . .	2,859 and 2,476
Benvenne, Perthshire, . . . . .	2,800	Peat Law, Selkirkshire, . . . . .	1,557
Benvoirlich, Perthshire, . . . . .	3,300	Queensberry Hill, Dumfries-shire, . . . . .	2,259
Bennaish, Ross-shire, . . . . .	3,720	Rona, ( <i>in Shetland</i> ), Orkneys, . . . . .	3,944
Benvracky, Perthshire, . . . . .	2,756	Scarry Hills, Caithness-shire, . . . . .	1,876
Benwyvis, Ross-shire, . . . . .	3,720	Scarsough, Inverness-shire, . . . . .	3,414
Birnam, Perthshire, . . . . .	1,580	Scawd Law, Peebles-shire, . . . . .	1,620
Blackhouse heights, Selkirkshire, . . . . .	2,370	Schichallion, Perthshire, . . . . .	3,564
Black-Larg, Dumfries-shire, . . . . .	2,890	Scrape, Peebles-shire, . . . . .	2,560
Blackside End, Ayrshire, . . . . .	1,560	Scriffield, or Criffel, Kirkcudbrightshire, . . . . .	2,004
Braiddaw, Peebles-shire, . . . . .	2,760	Skurr-Choinich, Argyshire, . . . . .	2,364
Buchacative, Argyshire, . . . . .	2,537	Skurr-Dhonull, Do. . . . .	2,730
Buck-of-Cabrach, Aberdeenshire, . . . . .	2,377	Sleave-Goile, Do. . . . .	2,228
Cairn-Fergus, Aberdeenshire, . . . . .	2,100	Soutra Hill, Berwickshire, . . . . .	1,716
Cairngorm, Inverness-shire, . . . . .	4,060	St. Kilda, Hebrides, . . . . .	1,800
Cairne-Kinnow, Dumfries-shire, . . . . .	2,080	Three Brethren, Selkirkshire, . . . . .	1,978
Cairn-Our, Perthshire, . . . . .	3,690	Tinto, ( <i>from the Clyde</i> , 1,740.) Lanarkshire, . . . . .	2,368
Cairnsmuir, upon Deugh, Gallowayshire, . . . . .	2,597	Tudhope Fell, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	1,830
Cairnsmuir, of Fleet, Do. . . . .	2,329	Walston Mount, Lanarkshire, . . . . .	1,550
Cairntable, Ayrshire, . . . . .	1,650	Wardlaw, Selkirkshire, . . . . .	1,900
Cairntoul, Aberdeenshire, . . . . .	4,220	Whitecombe, Peebles-shire, . . . . .	2,635
Campsie Fells, Stirlingshire, . . . . .	1,500	Windlestraw Law, Selkirkshire, . . . . .	2,295
Cardon, Peebles-shire, . . . . .	2,000	Winhead Fell, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	2,000
Carlton, Ayrshire, . . . . .	1,554	Wisp, Do. . . . .	1,836
Carnethy, or Logan house Hill, Edinburghshire, . . . . .	1,700		
Carter Fell, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	1,602		
Catlaw, Forfarshire, . . . . .	2,264		
Cheviot, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	2,680		
Correen, Aberdeenshire, . . . . .	2,000		
Corryhabbie, Banffshire, . . . . .	2,558		
Creach-Bein, Argyshire, . . . . .	2,439		
Crock-Moy, Do. . . . .	2,036		
Cruchan-Ben, Argyshire, 1st summit, . . . . .	3,960		
Do. 2d Do. . . . .	3,390		
Cruch-Lussa, Argyshire, . . . . .	3,000		
Culter Fell, Lanarkshire, . . . . .	2,300		
Dollarbury Hill, Peebles-shire, . . . . .	2,421		
Douglas Cairn, Dumfries-shire, . . . . .	1,900		
Dunrich, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	2,421		
East Cairn, Peebles-shire, . . . . .	1,800		
Eildon Hills, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	1,634		
Ettrick Pen, Selkirkshire, . . . . .	2,300		
Fare Hill, Aberdeenshire, . . . . .	1,792		
Farragon, Perthshire, . . . . .	2,584		
Firmouth, Aberdeenshire, . . . . .	2,600		

*Rivers.*] Most of the running waters of Scotland, owing to the prevalence of mountain, and the frequent penetrations of the sea, have small length of course, and even in the country itself, are not designated rivers. South of the W end of the Southern Highlands, or in two cases in Wigtonshire, and in the third between that county and Kirkcudbrightshire, the Luce, the Bladenoch, and the Cree, run SE to the Irish sea. South of the main range of the Southern Highlands, the Dee, the Urr, the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk, run S to the Solway frith. In the large triangular district, two sides of which are formed by the main range of the Southern Highlands, and by the long spur to St. Abb's-head, and whose aggregate basin comprehends about 1,870 sq. m., the Tweed, aided chiefly by the affluents of the Gala, the Teviot, and the Whitadder, runs E, NE, and N, to the German ocean. The Lothians and the plain of Stirlingshire, are drained NE or N to the frith of Forth, principally by the Tyne, the Esk, the Leith, the Almond, the Avon, and the Carron. Ayrshire is drained in a direction more or less westerly to the frith of Clyde, by the Stinchar, the Girvan, the Doon, the Ayr, the Irvine, and the Garnock. The basin of the Clyde, comprehending an area of 1,200 sq. m., is drained in a direction N of W to the head of the frith of Clyde, by its cognominal stream, whose chief affluents are the Douglas, the Avon, the Kelvin, and the Leven. The Forth, drawing greatly the majority of its head-waters from the central division of Scotland, fed principally by the Teith, the Allan, and the Devon, and draining an area of 574 sq. m., flows E to its frith. The streams which, throughout both the central and the northern divisions of Scotland, run W to the Atlantic, are all individually too inconsiderable to bear

separate mention. Those which drain the district E of the Ochil-hills, are chiefly the Leven and the Eden,—the former E to Largo-bay, and the latter NE to St. Andrew's bay. A vast territory lying immediately S of the great central range of mountains, and comprehending large portions of both the Highlands and the Lowlands, is drained to the extent of 2,396 m., chiefly eastward, and partly southward, by the Tay and its tributaries, the principal of which are the Tummel, the Isla, the Almond, and the Earn. The NE corner of this territory is drained eastward to the German ocean, chiefly by the South-Esk and the North-Esk. In the district immediately N of the central mountain-range, and E of the Cairngorm mountain-knot, the Dee and the Don run E to the sea at Aberdeen. In the district lying between this and the eastern half of the Moray frith, the Deveron runs N to that frith, and the Ythan and the Ugie E to the German ocean. The district enclosed by the great central mountain-range, the NE branch of the Cairngorm ramification, the Moray frith, and the Glenmore-nan-albin, is drained to the extent of 1,300 sq. m., NE to the sea by the Spey, to the extent of 500 m. N to the frith by the Findhorn, and to a less extent for each stream, northward to the frith by the Nairn, and westward to Loch-Lochy, near the W end of the Glenmore by the Spean. In the great northern division of Scotland, the chief streams eastward are the Beaully to the head of the Beaully frith, the Conan to the head of the Cromarty frith, the Oyckell to the head of the Dornoch frith, the Brora, the Helmsdale, the Berriedale, and the Wick; and the chief streams northward are the Thurso, the Forss, the Halladale, and the Naver. Of all these rivers, the Clyde alone is navigable by sea-craft for any considerable distance above the estuary; and even it possesses this high property only in consequence of great artificial deepening and embanking, and over a distance of but about 12 m.

*Lakes.* The lakes of Scotland are very numerous, and, in many instances, are large, and singularly rich in scenery. The principal, for extent or scenic attractions, are Ken, drained by a cognominal stream, the chief affluent of the southern Dee; Skene, 1,300 ft. above sea-level, drained by a remote tributary of the Annan, forming the magnificent cataract called the Grey-Mare's Tail; St. Mary's-Loch, and the Loch of the Lows, drained by the classic Yarrow, a remote affluent of the Tweed; Doon, drained by its cognominal stream; Lomond, drained by the western Leven, the tributary of the Clyde; Leven and Glin, drained by the eastern Leven; Conn and Ard, drained by the Forth; Katrine, Achray, Vennachoir, Voil, and Lubnaig, drained by the Teith, the chief affluent of the Forth; Tay, Earn, Lydoch, Erich, Rannoch, Tummel, Garry, Lows, Cluny, and Quiech, drained by the Tay and its affluents; Loch-Lee, drained by the North-Esk; Awe, Avick, Shiell, and Eck, south of the central mountain-range, and near the west coast; Laggan, Ouchan, and Treag, drained by the Spean; Lochy and Archaig, drained by the Lochy into Loch-Eil; Oich and Garry, drained by the Ness into the Beaully frith; Duntallik, drained by the Nairn; Ruthven and Ashley, drained into Loch-Ness; Marec, Fuir, Shallag, Fannich, Rusk, Luichart, Monar, Glas, Moir, and Slin, in Ross-shire; and Shin, Naver, Furan, Baden, Loyal, and More, in Sutherland. The area in sq. m., of 26 of the principal, is respectively of Lomond, 45; Ness, 30; Awe, 30; Shin, 25; Marec, 24; Tay, 20; Archaig, 18; Shiell, 16; Lochy, 15; Laggan, 12; Morrer, 12; Fannich, 10; Erich, 10; Naver, 9; Earn, 9; Rannoch, 8; Stennis, 8; Leven, 7; Ken, 6; Lydoch, 6; Fuir, 6; Loyal, 6;

Katrine, 5; Glas, 5; Doon, 4½; and Luichart, 3 sq. m. All are mountain or hill lakes; and all, with very few exceptions, are embosomed in the Highlands.

*Islands.* The islands of Scotland are very numerous, and, in some instances, large and important. The greatest archipelago, that of the Hebrides, extends along nearly the whole W coast of the mainland. It is broadly distinguishable into two divisions, the outer and the inner, but is capable of subdivision into five groups. Three of these press close upon the coast, the group of Isla and Jura on the S, that of Mull in the centre, and that of Skye on the N,—the last separated from the second by the seas which wash the far-projecting point of Ardnamurchan on the mainland, and the first and second so concatenated as to admit a line of separation chiefly by their geognostic properties. The fourth, largest, most northerly, and far-stretching group, lies quite away from the mainland, and even from the group of Skye, separated from the N part of the former by the Minch, and from the W skirts of the latter by the Little-Minch. It consists of about 140 islands and islets, about 140 m. in aggregate length, and lying so compactly as to be popularly viewed as one, and conventionally called the Long-island. The fifth group is very small, lies to the far west in profound loneliness, amidst a desert of waters, and draws attention chiefly by the romance of its situation and character,—consisting only of St. Kilda, itself more an islet than an island, and a tiny sprinkling on the bosom of the sea around it of dark, coarse gems, which pendulate between the character of islets and that of mere rocks. Another archipelago, that of Orkney, is separated at its S end by the Pentland frith, 6 m. broad from the north coast of Caithness, or extreme N of the mainland of Scotland. Its islands and islets lie somewhat compactly; but are divisible into two groups, the larger and more compact on the S,—the smaller and more dispersed on the north-east; the two separated by a sound which bears on the E side the name of Stronsa frith, and on the W side that of Westra frith. An islet called Stroma lies in the Pentland frith 4 m. NW of Duncansby-head. A third archipelago, that of Shetland, lies 48 m. NNE of Orkney. About two-thirds of their whole superficies are amassed in a very long island, of surpassingly irregular outline, and in several places very nearly dissevered, called the Mainland. Yell-sound, a winding strait, separates this island on the S from the other chief island on the N, but is, in some places, thickly strewn with islets. One small island, Fowla, lies quite away to the west from the main group; another, called Fair-Island, lies about halfway between that group and the Orkneys. The other principal islands of Scotland are Muggdrum, in the frith of Tay; the Isle of May, Inchkeith, Crumond, Incheolm, Inchgarvey, Inchemickry, Craig-leith, Lamb, Fidra, and the Bass, in the frith of Forth,—the first and second the sites of lighthouses; and Arran, Bute, Great Cumbræ, Little Cumbræ, Pladda, Lady-Isle, and Ailsa-rock, in the frith of Clyde,—Pladda and Little Cumbræ the sites of lighthouses, and Lady-Isle the site of two beacon-towers.—Of seaward rocks and sandbanks, the chief are Carrock, a beacon-station, 1½ m. NE of Fifeness; Bell-rock, a dangerous ledge bearing aloft a lighthouse, 12 m. E of Buddonness; Marr's bank, a shoal, 30 m. E of the Bell-rock; Murray-bank, a sandbank E of Montrose; the Long-Forties, a shoal extending from the exterior side of Murray-bank, in a line nearly parallel with the coast, to within 70 m. of Kinnaird-head; Outer-Montrose-pits, a shoal, 90 m. E of Montrose; the Pentland-Skerries,